

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



3 1924 105 020 584

OLIN
J
87
U83

**Report Of The Governor
Of Utah, Made To The
Secretary Of The Interior**

Permit. Boards

Exp. date.
?

In hand 1879-1895 Incomplete 14 pieces

**TAKE OUT MATERIAL INSIDE
FOR YOUR USE. DO NOT RE-
MOVE GREY BOARD COVERS
FROM SHELF.**

**TAKE OUT MATERIAL INSIDE
FOR YOUR USE. DO NOT RE-
MOVE GREY BOARD COVERS
FROM SHELF.**

OLIN
J
87
U83
1879

05(72)

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

MADE TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1879.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1879.



Cornell University
Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

MADE TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1879.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1879.

REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

UTAH TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salt Lake City, October 29, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with your request relative to a report of the condition of affairs in this Territory, I have the honor to submit the following:

AGRICULTURE.

The past season has been one of unusual drought, and in consequence the crops of this part of the country are light; possibly one-half the usual amount of grain, vegetables, fruit, and hay have been produced here. The people depend more upon the snows which fall in the mountains and remain there during the summer for water to irrigate their lands than upon the rains. During last winter very little snow fell in this Territory; the result has been a short supply of water and very meager crops. The largest streams in the Territory have gone dry, something never known before by the oldest settlers. The drought has been so severe that the waters of the Great Salt Lake have fallen four or five feet in depth. Horses, sheep, and cattle have suffered severely on the ranges for the want of water. Mountain streams went dry early in the season, and farmers have realized this year for the first time that they have more land under cultivation than they have available water in the country to irrigate. What has been known here for a few years past as "dry farming," that is, land sown in grain and dependent upon the rain for moisture, has wholly failed this year. Notwithstanding the severity of the drought the crops produced will probably be sufficient to carry the people through the year, except, possibly, in a few localities.

GRAZING LANDS.

The commission created by Congress at its last session for the purpose of visiting the Territories and States of the Pacific coast has visited us for the purpose of information as to what the government should do with existing tracts of country which can never be put to any use but grazing. This is a very pertinent inquiry. The government should take some measures to classify the public lands and adopt some methods whereby settlers and stock-growers can acquire rights to the grazing lands here, which constitute at least seven-eighths of the entire country. As the law now exists in the Territories there is no way whereby stock-growers and wool-growers can acquire any title, either by lease or otherwise, to these pasture-lands, and they are in a great measure unprotected. In the early days of ranching a rancher's rights were, to a considerable extent, respected by common consent, but such rights are disappearing. Till within a few years men took up their ranches and stocked them with

cattle, sheep, or horses, as the case may have been, and their claims were respected by virtue of their being the first occupants and by priority of location, but as they had no legal title to the land and could acquire none from the government, and as stock increased in the country, these squatters' rights have been invaded.

Another serious drawback to the stock-growers of this country are immense herds of sheep, which have been driven into the Territories from California. Large flocks of fifteen, twenty, and thirty thousand sheep not unfrequently make their appearance here from the west. It is not so much the grass they eat that the settlers complain of, but they poison and kill out what is known here as the buffalo or bunch grass, which is the only grass of any value indigenous to this soil. Where sheep range for one season there is left a barren waste upon which grass will not grow for several years after. If Congress would pass some law whereby parties can acquire rights to this pasturage, it would undoubtedly be a source of revenue to the government as well as to parties engaged in stock and wool growing.

MINING LANDS AND LAWS.

The mining laws of this country are very deficient in many respects. Instead of defining and settling miners' rights, they are often a fruitful source of litigation. Under them the most vexatious lawsuits have arisen, and are constantly arising, and so uncertain and unsettled are titles to mines and mining properties, that capitalists hesitate, and often refuse, to invest their money in them. A man's patent to his mine should be a perfect title to the property covered by his patent, and parties purchasing patented mines should be required to trace titles no further than to the patentees. A person who discovers and locates a mine should be required, by law, to have his claim surveyed within a few months of its discovery—say three—and the survey made a matter of record in the surveyor-general's office; and the exact distance and location of every such claim from some mineral monument should be stated in the survey. I would suggest the propriety of having the surveyor-general, through his deputies, cause an accurate survey of every mining district to be made as soon as the district is located, and also cause a sufficient number of mineral monuments to be erected in the district, in order that subsequent surveys of claims may tally exactly with the original survey of the district. I would further recommend that the law should fix the length and width of every claim, instead of leaving these limits to be decided by the miners of a district. I am of the opinion that more surface ground should be allowed to a mining claim—that every claim should be six or eight hundred feet wide; if this is not enough, allow more, so that every miner can follow the dip of his vein as far as may be desirable and still be on his own ground. In other words, a mining claim should carry with it the right to work inside of its *side* and *end* lines, perpendicularly down, but not beyond these perpendicular lines. A miner's claim should be governed by the same rules as a city lot in respect to its side lines. I am aware that this idea is unpopular with miners and mining engineers, but I think their objections to it are more or less selfish. Following the dip of mineral veins onto the ground of other parties is a most fruitful source of litigation.

INDIANS.

In this Territory there have been no troubles with the Indians during the past year, that I am aware of. A majority of them have abandoned

their tribal relations, and are living in different parts of the Territory on little farms, and are supporting themselves by agriculture and by raising horses and cattle. They also devote a portion of their time to hunting, but are peaceable and friendly. The only reservation in Utah is at Uintah, situated about two hundred miles east of this city. This agency is under the control and management of Colonel Critchlow, who has been stationed there for several years. He has under his management some five or six hundred Indians, with whom he seems to get along remarkably well. During the last few weeks the agent and employés of the White River Agency have been massacred, and the Indians are on the war-path; yet the Uintah Utes, although neighbors, have remained at home in peace, and seem to be under the control of their agent. This certainly speaks well, not only for these Indians, but for their management.

When the outbreak occurred at the White River Agency, I apprehended trouble at the Uintah Agency, and advised Colonel Critchlow to prepare for any emergency that might arise; to strengthen his post by building a log fort if necessary, where he could have a supply of water. I offered to furnish him with guns and ammunition with which to defend himself and other white people about him. This suggestion he did not think well of at first, but finally concluded to adopt it. It is to be hoped that Colonel Critchlow will have no trouble with his Indians, and it is hardly probable he will; certainly not this year, if peace is made immediately with the Colorado Utes.

MINING PROSPERITY.

Although the agriculturists among us have suffered severely during the past season, the mines have prospered. The business of mining has never been more prosperous or more profitable than at the present time, and it is regarded as a safer and more legitimate business than formerly. It has taken a series of years to educate mining men up to the business of mining and to conduct such enterprises with skill. New processes and better methods have been introduced for reducing ores, by which larger profits on them are realized. Ores which a few years ago were regarded as refractory and worthless, are now, under the new treatment, worked at a profit. In order to give you some idea of the extent to which mining is carried on in this Territory, I beg leave to submit the following extract taken from a report on the "Resources of Utah" prepared recently by the Utah Board of Trade:

From the end of 1870 to the end of 1878, as appears from the books of the Utah Central Railroad Company, there were shipped from Salt Lake City 76,912 tons of ore, 109,276 tons of argentiferous lead bullion, and 8,197 tons of lead, worth in the aggregate quite \$40,000,000. For the last three years the value of Utah's mineral out-turn, ascertained with great care and accuracy by J. E. Dooley, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., at Salt Lake City, was \$18,558,805.48. Most of the ores so far worked have been argentiferous galena, and the present depression in the price of lead decreases the profits realized from that kind of ores. But lead represents only \$5,379,446 of the product of the last three years, against \$13,137,033 of the precious metals; and of last year but \$811,068 against \$5,224,580, or less than 16 per cent. And further, as the profit on lead has decreased, mines producing gold and silver ores proper have been discovered, or have risen into prominence. Such are the Ontario, which has paid 42 consecutive dividends of \$50,000 each; the mines of Silver Reef, which, first discovered two years ago, are now producing fine bullion at the rate of \$100,000 per month; and the gold mines in Bingham Cañon, the ores of which, though of comparatively low grade, are very cheaply mined and milled, and occur, so far as work has shown, in veins or deposits of extraordinary size and strength. There is not a county in the Territory where mines have not been located, and mining districts in greater or less number organized. Froiseth's new map of Utah shows 80 of these new mining districts, covering more than 1,000,000 acres, crowding each other most in Salt Lake, Utah, Juab, and Beaver

Counties. Box Elder, Tooele, Millard, Pi Ute, and Iron Counties have a plentiful sprinkling of them. Wherever there are mountains the prospector has been and left his foot-prints in the shape of mining-districts. Very many of them are abandoned, true, but this is more often on account of inaccessibility, want of capital, and other unfavorable circumstances than because of the lack of merit or promise of the mining locations.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Territory are in a most satisfactory condition. There is no indebtedness that is not covered by uncollected taxes. The Territorial scrip, which three or four years since was worth only 40 cents on the dollar, to-day is worth 98 cents on the dollar. There is assessed annually an *ad valorem* tax on the taxable property in the Territory of Utah, as follows: three mills on the dollar for Territorial purposes; three mills on the dollar for the benefit of district schools; and such sum as the county courts of the several counties may designate for county purposes, not to exceed three mills on the dollar.

RAILROADS.

There have been built the past year, and are now in operation, some one hundred and fifty miles of additional railroads—about one hundred miles of broad-gauge railway and fifty miles of narrow-gauge. The broad-gauge extends from York, the former terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad, towards Frisco, situated in the southwestern part of the Territory, the mining district in which the famous Horn silver mine is located. The narrow-gauge railway, built the past year, runs from Springville, Utah County, to the coal-fields in Pleasant Valley, San Pete County. This road opens up a new and superior quality of coal to any as yet discovered west of the Rocky Mountains.

COURTS AND LAWS.

Our Territorial courts are running smoothly and, I believe, satisfactorily. The laws of the Territory I referred to in my last report; and as there has been no session of the legislature since, they remain unchanged.

The above is respectfully submitted, trusting it will afford such information as will be desired concerning this Territory and its affairs. There are many matters here to which I could refer, but I doubt if they would be of interest to any one outside of Utah.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. EMERY,
Governor of Utah Territory.

Hon. C. SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.



35(42)

OLIN
J
87
U83
1880

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

MADE TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1880.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1880.

R E P O R T

OF THE

G O V E R N O R O F U T A H

MADE TO THE

S E C R E T A R Y O F T H E I N T E R I O R

FOR

T H E Y E A R 1880.



W A S H I N G T O N:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1880.

R E P O R T
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

UTAH TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salt Lake City, September 20, 1880.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of this Territory, in compliance with your request:

PUBLIC LANDS.

The United States land office at this point makes the following showing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Pre-emption filings, 302.

Pre-emption cash entries, 113; embracing 16,392 acres.

Homestead entries, 508; embracing 78,601 acres.

Homestead proofs, 161; embracing 20,021 acres.

Desert entries, 69; embracing 12,654 acres.

Desert proofs, 38; embracing 5,089 acres.

Timber-culture entries, 36; embracing 4,043 acres.

Coal entries, 2; embracing 791 acres.

Mineral applications, 156.

Mineral entries, 101.

Adverse mining claims, 116.

This table shows an increase in the following class of entries over the preceding year:

Homesteads, 6,600 acres.

Final homesteads, 7,300 acres.

Desert entries (proofs), 4,770 acres.

Timber-culture entries, 1,700 acres.

Mineral applications, 83 in number.

Mineral entries, 24 in number.

There has been a decrease in the following class of entries, viz:

Pre-emption filings, 320 in number.

In cash entries, 2,100 acres.

Desert entries, 175 acres.

Adverse mining claims, 41 in number.

The agricultural claims initiated as against the former year show a falling off of 30, although the acreage is slightly increased, while the proofs therenunder show an increase of 15. In other words, the agricultural settlements made in the past year were 915 against 1,224, and the proofs 312 against 297 in the preceding year.

The falling off in the initiation of agricultural claims proves that a large per cent. of the farming lands which are surveyed in the Territory are taken up under the several acts granting rights to settlers.

The most prominent feature of this table is the increase of mineral applications and mineral entries, the former more than doubling the number of any previous year, and the latter increasing about 24 per cent. over the preceding year. Notwithstanding this remarkable increase of mineral applications there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of adverse mining claims filed, which fact speaks well for the mining industry of this Territory.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

From the most reliable information that it is possible to obtain, I estimate the number of cattle in the Territory to be 200,000 head. There were driven from the Territory during the year past certainly not less than 50,000 head, at an average price of \$15.50 per head.

The number of sheep in this Territory will not fall short of 500,000, with a yield of wool of, say, 2,000,000 pounds, for which our raisers have received 20 cents per pound.

The winter ranges for the most part are rapidly filling with population, which, of course, crowds the stock men off of them. The excess of summer over winter ranges is in the ratio of 3 to 1 at present. The fact that the winter ranges have been overstocked, rendering them worthless for the present, is another reason for the difference between them and the summer ranges.

Without legislation by Congress that will allow stock-raisers to obtain rights other than those given by common consent, this very important branch of industry must continue to retire before the demands of increasing population.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the dearth of water during the summer of 1879, which in some localities left very short crops, the yield of wheat, oats, and barley proved to be an average one. The potato crop, as a rule so extensive and superior, proved a very short one, but the crop for 1880 will be abundant. The summer of '79, with very little rain-fall and an exceptional scarcity of water from the mountain snows, was followed by a severe and prolonged winter, proving deleterious to the crops of 1880. Corn, which is by no means a reliable growth, on account of the exceptionally late spring, was given a very small acreage by our farmers. Lucerne to a great degree has taken the place of corn; being to a degree independent as to length of season and quantity of water, its thrifty growth and immense yields commend its cultivation. Lands that yield only ten bushels of wheat to the acre will readily yield eight tons per acre of lucerne. Three harvests, and oftentimes four, are gathered during the season, after it has become well set; in fact, in the southern part of the Territory five cuttings are made, yielding ten tons to the acre.

DRY FARMING.

The large tracts of land unoccupied by reason of the cost in having irrigating canals reach them, and oftentimes an impossibility to obtain sufficient water by irrigation at any cost, joined with an increasing population seeking homes, has caused dry farming to be greatly increased. Upon such farms last year from ten to twenty bushels per acre of wheat was raised. Many engaged in this apparently hopeless task continue their work from year to year, and are tenacious in their purpose to increase the acreage.

WATER.

Throughout the Territory irrigating canals are yearly increased and improved upon. Much land heretofore untilled is constituted thereby into farm homes. It is observable also that a greater acreage is from year to year cultivated with the same amount of water. This is secured by an economical distribution in the fields through which the streams or canals pass. When the water of twelve months that flows down the cañons is garnered in reservoirs, and these are supplemented by artesian wells with which to supply the crops in growing season, the now sage lands in the valleys of Utah will more than double their present product.

POPULATION.

The population of Utah is far beyond that of any Territory in the history of the United States. In 1870 the population was 86,786. In 1880 it is shown to be 145,000, an increase of over 58,000 souls. The mines of the Territory, with their attendant business, have drawn, I may safely say, of this 58,000 increase, fifty per cent. The other fifty per cent. is natural increase, and the result of the labors of the missionaries sent out into all the world by "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," which, besides increasing the population of Utah, is contributing largely to the population of the surrounding States and Territories.

MINES.

I know of no fact why it may not reasonably be claimed that Utah will prove the richest repository of silver, gold, coal, and lead, and other minerals, of all the States and Territories of the West. Certainly no four hundred miles of mountain ranges have produced as many mines of immense yields, and so many mining prospects, as the suggestions of science and practical observation make those of Utah appear. The practice of capitalizing mining prospects at fabulous sums is to be condemned. Responsible mining men are reducing mining enterprises to a practical business basis. This will, as it should, tend to renewed confidence, and increased capital applied in a legitimate way to the development of ore bodies, instead of gambling in "wild cat" mining stocks, so unwarrantably and disastrously indulged in in the past.

Many mining districts heretofore inaccessible are now in close connection by railroads with the markets. Much of the ore, on account of its low grade, has not heretofore paid to mine; but which now, on account of superior methods in extracting and reducing the ore, is made profitable. As a rule, the men who own the best prospects are not able to develop them for lack of means. Capital is needed, and with anything like reasonable business judgment can be made to realize most gratifying results.

From Col. O. J. Hollister and Mr. J. E. Dooley I have obtained the following statement of the mining products of Utah, which, I feel assured, is a very correct record, viz: \$21,000,000 in value is the estimate of the Territory's output down to the end of 1875, usually received, based on records kept by Professor Barfoot, of the Salt Lake Museum. Fortunately the output of 1876-7-8-9 has been accurately figured and stated at the close of each of those years, by J. E. Dooley, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Salt Lake City, and is of record.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

It was for 1876:

Lead, 50,401,893 pounds, at 6 cents	\$3,024,113 00
Copper, 657,539 pounds, at 20 cents	131,507 00
Silver, 1,946,915 ounces, at \$1.10	2,141,606 00
Gold, 8,820 ounces, at \$20.69	182,309 00
Total	5,479,535.00

Total

It was for 1877:

Lead, 54,936,080 pounds, at 3 cents	\$1,648,082 00
Silver, 4,359,703 ounces, at \$1.20	5,231,643 60
Gold, 17,325 ounces, at \$20.60	356,895 00
Total	7,236,620 60

It was for 1878:

Lead, 40,414,359 pounds, at 1½ cents	\$707,251 28
Refined lead, 2,620,422 pounds, at 4 cents	104,816 88
Copper matte, 1,259,100 pounds, estimated value	22,034 25
Copper pigs, 19,737 pounds, estimated value	2,066 83
Silver, 4,357,328 ounces, at \$1.13	4,923,780 64
Gold, 15,040 ounces, at \$20	300,800 00
Total	6,060,749 88

It was for 1879:

Lead, 26,441,359 pounds, at 2½ cents	\$594,930 00
Refined lead, 2,301,267 pounds, at 4½ cents	103,557 00
Silver, 3,835,047 ounces, at \$1.10	4,218,551 00
Gold, 15,932 ounces, at \$20.67	329,314 00
Total	5,246,352 00

Summary.

Prior to 1876	\$21,000,000 00
1876	5,479,535 00
1877	7,237,832 00
1878	6,071,125 00
1879	5,246,352 00
Total	45,034,844 00

The average output for the last four calendar years was a little more than \$6,000,000 yearly.

The product for the calendar year 1879 as given above is its *export value in Salt Lake City*. Computing the precious metals after the style of California and Nevada, viz, at their mint valuation, and the lead at its value in New York City, it would increase the value to \$6,663,676.10, as follows:

Deducting five per cent. for actual loss in refining lead, 27,520,568 pounds, at 5 cents, average New York price	\$1,376,028 00
3,835,047 ounces silver, at \$1.2929, mint valuation	4,958,333 26
15,932 ounces gold, at \$20.67, mint valuation	329,314 44

Total for 1879

6,663,676 10

And other years proportionately.

RAILROADS.

I give the different roads, their gauge, weight of rails, and miles, and the number of miles opened during the last year, all of which speaks well for the business of the Territory, viz:

Gauge.	Name.	Miles.	Weight of rails.
			Pounds.
4 feet 8½ inches...	Central Pacific Railroad.....	154	56
4 feet 8½ inchea...	Union Pacific Railroad	71	56
3.feet	Utah and Northern Railroad	77	30
4 feet 8½ inches...	Utah Central Railroad, Ogden to Salt Lake City, opened January, 1870	36½	56
4 feet 8½ inches...	Utah Southern Railroad, Salt Lake City to Juab, Juab County, opened to Sandy, September, 1871, to Juab, June, 1879.....	105	56
4 feet 8½ inches...	Utah Southern Railroad extension, Juab to Frisco, opened to Milford, May, 1880, to Frisco, July, 1880	137	56
3 feet.....	Utah Western Railroad, Salt Lake City to Stockton, Utah Territory, opened January, 1875.....	40	30
3 feet	Wasatch and Jordan Valley and Bingham Cañon Railroads, opened from Sandy to Granite, 1872, to Alta, 1876 ..	44	30
3 feet	Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad, Provo to Pleasant Valley, opened October, 1879	60	30
4 feet 8½ inches...	Summit County Railroad, constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad, to run from Echo to Park City, fourteen miles complete, about sixteen miles to build, will be finished by November 1...	35	56
3 feet	Utah Eastern Railroad, Coalville to Park City, twenty-three miles graded, and to be completed November 1, 1880, to be continued to Salt Lake City.....	23	30

A working survey is now being made by the Union Pacific engineers to demonstrate the practicability of a line from Brigham City, Utah, to Portland, Oreg. This line, if built, besides opening up a vast territory, will greatly shorten the line from the east to Yokohama, Japan.

INDIANS.

At the Uintah Reservation, in the northeast part of the Territory, there are about four hundred and fifty Indians who receive government supplies. In addition to these there is a small band living in Thistle Valley cultivating farms, and having in several instances disavowed their tribal relations. At the Uintah Agency there are 115 families, and of these some eighty-five are engaged in farming operations, and others, with a few exceptions, in stock-raising. Two hundred and fifty acres, however, is the aggregate, for this year, of land cultivated by them. This is less than in previous years, owing to a scarcity of seed, wheat having been used for subsistence last winter. Colonel Critchlow, in charge of that agency for a number of years, in his report of the year last past speaks at length of their conduct during the White River troubles, highly commanding them. Although intimately related and always friendly with the White River Utes, they expressed no sympathy for them in hostility, and he now says of them that they express their gratification at the prospect of an amicable settlement of these difficult ties. The Presbyterian Board of Missions has entered into a contract with the government and propose, at an early day, establishing a school for Indian children at this agency. Colonel Critchlow anticipates much benefit in future years, both to children and adults, from the educating and Christianizing influences of this school and mission.

In the vicinity of Plainfield, situated on the eastern border of the Territory, south of the Uintah Agency and near the La Sal Mountains, the inhabitants have felt much uneasiness on account of the bearing and

trespasses of a number of Indians that frequent that section. The settlers are at their mercy, and with this point protected I can say the condition of Indian affairs in Utah is satisfactory, in so far as it is possible for me to know.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

The Territory of Utah stretches from the 37th to the 42d degree of latitude. With the exception of Utah there is now a solid line of States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. Between the same latitude and between the oceans lie twenty of the thirty-eight States of the Union. With the great roadways of the continent running through and joining within her borders; with the climate of this parallel, made lovely by altitude and softened by its location in the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, including in its population a large number of thrifty industrious, law-abiding and law-loving people; with all this there remains a reason why Utah should be denied statehood, possessing, as she does, requisites which, otherwise, would entitle her to be a State. The United States should give to Utah a good government; as it is she possesses "the shadow, but not the substance of government." There has not been that thrifty growth her valleys, mines, and situation entitle her to. As it is, Utah can never be American and in accord with a people whose highest allegiance is to the flag of the United States. And as long as Utah is allowed to remain with her present practices, organization and laws, it cannot be said that this government deals out equal and exact justice to all its citizens. It cannot be claimed that the United States sees to it that her laws are fairly and surely executed. If not the chief corner-stone, at least a continuing practice of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" is polygamy, defended by its members, practiced by them, and solemnized with secret rites, without civil or church record, and by regularly appointed officers of the church. The church dictates, suggests, or its influences control all things spiritual or secular among its people. The officers of the church, and those in polygamy, to a great extent fill the offices in the Territory, enact its laws and execute them. Congress passed, in 1862, a law forbidding polygamy, and prescribed penalties. This law, I am sure, is approved by the entire law-abiding and well-thinking people of the United States from Maine to Texas. It has been adjudged by the Supreme Court to be constitutional, and yet the government for years has permitted the law to be ruthlessly thrust aside and others to be enacted that practically obstruct the statute, so as to make it impossible to convict under it, and allow the Territory to be governed in such a way as to put a premium on crime, and further permit the guilty ones to be sent to the legislature and to Congress, and paid for their record and services out of the Treasury of the United States.

Why should the Government of the United States allow one of its citizens to be sentenced to the penitentiary, say in New York, for violating a law of Congress and allow another here to go unwhipped in wilfully violating a law similarly passed and be promoted to office as a premium for his crime? Congress should wipe out its statute against polygamy, remove every officer who is sworn to see its laws executed, furnish free transportation to a quarter section of free land to each of the thousands of non-Mormons who with their stout hearts and strong muscles have made homes in this part of their country, repeal all laws objectionable to the dominant church here, so that the Territory may be run under ecclesiastical suggestion, pass a law constituting this an independent

polygamous State, a thing apart from the "wicked people" of the United States; or it should at once make it possible to execute the laws already passed. One or the other. Sheer justice to the thousands of children yet to be born with illegitimacy as their birth-mark under this illegal and indecent system, mercy to the first and only wife, when lustful or religiously fanatical husbands thrust them aside for new and fresher companions, respect for its own laws, equal and exact justice to all,—these and more make plaintive demands of Congress for speedy and sure adjustment of the wrongs; the termination of contentions that curse this goodly land and must continue to do so until proper legislation brings relief.

Time will not prove the remedy. It is revelation (so-called) against statute law. If the United States proposes that Utah and several other of its Territories—soon to be overspread by emigration—is to be governed by revelation, well and good. If, however, it proposes in the future as in the past to govern by laws of Congress applicable for all the people, then it is all wrong. It is the right against the wrong. If Congress is right, if the Supreme Court is right, if the President is right, if the people of the United States are right on this question, then this idea here persisted in is wrong, as it tends, it has been claimed, and does practically unite church and state, enslaves this people, constitutes them law-breakers, and the whole un-American.

RECOMMENDATION.

In so far as practical take the old statute of 1787, enacted by the fathers of our country, and under which the Territory of the great Northwest was formed, and under which so many States passed through their Territorial condition, and, in so far as practicable, later enactments, by which the District of Columbia is governed, and from that basis frame a statute for the government of Utah. Constitute a commission composed of the governor, the judges, and, say, three or five citizens of the Territory, they to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and by this means establish a government here that will be in unison with American civilization, and will prove a government not only "for the people but by the people." *I again say time will not prove the remedy.* I earnestly hope for a peaceful solution of the problem here. Every effort with that end in view shall be, as it has been, mine. The Government of the United States, and those charged with the execution of its laws cannot, as they ought not, be dishonest in dealing with this question and the people here. A code of impartial, just, and uniform laws, with the means to administer it, and a fair and merciful execution of the laws is the peaceable solution.

There are other, and possibly more grievous wrongs, inflicted through legislation within the Territory of which I cannot well go into in a report of this nature, but which the plan suggested will remedy.

Further legislation is essential. I trust Congress will not delay consideration of this very important matter, and I respectfully suggest this action.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Secretary, most respectfully,

ELI H. MURRAY,

Governor.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

2 UTAH



OUL
J
87
U83
1883

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH,

MADE TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

FOR

THE YEAR 1883.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1883.

R E P O R T

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH,

MADE TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

FOR

THE YEAR 1883.

W A S H I N G T O N :

G O V E R N M E N T P R I N T I N G O F F I C E .

1 8 8 3 .

R E P O R T
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, September 16, 1883.

SIR : In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report :

The questions of government arising under the unusual condition of society here are those which are at once different from other communities and other governments, either State or Territorial, in the United States. These questions are of absorbing interest to the people of the Territory of Utah and of primary interest to the Government. If it be a fact that conditions here are different from other Territories, then it follows as a sequence that exceptional legislation must be enacted.

While other matters might be presented to you in a formal report, I feel it a duty, which it would be more pleasant to avoid, to confine myself to the questions of absorbing interest and primary importance.

That there are wrongs in Utah I regret. That the Government and those charged with the duty of enforcing the laws cannot and ought not to compromise with wrong I am sure will not be questioned.

Among other duties imposed upon the governor by the act of Congress organizing the Territory is one that "He should take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Under the oath of office charging me with this duty I have endeavored to execute the laws of Congress and of the Territory with fidelity and mercy, and with whatever ability I possessed.

A combination to nullify laws of Congress has long continued in Utah. This conspiracy led to open rebellion at one time, and continues to evade and defeat the plain will of Congress and the President and the adjudication of the supreme court.

The theory, adroitly advanced by many interested by business relations, and emanating from those engaged in this long-continued combination to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, to the effect that time and railroads would prove the remedy, is wrong.

While I am satisfied that many intelligent and thinking people at a distance have accepted this theory, I am sure its acceptance by Congress and the country means mischief in the future. Therefore I am impelled to warn you, Mr. Secretary, and through you the country, of dangers that beset the Government in this another "irrepressible conflict," and to make in this report an earnest plea for the adjustment of all wrongs and the establishment of good government in Utah by Congress, which undoubtedly possesses the power, and which I may be pardoned in saying I believe to be its duty to do quickly.

The power to promptly enforce the laws and to preserve the peace

in so doing cannot rightly be denied to those charged with their execution.

The history of all States and Territories demonstrates that times come when military aid is necessary to support the civil authority. I know of no reason that takes Utah out of the rule. Under the law and the proper proclamations of my predecessors the militia of Utah, purposely organized to be independent of Federal authority, is not and cannot be made available.

It therefore only remains for this Territory that the military force of the United States be made available, and I present with the necessity the recommendation that it be made lawful for soldiers of the United States to be used for the execution of process out of the courts of the United States in the hands of the United States marshal of Utah, and that their services, under proper restrictions, in case of riot, of insurrection, domestic violence, and for the preservation of the peace may more readily be made effective than under the present provision of law.

I trust, however, such security to person and property as is right and which every citizen may reasonably expect will be granted to all alike here.

By an act of Congress in 1850 the Territory of Utah was formed.

I find that since 1852 there has at no time been a lawful Territorial government.

Section 7 of this organic act provides:

That all township, district, and county officers not herein otherwise provided for shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, &c.

Under this act of Congress the counties of Utah were properly organized. But the legislature joined with Brigham Young, the governor of the Territory, by pretext of different Territorial statutes, and in order to place the Territory out of a future executive control and beyond Federal influence made provision for their appointment or election in ways not authorized by but directly in opposition to the expressed will of Congress. While other Territories with like provisions have carried on their governments in accordance with law Utah has persisted in maintaining its unlawful government, in spite of the act of Congress, the adjudication of the supreme court of the Territory of Utah, and the later opinion of the honorable the commissioners under the law known as the Edmunds act.

Discharging the duty imposed upon me by Congress, and which had theretofore been upheld by the supreme court of the Territory, I nominated to the council persons for the different Territorial offices. Among other things, I said in nominating them that—

Such officers must necessarily be named in the manner designated by Congress. Their election or appointment in any other way under an act of the legislative power of the Territory, which derives its power from the provisions of the self-same law, is nullification.

This power was exercised by Brigham Young, the first governor of the Territory. For many years, with few exceptions, this part of the provisions of this organic act has been avoided and disregarded, and such officers have been elected and appointed in other and different ways than that prescribed by act of Congress.

The council declined to confirm or reject them, asserting that the power given by Congress had passed out of the hands of the governor by different Territorial statutes cited by them, and resolved—

That the complaint of his excellency the governor is groundless and his nominations unnecessary, and that no action thereon is required.

And the unlawful Territorial government, which for over thirty years has existed in the face of Congress and the country, exists to-day.

The failure to hold the August election in 1882 under the Edmunds law, as only under its provisions it could be held, was provided for by an act of Congress known as the Hoar amendment. In obedience to its provisions I appointed a number of persons to fill the vacancies occasioned by the failure to elect. Many of those so appointed qualified over vexatious obstacles thrown in their way from one end of the Territory to the other, and made legal demand for the offices to which they had been appointed.

The unanimity and universality of the refusal that followed throughout the entire Territory could only on this earth perhaps be seen in Utah.

Many laws of Congress have been nullified in Utah, and this law was defeated with the usual "oneness," and I must say with an apparent familiarity with the business in hand. The lawfully appointed officers instead of appealing to force appealed to the courts. The supreme court of the Territory sustained the act of Congress and the action of the governor, but the technicalities and delays of the law consequent upon appeals and the stay of proceedings resulted as usual in the Territory in a failure, and polygamists and worse held on and exercised the functions of office, and to-day many so hold who are not entitled under the law to cast a vote.

The officers who universally join in this combination to defeat the law of Congress held and hold their authority from the Congress they defied and whose law they made a nullity.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the laws can be faithfully executed when the governor under the law can only rely upon those who combine to defeat it. Therefore Congress must provide other and different agencies to enable a governor to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed."

CHURCH AND STATE.

The absolute separation of church and state was by the founders of our Government and the writers of our Constitutions made a principal factor in its foundation. Several of the original States went so far as to forbid an ecclesiastic from holding any public office. This history, so well understood from the debates and traditions and the surroundings of our national birth, made unquestionable their purpose then, as it is my desire now, to protect the Government as against the encroachments of the church.

The first article of amendment to the Constitution declares "that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," &c.

The church then, as the church now, and here in Utah, needs no protection against the Government of the United States, for the reason that the Government then was and now is the fortress of civil and religious liberty. That man or that set of men, be they what they may, who assert and teach a doctrine so infamous deserve the condemnation of all men, and must and will receive the condemnation of a Government that protects all men in the right "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience."

This guarantee, sacred to all, is right. It should be maintained always, everywhere, and by all, but never abused.

It is true, however, that law-breakers and law-defiers and nullifiers of the law in Utah, who enjoy it in common with all citizens of this

country and of every denomination and faith, have abused it and do abuse it. Continually and deftly it is used by those who abuse it, and the man engaged in other affairs is misled in considering what is wrongfully termed the "Utah problem." If the question of religion or religious belief enters at all into an intelligent discussion of the question in a governmental sense, which I doubt, it then and certainly must be under the first prohibition, "that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion," rather than under the second, "or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

I beg, on this important point, in considering the question, to present some facts of history, such as I may properly do in the report I have the honor to make, a question with which we are now grappling, and which, when calmly considered under the light of the Constitution, can leave no justifiable grounds of difference of opinion in reason or in law.

The question, then, is not whether Congress has or may prohibit the free exercise of religion, for that has been decided under the law of 1862 by the Supreme Court in the test case of Reynolds, but whether the Territorial legislative assembly in Utah, an agency of the General Government, created by Congress and paid as such out of the Treasury of the United States, has not made law upon law respecting an establishment of religion. The Constitution does not say Congress shall not establish religion. The provision is more comprehensive. It forbids any law respecting an establishment of religion. What are the facts? A band of men, many of them good, but undoubtedly misguided, professing in common a religious belief, ejected from Ohio and going to Missouri, ejected from Missouri and going to Illinois (incorporating in their system of to-day features and practices more abhorrent than any known then), ejected from Illinois, turned their backs on the United States, with the avowed purpose of going to the shore of the Pacific Ocean, then a foreign country. These people were possessed of a fanatical dream of establishing a polygamic empire that was to supplant this and all other governments. Helped in their helplessness and poverty and distress across the plains by the Government, guided in their journey by reports furnished by the War Department at Washington, whose officers had traversed and surveyed the roads and mountains and valleys, they settled in this valley with its river and lake. The willows that marked the mountain streams gave evidence that the soil needed but a touch of cultivation to yield a ready response. A valley in which numbers of the earlier pioneers who passed farther to the West had looked upon with admiration and left for the fortunate pioneers that were to follow. The purpose of going to the Pacific coast having been abandoned, the young men who as a favor had been mustered into the service by the Government and paid in advance, and known as the Mormon Battalion, having gone on to California by the southern route, returned from their battleless march but creditable service, and three days after the arrival of the pioneers joined them where Salt Lake City is now situated. With their pay and horses and arms material aid was given to this settlement, which, under the flag of the United States, by both pioneers and battalion, was made on a Territory which under our treaty with Mexico afterward became the property of the United States.

Steps were at once taken looking to the establishment of a State government. A vast territory was mapped out from the northern boundary of Mexico to the waters of the Columbia River in the north, and from the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the west to the mountains whose waters flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and a constitution adopted to govern "until

the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide for the government of the Territory hereinafter described by admitting us into the Union." That we, the people, grateful to the Supreme Being, &c., do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Deseret."

Among others the following act was passed:

AN ORDINANCE incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, approved February 8, 1851.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained,* That all that portion of the inhabitants of said State which now are or hereafter may become residents therein, and which are known as "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," are hereby incorporated, constituted, made, and declared a body corporate, with perpetual succession under the original name and style of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with full power to sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity in this State; to establish, order, and regulate worship, and hold and occupy real and personal estate, and have and use a seal, which they may alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. *And be it further ordained,* That said body or church as a religious society may at a general or special conference elect one "trustee in trust," and not to exceed twelve assistant trustees, to receive, hold, buy, sell, manage, use, and control the real and personal property of said church, which said property shall be free from taxation; which trustee and assistant trustees, when elected or appointed, shall give bonds with approved security in whatever sum the said conference may deem sufficient for the faithful performance of their several duties, which said bonds when approved shall be filed in the general church recorder's office at the seat of general church business. When said bonds are approved by said conference and said trustee and assistant trustees shall continue in office during the pleasure of said church, and there shall also be made by the clerk of the conference of said church a certificate of such election or appointment of said trustee and assistant trustees, which shall be recorded in the general church recorder's office at the seat of general church business. And when said bonds are filed and said certificates recorded said trustee or assistant trustees may receive property, real or personal, by gift, donation, bequest, or in any manner not incompatible with the principles of righteousness or rules of justice, inasmuch as the same shall be used, managed, or disposed of for the benefit, improvement, erection of houses for public worship and instruction, and the well-being of said church.

SEC. 3. *And be it further ordained,* That as said church holds the constitutional and original right in common with all civil and religious communities "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," to reverence communion agreeable to the principles of truth, and to solemnize marriage compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ; for the security and full enjoyment of all blessings and privileges embodied in the religion of Jesus Christ free to all; it is also declared that said church does and shall possess and enjoy continually the power and authority in and of itself to make, pass, and establish rules, regulations, ordinances, laws, customs, and criteria for the good order, safety, government, conveniences, comfort, and control of said church, and for the punishment or forgiveness of all offenses relative to fellowship p., according to church covenants; that the pursuit of bliss and the enjoyment of life, in every capacity of public association and domestic happiness, temporal expansion or spiritual increase may not be legally questioned: *Provided, however,* That each and every act or practice so established or adopted for law or custom shall relate to solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, endowments, tithings, marriages, fellowship, or the religious duties of man to his Maker; inasmuch as the doctrine, principles, practices, or performances support virtue and increase morality and are not inconsistent with or repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of this State, and are founded in the revelations of the Lord.

SEC. 4. *And be it further ordained,* That said Church shall keep at every full organize branch or stake a registry of marriages, births, and deaths free for the inspection of all members and for their benefit.

SEC. 5. *And be it further ordained,* That the presidency of said church shall fill all vacancies of the assistant trustees necessary to be filled until superseded by the conference of said church.

SEC. 6. *And be it further ordained,* That no assistant trustees or trustees shall transact business in relation to buying, selling, or otherwise disposing of church property without the consent or approval of the trustee in trust of said church.

Is this or was it a law "respecting an establishment of religion"? It will be remembered that when Congress declined to admit Deseret into the Union it provided a Territorial form of government under the

name of Utah. The legislature of Utah, by an act approved October 4, 1851, re-enacted this and all laws passed by the State of Deseret.

Besides usual powers granted to church corporations for legitimate business purposes, but only for the purpose of worship, here is granted "the unusual power to establish, order, and regulate worship." It created the heretofore unknown general office of "trustee in trust." Not designed to create trustees to hold property for purposes of worship only, in an unqualified sense it established them as trustees to hold, buy, sell, manage, dispose, &c., the real and personal property of the church; in other words, to possess, hold, and sell farms, stores, railways, banks, telegraphs, theaters, cattle, sheep, &c., such as is now held by the church, all of "which said property shall be free from taxation," &c. Bonds of these trustees were to be executed and filed where? In the office of the county recorder or secretary of the Territory, as with other corporations? No, but in the church recorder's office. At the county seat? No, but at the "seat of general church business."

These trustees to continue in office at the "pleasure of said church," and to receive real and personal property "in any manner" "not incompatible with the principles of righteousness," and to be free from taxation; and all this enacted by a legislature created by Congress as an agency, and paid for their labor respecting an establishment of religion out of the Treasury of the United States.

The third section defies the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, which is right; but, further, it granted power to this organization for the punishment or forgiveness of all offenses relative to fellowship, and solemnly declared that the pursuit of bliss and enjoyment of life in every capacity of public association and domestic happiness "may not legally be questioned."

That is, that which is already established may not in so far as law is concerned be inquired into or questioned. Under prescribed conditions we find a legislative enactment and guarantee that these particular doctrines are founded in the revelation of the Lord. The word "inasmuch" is used where "in so far" would have been used had there been no purpose to establish a religion and to confer power upon ecclesiastical courts to visit pains and penalties, even to that of death, in all matters "relative to fellowship according to church covenants."

Section four of this act required a registry of marriages, not for public inspection, but for the inspection of all members and for their benefit. The courts of Utah so far have failed to have these registries produced to them or to find any man who would testify more than that such registry records were kept somewhere and by somebody.

This act to-day stands in the compiled laws of Utah published by authority in 1876.

In 1862 Congress passed the following law:

CHAPTER CXXXI.—AN ACT to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, in a Territory of the United States, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall, except in the cases specified in the proviso to this section, be adjudged guilty of bigamy, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years: *Provided, nevertheless,* That this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living, nor to any

person by reason of former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been annulled or pronounced void by the sentence or decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of the marriage contract.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following ordinance of the provisional government of the State of Deseret, so called, namely, "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed February 8, 1881, and adopted, re-enacted, and made valid by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed January 19, in the year 1855, entitled "An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and resolutions in force in Utah Territory, their publication and distribution," and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the said legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield, or countenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are, disapproved and annulled; *Provided*, That this act shall be so limited and construed as not to affect or interfere with the right of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," but only to annul all acts of law which establish, maintain, protect, or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, or other contrivances.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes to acquire or hold real estate in any Territory of the United States during the existence of the Territorial government of a greater value than fifty thousand dollars, and all real estate acquired or held by and such corporations or association contrary to the provisions of this act shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States; *Provided*, That existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired by the provisions of this section.

Approved July 1, 1862.

Whether the second section of the above act unqualifiedly disapproves the act of incorporation is perhaps questionable. The courts of Utah have held that for purposes of criminal prosecution, as where property of the church had been stolen, it still had an existence. This decision probably rests on the provision relating to property rights. The judicial decision has obtained in a civil case because of the difficulty arising under the statutes as to what officer was the proper one to institute proceedings in this and like cases, the local laws imposing such duty on the attorney-general, and no such office exists.

Repealed or not the fact remains that the trustee in trust continues with his assistants to buy and sell and to receive in matters not for purposes of worship.

Joined with this is another and more reprehensible crime. The business of government is under a perfected system continually carried on, and courts not open to all citizens and unknown to Congress constantly sit with usurped powers like unto those conferred under the act of incorporation, dealing with affairs of men not only spiritual but temporal. Notwithstanding the third section of the law of Congress of 1862, declaring "that it shall not be lawful for any corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes to acquire or hold real estate of a greater value than \$50,000 within any Territory," this corporation or association, according to the last United States census, possessed property within one county to the amount of \$2,500,000. This law is nullified by placing the title to property of the church in the name of different trustees, presidents of stakes, bishops, and other authorized agents. What amount of property is thus unlawfully held throughout the counties of the Territory I cannot with certainty estimate, and it was found impossible so to estimate by the agents of the United States in the last census.

Notwithstanding the law of 1862 denouncing bigamy as a crime, and the adjudication of the Supreme Court, I find that it has been defiantly taught and practiced, and continues to be so taught and practiced. In this successful and long-continued conspiracy to defeat the execution of

this law I find that agencies of the government of Utah, deriving their power from Congress, notably the legislature, which not only derives its power from Congress but is paid out of the Treasury of the United States, joins in and leads in this nullification. In support of this assertion I beg to make that part of my message to the twenty-fifth legislature in 1882, which is under the head of "Political situations," "Exercise of church authority in temporal affairs," "Assessments and tithing," "Polygamy," and "Governmental action," and the action of the council thereon, and in response a part of this report. It is too voluminous to incorporate, but it is to be found in the house and council journals of the session of 1882. The former is in the house journals and the latter in the council journals. An appeal to the legislature by the governor to enact laws in accordance with the laws of Congress and the Supreme Court decision was, in part, answered as follows:

The great majority of Utah's people believed then, as they believe now, the act of 1862 to be not only special and unreasonable, but also unconstitutional, in that it "prohibits" the "free exercise of a part of their religion;" but they do not fail to recognize the power of Congress, under pressure, to enact as an expedient that or similar laws; they can, however, only view them, in the light of history and experience, as improvident, mischievous, and dangerous.

This deliverance of the council in Utah as to the Congress and Supreme Court may be "sharp and biting," but perhaps to them not conclusive.

Another act, incorporating the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company, was passed in 1850, and amended and confirmed by the legislature of Utah January 12, 1856. It provides that the general business of the company shall be devoted under the direction of the first presidency of said church to promote, facilitate, and accomplish the immigration of the poor.

By this act the whole system of immigration was handed over by the legislature to a corporation under the control of the church. No other system has been by law authorized or permitted in Utah, and this rich corporation continues as part of the "church and state" machinery to gather converts from all parts of the world.

Section 14 of the act provided as follows:

The islands of Great Salt Lake known as Stansbury Island and Antelope Island are hereby reserved and appropriated for the use and benefit of said company (emigration), and said islands shall be under the exclusive control of President Brigham Young.

Here is a primary disposal of the soil of the United States by a Territorial legislature, not to an individual, but to a church and the head of a church, its president; certainly a law respecting the establishment of religion. One fact is conclusive, that by Territorial legislative enactment the church was formally declared the sovereign in Utah, and that is, that all escheats were by law turned over to the Church Emigration Company by the probate judge of each county, who was "empowered and required to take possession of all property left by any deceased or absconded person when there is no legal claimant known or sufficiently near to see to it in season." See section 569, compiled laws of Utah, published by authority in 1876. Were these not laws respecting an establishment of religion?

By act approved December 9, 1850, it was ordained that Brigham Young have the sole control of City Creek and cañon, and that he pay into the public treasury \$500 therefor. Similar acts, and without consideration, were granted at different times to Heber C. Kimball, Ezra T. Benson, and other leaders in the church. An act approved January 17, 1853, granted to Daniel H. Wells the right to erect ferries across Green River. Among other requirements, section 4 provided that he

should pay or cause to be paid 10 per cent. of all the proceeds arising from the privileges herein granted into the treasury of the "Perpetual Emigration Fund Company." Daniel H. Wells was, and it is still claimed for him, the lieutenant-general commanding the Nauvoo Legion, beside his official rank in the church.

While the foregoing acts were not a primary disposal of the soil they were more. By them there was a disposal of the water and timber, property of the United States, without which the soil has no value whatever. A common-school system prevails under the law. In every instance known to me the schools are established on the same lot of ground and under the same roof or in adjoining rooms to the church ward meeting-houses. The whole system is under the control of and taught by elders of the church, and thousands who are taxed for their support do not, and of necessity can receive no benefit in sending their children, and do not send them.

In a veto of an act making appropriations for general purposes, among others, was an appropriation for the erection of a new building for Deseret University. I placed among my objections the one "That in all appropriations of public money received from taxes upon all classes of citizens for educational purposes they should be made with an unqualified provision that no doctrinal, sectarian tenets should be taught or allowed to be taught, or any particular belief required of any teacher or officer thereof." I sincerely regret the legislature and the governor could not in their conferences have agreed upon some plan by which non-sectarian educational work should have been allowed to progress.

In a report of this character I fear I may not prolong it in further demonstrating the establishment of a system of government in Utah, by a subversion of the Congressional enactment organizing it into a Territory. That the Government, which being too fearful of an infringement upon religious belief has permitted agencies deriving their power from the Government, to make laws in the past that were, and some of them still are, laws, all of which were intended as far as possible to establish a religion.

This system continues in force with the added growth of thirty years. That while the Government has permitted an unlawful government to exist there under usurped powers in part and this practical establishment of religion, it has, I regret to say, allowed its laws to be trampled upon and nullified from year to year. A government making laws should see that they are enforced or repeal them. As long as the agencies of the Government remain as they now are misgoverned must exist and nullification or worse must, I fear, as a sequence follow in the future. The trouble is organic.

I therefore conclude in the hope that Congress and the country may not further follow the argument as to the right of religious belief, but rather consider how a great crime against the flag, against the plain provisions of the Constitution declaring there shall be no establishment of religion, including as it does polygamy, a corner-stone, which is a crime under the law, a shame to humanity, and a by-word and reproach to our land among the nations of the civilized world, may be quickly and effectually arrested and punished.

Two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. If today every act of Congress was repealed there would be left in Utah an ecclesiastical government intended to meet all requirements as to the temporal affairs of man in his dealing with his fellow-man. For over thirty years such government has existed there and intended to be so established that "it may not legally be questioned."

I beg to warn you, Mr. Secretary, and through you the country, of dangers that threaten and troubles that will surely come, and to ask that action that will adjust the wrongs so long committed in Utah.

Half-way measures will not answer and delay is dangerous. Innocent blood of Mormon and American will eventually be shed in establishing good government in Utah and the vast adjoining territory of the West being occupied by this power.

Time will not and cannot prove the remedy.

I now ask that all laws passed by Congress be repealed, and that if it be the purpose to overlook crime against the flag and the lesser crime against the law, polygamy, that it should be officially determined and announced, in order that the people of this great region may know what to expect and how to arrange their family and business affairs.

If, on the other hand, the country proposes to see that its laws are executed and its authority recognized by all alike and everywhere, then I respectfully suggest the following :

Under the Edmunds Law the Utah commission has returned a monogamous legislature which meets in January next. If that legislature fail to repeal in full all laws passed by former legislatures respecting an establishment of religion, to recal all statutes under which laws of Congress have been nullified, and fail to pass laws forbidding polygamy and punishing any person who solemnizes what is termed a plural marriage, to provide for neglected and deserving wives, and fail (as other legislatures have refused to do) to bestow the right of dower or its equivalent, and fail to recognize in their labors the authority of the United States as the absolute sovereign political power, then that Congress shall repeal that section of the organic act establishing such a body and assume control in the Government here. This it has beyond question the right to do, and this I believe to be its duty to do without a delay beyond the ending of the next Territorial legislature.

THE REMEDY.

It cannot reasonably be expected that Congress at so great a distance, and with the wants of a great country to care for, can know in detail the wants of a Territory so well as men interested in its business, and who live in the Territory. A pilot in the light-house off Sandy Hook cannot guide a vessel across the Atlantic Ocean. The pilot must be on board ship. So I take it Congress must establish another agency in Utah, one familiar with the wants and requirements of the Territory, familiar with its localities, and bound up in its welfare with their lives and fortunes, and who bear honest allegiance to the Government of the United States. If it be true that the Government for over thirty years has had an unfaithful agent in Utah, is it not right that it should dispense with such service and establish a faithful agent there? Is it right that the Government should do less than an intelligent, careful business man would do under like circumstances?

In order to keep this side of what might properly be termed the heroic remedy, I present in hope and confidence my former recommendation. Intelligent observation and experience confirm me in the necessity and wisdom of that course.

In lieu of the legislature as now provided for in section 4 of the organic act (and which I may add has been and is practically appointed by the president of the Mormon Church), constitute a legislative council say of three or five, or if necessary thirteen or more, they to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall write a code of laws in unison with civilization, the Constitution, and the laws

of Congress, and which will prove a government not only "for the people," but by the people.

The principle involved in this action is right, and the precedents for it are abundant, older than our Constitution, and occurring in our national history as events warranted from time to time down to the present. By the statutes of 1787 the Territory of the Northwest was formed. In this the governor and three judges were constituted a legislative council. By our Louisiana purchase the Government became the possessor of a territory from the mouth of the Mississippi to British possessions in the north. The Territory of Orleans presents not only the principle but the almost exact statute recommended by me. There a council of thirteen was constituted, good and true men of that Territory, and were appointed by the President. While the government of the District of Columbia does not present so exact a case as that of Louisiana, for the reason that Congress assembling within it can and does enact laws for its government more in detail, the District of Columbia, as Utah, was granted by Congress a Territorial form of government with a governor and legislature. For well-known reasons, deemed sufficient, Congress deprived the citizens there of a legislature and constituted a commission for its government. However convincing the arguments have been made in that case they are not so conclusive as those presentable for a change in the government of Utah. As good citizens of the District of Columbia demanded the abolition of their legislature and the appointment of the commission, so good citizens of Utah appeal for that or similar relief. I hear no complaint of misgovernment in the District of Columbia under the commission. So, under the government recommended by me for Utah, I confidently believe such action by Congress and a council composed of men loyal to the Constitution and the laws, there would come that adjustment of wrongs and termination of contentions so earnestly prayed for by those in Utah who possess the intelligence and one-third of the wealth of the Territory, and who, while bearing allegiance to the United States and paying in large part the taxes of the Territory have no voice in its government. Further legislation is essential and any law short of the one suggested will prove ineffectual.

The honorable commissioners under the Edmunds law have faithfully and I think effectually carried out its provisions, disfranchising polygamists.

The conduct of elections under their rulings and careful supervision has been creditable to them and fair to all entitled to the franchise.

The law is a step in the right direction, and to the honorable the Senator and Congress, and the President, and to the commissioners who executed it, I beg to acknowledge with gratitude whatever good results have or may come from it.

Other matters, Mr. Secretary, might have been presented to you on this question and matters of less interest in the government and business affairs of the Territory.

I can only say, with this adjustment and relief that will follow, Utah, so great in resources and attractions, will outstrip the Utah of the past with its burdens, and add more largely, even than now, to the material wealth of our common country.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Secretary, your obedient servant,

ELI H. MURRAY,
Governor.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



OLIN
J
87
U83
1885

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1885.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1885.

R E P O R T

OF THE

G O V E R N O R O F U T A H

TO THE

S E C R E T A R Y O F T H E I N T E R I O R .

1 8 8 5 .

W A S H I N G T O N :

G O V E R N M E N T P R I N T I N G O F F I C E .

1885.

6289 UTAH

RE PORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, October 17, 1885.

SIR: The past year may very properly be said to have been the most eventful one in the history of the Territory of Utah. The execution of national law, in the face of a bitter opposition upon the part of those who assume temporal as well as ecclesiastical control, over the great majority of the people has been successful to a degree which by many heretofore was regarded as impossible. A crisis is now at hand, which must have one of two results. The Government either must yield its claim for continued supremacy over one of its Territories, permit its power to be broken, and the laws nullified, or there must be a surrender to the rightful authority of the Government upon the part of the majority of the people.

On assuming the duties of governor I undertook to acquaint myself with the wants and requirements of the Territory in whole and in detail, and to investigate the questions of difference. I found a condition of affairs which I had little reason to believe could exist under the Government.

Coming, as I believed, to a people who revered the Constitution, I was unwilling to believe otherwise. Knowing them to be given to polygamy, I felt that this excess would carry with it its own punishment, and that time and contact with the people of a common country, who held that the monogamous system of marriage was the very foundation of our hope to continue a Government controlled by the people, I was slow to conclude that a fixed purpose existed to force their views upon the country, and to build up a kingdom which was "to supplant this and every other Government." I found that administrations had been misled; that proposed legislation had been robbed of effective features; and that Congressional action had been defeated by misrepresentations on the floor of Congress. I found that appeals from good citizens had been unanswered, and that a feeling of hopelessness pervaded those who had confidently looked to their Government for redress of the many wrongs they had so long borne and grievances they had so often presented for redress.

At your request I now present, "for the information of the President," facts and conclusions gleaned from nearly six years of residence and official observation, and which I am sure the business and official records and history of the Territory will even more than fully sustain. The utterances of the President admonish me that it is unnecessary for me to show that grievous wrongs exist. I shall, therefore, deal

more particularly with the present, and such facts as tend to show what remedies have fallen short of a solution of our troubles and what remedies are required to solve them.

The Mormon authorities unquestionably control the great body of the people, and by means of legislatures named by them have persistently thwarted the purposes of Congress, by which means national control over its best Territory is perverted. Unbearable as this condition is regarded by all good people in every section, the further fact is shown in the present term of the district court of this city where a number of leading Mormons, convicted of crime under the laws of the United States, solemnly decline to acknowledge the binding effect of laws of the United States, and declare their purpose to continue in the practice of the disobedience for which they stand arraigned or convicted, and as a reason for such action assert that to do otherwise would bring them under the ban of the organization to which they belong, and would leave them to be regarded with scorn and contempt by their associates and people.

Some of the better men of those so arraigned, recognizing their obligations as naturalized citizens, have promised to obey the laws and to desist from counseling others to violate them, for which they have been denounced as traitors in violent manner and in innumerable ways. I refer to the cases of United States vs. H. B. Clawson, United States against O. P. Arnold, United States against John Sharp and others, and to copies of the official Mormon organ, the Deseret News, on the days following the determination of their respective cases in the courts. Beyond all this is the fact that an ecclesiastical court of the Mormons, the highest authority on earth acknowledged by them—the first presidency, with which the quorum of twelve agree, decides that the Supreme Court of the United States is in error, and solemnly asserts that laws determined by that court to be constitutional are in fact unconstitutional and therefore not binding upon the Mormon people, and the distinguished ecclesiastical jurists composing that court of the first presidency, from their places of concealment from the United States marshal, counsel and direct their followers to persist in the violation of the laws of this country. I ask your attention to the deliverance made by the first presidency at the Logan conference during this month. (See Exhibit A.)

These statements being true, it is necessarily true that a good Mormon cannot be a good citizen. People who disregard and teach others to violate the laws and all those who belong to and give material aid to organizations which teach, advise, and counsel others to commit any act defined by law to be a crime should, to say the least, be deprived of the power to write laws for the government of any part of our country.

The treatment of the Utah question up to the present enactments has resulted in allowing a treasonable growth here of alien sentiment which decisive measures would have adjusted years ago. The Government, apparently so fearful that it might do wrong, has failed to do right, and to that extent may be said to be morally responsible. If, under any circumstances, a blunder may be regarded as worse than a crime, certainly indifference on the part of those charged with legislation and the execution of the laws should be regarded as something more than a blunder. It is true that during thirty years the Government has forgiven the Mormon leaders for open rebellion against the armed forces and authorities of the United States and other and innumerable indignities to the nation itself.

It has appealed to them, time after time, to obey the laws and "to be like the rest of us." It has legitimated and given honorable place before

the world to their children born out of lawful wedlock. The generosity of this treatment they have disregarded. They have accepted the gifts and have smitten the hands of the giver. They have abused this generosity to strengthen their power over a too-confiding people large numbers of whom try to be, and under other circumstances would be, worthy citizens of our country, and have abused and have made outcasts of the few who have announced their determination to obey the laws.

The right of people to believe what they choose is unquestioned, and in that belief they are entitled to whatever of comfort and happiness such belief may bring to them, whether in this world or in the hereafter, and, further, the Government will, as it has done, protect them in the fullest exercise of that belief, be it religious or otherwise. One may believe that the world owes him a living, and that in order to attain that living he is warranted to go out upon the highway and rob to that extent. It will hardly be claimed when he puts that belief into practice that it would be wrong for the Government to punish him for robbery. A person may believe that the Book of Mormon is of divine origin, and that plural marriage is authorized by revelation; but when in the face of a plain statute, which is intended to protect the marriage system of one man to one woman, he indulges that belief to the extent of marrying more than one woman, he becomes a bigamist and must answer for the offense. The law of 1862 was the first to make bigamy a statutory crime in this Territory. That, and the Poland bill of 1874, and the later and more comprehensive statute known as the Edmunds law, which has been sustained by the Supreme Court, are accepted by all law-abiding citizens as the law of the land. But we are confronted here in Utah by the decision of the high council of the Mormon Church declaring otherwise, and many people, following that decision, have subjected themselves to fines and imprisonment rather than conform to national law, and thousands outside of the penitentiary, who are enjoying the protection and benefit of the Government and the privileges of the elective franchise, are not less guilty in one sense, and are not better, if so good, as many who are in prison. Every Territorial officer, by virtue of Territorial statutes, and these are always and necessarily Mormons; every legislature of the past, and the Delegate of the Mormon Church in Washington, have used and are using every effort to thwart the execution of these laws and to break down those who under the law are intelligently and honestly endeavoring to enforce them. These public officers are following the edict of the ecclesiastical high council, and by words and acts are urging others to do so, and glorifying those who upon conviction in the courts declare their purpose "to live up to their privileges" as so construed.

Instances of this action are presented in the speech of Hon. John T. Caine, Delegate in Congress, delivered before the Logan conference a few days since, and the following extract from his paper, the Salt Lake Herald, October 11, 1885.

George Romney was sentenced to the penitentiary. The following day Mr. Caine's paper said :

There is sorrow when a man like George Romney goes to the penitentiary; but when one does go his friends and acquaintances feel like taking off their hats to him, for they feel that a brave and honest man is suffering because of his bravery and honesty, which will not permit him to do otherwise.

The fact that the Territorial officers of whom I speak, every legislature of the past, and the Congressional Delegate (and that too, the legislatures and Delegate paid out of the Treasury of the United States), all vindic-

tively joining and leading in a conspiracy to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, presents a travesty upon government without parallel.

But it is said these have committed no crimes, and therefore should not be questioned. Is this true? And if it be true, would it not be well in justice to repeal some laws and enact others, by which privileges which should be esteemed may be forfeited to such conspirators against the well-being of law and order and the enlightened civilization of the world?

The man who conspires with another and sends him out into the street to commit murder upon a passer-by, and covers his co-conspirator from danger at the hands of their victim with a rifle from his place of concealment, is a guilty man. The man who holds a woman while another ravishes her is alike guilty. This being true, it follows that a monogamist Mormon is not deserving of as much consideration as a polygamist, for the reason that, where two men claim to believe that polygamy is divinely appointed, the one who follows that belief into a conscientious practice is the honestest of the two. If you punish the honest one, you at least should disfranchise the other who belongs and gives material aid and support and defense to an organization banded to do an unlawful thing. The application of this principle is found embodied in the Idaho statutes, the validity of which has been sustained by Chief Justice Hayes. With this enactment the monster was throttled, and with it the growth and political power of Mormonism is ended in that Territory. National supremacy cannot be upheld in Utah as long as political power is vested in those who are engaged in nullifying the statutes of Congress, and for so doing are paid out of the Treasury at Washington. I protest, for myself and for all good people, that such application of public funds be no longer made.

The Territory is divided into three judicial districts, presided over, respectively, by the chief-justice and the associate justices of the supreme court. There should be four districts, or perhaps not more districts but certainly four judges, and the United States attorney should be allowed three good assistants and a clerk, for the reason that the law of Congress of 1874 imposes upon that officer the prosecution of all Territorial cases in addition to the United States cases. Besides the duties which pertain to like officers in the States and other Territories, he stands in the relation of the attorney-general and prosecuting officer of the several districts in Territorial prosecutions. This, it will be seen, imposes responsibility and great labor upon that officer. A more vigorous prosecution of polygamy and unlawful-cohabitation cases, which the situation requires, would call for still further help and more courts.

I embody herein a memorandum of the business in the third judicial district, presided over by Chief Justice Zane, sitting at Salt Lake City. The business of the first district, presided over by Associate Justice Powers, and the second district, presided over by Associate Justice Boreman, is of like character, namely:

DISTRICT COURT FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF UTAH TERRITORY.

Memorandum.—Since January 1, 1884, there have been begun in this court 582 civil cases. During the same period there have been found 72 indictments for offenses committed against the laws of the United States, 65 of which indictments were brought for the offenses of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. During the same period there have been found 86 indictments for offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Utah for various offenses.

September term, A. D. 1885.—At the beginning of this term there were upon the civil calendar of this court for trial at law and in equity 280 cases. There were also upon

the civil-law and motion calendar for hearing at the same time, 63 demurrers, motions, &c. There were, further, upon the criminal calendar, for trial at this term, 65 cases, 42 of which were cases under the laws of the United States. One case for perjury, another for stealing public property, and the remaining 40 cases under United States laws were for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds law. Twenty-three of the above 65 criminal cases were for offenses against the laws of Utah Territory. Polygamy and unlawful cohabitation since January 1, 1884, there have been disposed of cases as follows: In three cases verdicts of not guilty were returned, but one case was again tried and defendant convicted, and another indictment was brought in a second case and the defendant plead guilty. In one case the jury disagreed, but the defendant was subsequently tried and convicted. Three cases were dismissed; but indictments were all found prior to January 1, 1884. In 18 cases the defendants plead guilty. In 16 cases convictions were obtained after jury trial, making in all 34 convictions for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. Twenty-nine cases for offenses of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation are now pending before the court.

The above memorandum is correct.

[SEAL.]

J. M. ZANE,
Clerk Third District Court,

An analysis of the foregoing statement presents of itself a complete history of the questions involved in Utah. Under the Edmunds law and by this court polygamy in all its hideousness has been laid bare and the power of the Government to deal successfully with the question demonstrated. Intelligent interpretations of the laws by Chief Justice Zane, and able presentations by the United States attorney, Dickson, have resulted in shattering the heretofore apparently impregnable walls of defense which surrounded the degrading system of polygamy prevailing here.

Before the bar of this court that degradation has been shown in the painful lack of manhood upon the part of those arraigned for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, in permitting their plural wives to be sent into imprisonment for contempt in vain endeavors to shield themselves from the penalty of the law, and women under oath have denied a knowledge of the paternity of their children in attempts to shield the offenders. Men otherwise good have abandoned their families by going to the penitentiary rather than disobey the cruel edict of polygamous leaders in their defense of the infamous system. A few others, more manly and less fanatical, have had the courage to recognize the fact that the law is above us all, and these have received the lighter inflictions of the law, and are devoting themselves to the care of their families and education of all their children and pursuing the different paths of duty and business.

In order to present the strongest arguments from the Mormon view of the situation, so far as polygamy and unlawful cohabitation are concerned, I ask your attention to the cases and statements of John Nicholson and Hiram B. Clawson and the words of Judge Zane in sentencing them. The former is perhaps one of the most intellectual of his faith, and editor and representative of the leaders. The latter, H. B. Clawson, is an intelligent and kindly man, a leading business man, and a bishop.

Bishop Clawson concluded as follows:

To me there are only two courses: One is a prison and honor, the other is liberty and dishonor. Your honor, I have done.

Judge Zane then addressed the prisoner as follows:

Mr. Clawson, it becomes the duty of the court now to pronounce the sentence of the law against you. You state, as a reason for your present course, that you formed the relations for which you are now to be punished thirty years ago, and that you then believed it was right. A man's beliefs do not justify a willful violation of the law. It appears to be the opinion of at least some of the members of the sect to which you belong that polygamy was lawful previous to the Edmunds law and the law of 1862.

There has never been a time in the United States, anywhere, when polygamy was lawful. Probably the greatest commentator upon the common law who has ever lived, more than a hundred years ago, in commenting upon the common law (which has been in force in this Territory since it has been acquired by the United States), after referring to the disabilities which prevent the contract of legal marriage, used this language: "The first of these legal disabilities is a prior marriage—having another husband or wife living—in which case, besides the penalties consequent upon it as a felony, the second marriage, to all intents and purposes, is void, polygamy being condemned both by the laws of the New Testament and the policy of all prudent states, especially in these northern climates," and then refers to a remark of Justinian condemning polygamy. (1 Blackstone's Com., 435.) And it is believed that under the laws of Mexico, before this Territory was even acquired by the United States, polygamy was not recognized. It was unlawful, and at the time you state you formed these relations the law prevented you from doing it. When you formed them they were utterly void—as if they had never been contracted. The second wife, in the eyes of the law, was nothing more than a concubine, and the children born of those relations were bastards. The law condemned it, and principle has condemned it in the United States.

The fact that you claim it to be your religion (and I infer that you think because that is so you ought not to be punished) is no defense. The law does not attempt to regulate the internal relations of a man, so to speak—that is to say, his faith, his beliefs, his feelings. He can exercise his faith, he can exercise his belief, but when that belief and those feelings become external and attack the institutions upon which society rests, the law takes hold of it, and it is not protected.

A man may believe and worship as he pleases. Religion, that part of it at least that the law protects, is internal—it consists of faith, feeling, and worship. When a man, however, claims that the formation of relations such as you profess to believe in—when he forms such relations as you have formed—then the law acts upon it; it does not allow the institutions upon which society rests to be attacked by religion any more than by any other means. So that is no defense. The framers of the Constitution so understood it. The Supreme Court of the United States has so interpreted it, and the Congress of the United States, in the law which you have violated, have so interpreted it, and your faith is no justification for your unlawful acts.

The American people, and the whole civilized world, with the exception of this sect, and probably some other few—such as free-love organizations—believe in the monogamic marriage, and repudiate the polygamous marriage, and repudiate polyandry—the marriage of one wife to a number of husbands.

Besides, this institution which you profess to believe in is an unjust one. Marriage is looked upon in the eye of the common law as a contract. If it is like all other contracts, it should be equally enforced. Now, if a man and a woman make a contract relating to property or to services, the law enforces that contract equally against both. To say it could be enforced against the woman, and that the man might divide whatever might be the consideration of the contract between a number of other women, would be unjust. When a man and woman enter into the marriage relation, all there is to that relation besides the feeling of love and devotion to each other, consists in the duties and obligations which they owe in consequence of that relation; and if the woman is held to it, and the man may say: "These duties I owe you I will distribute among a hundred"; or, if you please, a much less number—"two or more"—if the law sanctions that it is unjust. It makes it a binding contract upon the woman and not upon the man. Or if you say that neither is bound by it, then this institution of marriage is a rope of sand that binds nothing. This institution upon which the family rests, upon which the welfare of the community and its progress, as we trust, through all ages, depends, means nothing. If the woman, notwithstanding this marriage, may go and contract and associate with a dozen men as though they were her husbands, and a man may do likewise, then the institution of marriage is broken down and destroyed. The civilized world believes that that is the most important pillar in the great fabric that shelters and protects humanity and all that is good and virtuous in it; and no sect nor creed will be allowed in the United States to overthrow it.

You and your followers and those who believe with you had just as well submit to the laws of your country as good citizens, because obedience to the law is the highest duty of a citizen. I understand you profess to be a citizen of the United States, and yet you say you will not promise to obey and respect its laws, and that you will not promise not to persuade others to disregard and defy the laws of your country. Thousands of as brave men as ever lived have died in defense of those laws and that Government, and it does not do for you to stand up in this court, or anywhere, and treat those laws with contempt, and that Government with contempt which shelters and protects us all. As a man I have nothing to say whatever against you. I regret that you have not the courage and the manhood to stand up in defiance of a sect, and say that you will obey the laws of your country, and that you will advise other men

to abide by them. This timidity and cowardice is not becoming to an American citizen. You seem to acknowledge that in your second reason, because you say that you would be ostracised and would become an outcast if you were to obey the laws of your country—if you were to promise to obey them—though many good men have died, not become ostracised, but died in their defense. That reason constitutes no justification.

In view of the fact that you propose, as I understand, to continue your polygamous relations, to continue your adulterous connection with women who are not your legal wives, however much I may respect you as an individual, my duty, representing as I do a great and a glorious Government, will not allow me to indulge in any personal feelings; but the discretion which I possess must be so used as to strike down these crimes of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. When men will not agree to obey the law, my duty as the judge of this court requires that the extreme penalty be imposed upon them.

You will be sentenced, therefore, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of six months, and to pay a fine of \$300 and costs, and be confined until the term of your imprisonment has expired and the fine and costs are paid.

Mr. Nicholson said, in response to the question why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, as follows:

If your honor please, I will take advantage of the privilege the court affords me of stating my position before the court from my own standpoint. I have been connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for about a quarter of a century. I accepted its doctrines, including that law which is called in the church celestial marriage, and which includes a plurality of wives. At the time I entered into that relationship I had not the slightest idea that I was infringing on any law made in pursuance of the Constitution of the country, the supreme law of the land. I entered into that relationship in 1871, and to give the court an idea of my position in reference to the law I will illustrate by stating that when the Reynold case was offered in order to test the constitutionality of the law of 1862, I went on the stand, at the request of the defendant, and testified for the prosecution in order that a conviction might be obtained.

There is no need for me to state to your honor that the essence of a crime consists in the intent to commit it. There could have been no intention on my part to commit a crime.

Years afterwards the Edmunds law was enacted which made my status criminal. That law requires that I should give up a vital principle of my religion and disrupt my family organization. It places me in a very painful position, because I have a very large family, and the ties that bind them to me are sacred, and my affection for them is deep. I don't think those ties can be severed by any law, no matter from what source it may spring.

I wish to say, also, that the lady who would have been the principal witness against me declined to testify or do anything that would have the effect of sending me to prison. [The lady referred to is "Mrs. Jones," the plural wife, who was sent off via underground with her infant, and captured at Lehi.] The bare contemplation of cutting her adrift after such an exhibition of devotion was revolting to my soul, and I could not do it.

People's ideas differ as to what constitutes religion. I am of the opinion of the Apostle James, who stated that faith without works was dead. I believe in that religion which finds expression in action. I am aware of the attitude of this court and of the world toward our church. It is held that this institution threatens the existence of the institution of monogamous marriage. I must say that, judging from the attitude of this court and from the assaults that are being made on our institution, it appears there is not very much ground for apprehension of danger in that respect. By some people I am also told that my relations are adulterous. From my point of view I have the consoling reflection that I am in excellent company—company that includes Moses.

My purpose is fixed and unalterable. It is that I shall stand by my allegiance to God, fidelity to my family, and what I conceive to be the Constitution of my country.

Judge Zane then addressed the prisoner as follows:

I presume, Mr. Nicholson, you have stated your beliefs, convictions, and feelings candidly and honestly. I am of the opinion that you are more sincere than many of your brethren are.

You state that the essence of a crime consists in the intent with which the acts are performed which constitute the offense. While that is so, when a person willfully violates a law, the intent is conclusively presumed, and he commits a crime against the law and is liable to be punished.

You speak of your allegiance to God, as you say; and, as I understand you, you

place that above your allegiance to the laws of your country ; and you refer to the Constitution of the United States, and as I infer from your remarks, you are acting in accordance with what your views are as to your religious liberty and rights under the Constitution of the United States.

The sages of the day at which this instrument was framed, which constitutes the foundation upon which this Government stands, with all of its institutions, believed in religious liberty ; but they defined their beliefs, some of them at least, among others the immortal Jefferson. They did not understand that that instrument protected men in committing overt acts against society contrary to the public good, but understood that it was confined to belief and worship. Their view was that when this internal state of the human soul or the human mind caused parties in pursuance of such beliefs to commit acts which were injuries to society, that instrument did not protect those acts as the exercise of religion. And so the Congress of the United States interpreted that instrument in adopting the law under which you have been tried, and the courts of this Territory have interpreted that law in the light of the Constitution as it was understood by its framers, and the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the final tribunal to determine all of these questions relating to the Constitution of the United States and the laws in pursuance of it, have pronounced it constitutional ; and if there is one thing settled in this country, it is that the Edmunds law is constitutional and valid.

That being so, it will not do for this court, and it seems to me it will not do for anybody who claims the protection of the laws of the United States, and professes to be a citizen of the United States, to say that that law is no law, and to set up his belief against it and defy it.

The pathway of man through all ages is strewn with the errors and follies of those who have gone to their long account. As civilization has passed on, it has thrown off many superstitions. In some lands the mother sacrifices her child ; the Hindoo mother casts her first born into the foaming tides of the Ganges under religious belief ; other people rolled the Car of Juggernaut over the crushed and bleeding bodies of their victims, in pursuance of a religious belief ; in other countries human beings—wives, daughters, and friends—are sacrificed at the graves of the departed. Under religious belief men have been broken on the wheel, have been tortured upon the rack, and burned at the stake in the name of religion ; yet it will not do to say all of these practices in the name of religion could now be tolerated in our civilized country. Men have mistaken very often the feelings which attend certain desires for religion. In some instances they have mistaken the feeling which attends sexual passion for the supposed feelings which they imagine attend an imagined communication of the will of the Almighty to the individual. They have mistaken animal passion for revelation, lust for religion, in some cases. I do not say that it is so with you, but that is the case with many, I am satisfied.

When any set of men, or any sect, attempt to set up what they conceive to be a revelation against the laws of the country, they must be prepared to take the consequences. It is thought, it seems, by your church that there has been a communication with respect to polygamy and unlawful cohabitation from the Almighty.

The civilized world have interpreted the will of that infinite source that manifests all things ; the author of all wisdom, and all power, and all goodness. They have interpreted that, through their intellects, and through their consciences, and have said polygamy and unlawful cohabitation are wrong. That is the expression of that infinite source and of that infinite author of all. And the American Congress have taken that as the expression of the truth on this question, and I have not the slightest doubt that they are right. I have no doubt that this truth of the marriage of one man to one woman is right. The civilized portions of the race, with a few exceptions, have so accepted it. This principle, being the truth, has survived all error, and I have no doubt that it will stand forever. "The stars may fade away, the sun himself grow dim with age, and nature," as we observe it, "may sink in years," but that truth will flourish in immortal youth. It is idle for any sect or for any man to refuse to submit to this expressed will of that infinite author of all wisdom, and all goodness and truth, and say that he will not accept the truth. If you do not submit to it, of course you must take the consequences ; the will of the American people, as expressed in this law, will go on and grind you and your institution to powder.

In view of your position, the sentence is, that you be confined in the penitentiary for the term of six months, and that you pay the costs of the prosecution and a fine of \$300, and stand committed until the term of imprisonment expires, and the fine and costs are paid.

MILITARY.

In my report for 1883 I said : "The militia of Utah, by the proper proclamation of my predecessor, is not and cannot be available." I again suggest that such law, if necessary, be passed, or orders from the

President, if that may be done without further legislation, as will make the military of the United States available in case of necessity in the execution of process out of the courts or for the preservation of life and property, should the civil power be powerless to do so. Recent occurrences in Utah, such as the half-masting of the flag of the United States and the excitement growing out of it, the late threatening harangue against the Government and the officers charged with the execution of the laws, notably that of Apostle Heber J. Grant at the Logan conference. The significance of these being that with a word of command from the apostles any act of violence commanded by them would certainly be executed by their followers. The assault a short time since in the night time upon the homes of United States Attorney Dickson, Assistant United States Attorney Varian, and United States Commissioner McKay by unknown persons, using hand grenades filled with the foulest human excrement, indicates a strong feeling existing among some persons that in some way or another may result in conflict, and the non-Mormons, paying one-half the taxes of the Territory and producing one-half of the wealth, are but as one to four against an organized and disciplined host. The recent massacre of Chinamen in Wyoming, and other reasons I might mention, present the necessity of a change in the law or regulations in reference to the use of troops of the United States in the Territories. Whatever may be the argument so far as States are concerned, they do not apply to the Territories, and, in my opinion, may not longer in safety be followed. The half-masting of the flags on the morning of July 4, last, on the court-house, city hall, Mormon headquarters, and other buildings owned or controlled by Mormons, was such an occurrence as greatly to outrage the feelings of patriotic people. While the outrage to the flag on that day was not greater than the outrage for years to the sovereignty of the nation, and but a continuation of like insults offered to every officer of the United States and every loyal man who for the last thirty years has endeavored to do his duty in Utah, yet it was of such a character as appealed more directly to the resentment of all Americans. This was shown in ex-Confederate and ex-Federal soldiers joining with other citizens in having it properly placed and at least outwardly respected on public buildings. The defense of this treatment of the flag on the part of the Mormon authorities, including the city council, I regard as more reprehensible than the insult itself. An outbreak was avoided, but had there been a statute at least permitting the soldiers of the United States to protect the flag from gross insult, this of itself would have avoided the apparent necessity for their services in preventing riot and bloodshed.

THE EDMUND'S LAW.

This law has been fully and intelligently applied by the court and by the commissioners charged with the conduct of elections and the disfranchisement of polygamists. The penalty of six months imprisonment and \$300 fine, as a maximum for unlawful cohabitation, is shown in its application to be entirely inadequate to the magnitude of the offense. The claim that many Mormons entered into polygamous relations before it was a crime is not true, and should not have the consideration asked for that claim. It was always a crime, and in every country and State from which every one of them came; it was a crime when this was Mexican territory, and after it became the property of the United States it continued to be under our common law, and in 1862

it was made a statutory offense in all the Territories by Congress. The change under the application of the present laws has been far-reaching, effective, and disintegrating. The expressions of the President have called into life a new hope in the hearts of all law and order loving people.

REASONS AND REMEDIES.

To the end that a republican form of government may be established in Utah I give the reasons in part, and the remedies that will accomplish the end sought after. Many patients have died because the doctors disagreed. Polygamous control has continued in Utah because it has been able to bring about disagreements in the past among the doctors at Washington. It is utter folly to hope for a thorough settlement as long as political power is continued in the hands of persons who belong to an organization which teaches and counsels its members to commit the crime of bigamy, polygamy or any other crime. It is demonstrated to be idle to hope for reform from within, and the man that continues that hope is an obstructionist. The fallacy of the profession that all Mormons were Democrats was absolutely refuted by the utter failure of the support by them of a straightout Democratic ticket and their adherence to the Mormon ticket, as shown by a movement which was inaugurated last spring and summer, when it was hoped by all, and believed by many, that in presenting a straightout Democratic ticket many of the younger Mormons, at least, would ally themselves with parties in a national sense. In this movement were a number of our leading citizens, but notwithstanding an active canvass in this city and county the slight vote demonstrated that it was a process too slow to be carried out by this or the following generation. With the machinery of the courts as now organized it is shown that, whilst say fifty are convicted of prevailing offenses and kept in the penitentiary for six months, two hundred and fifty during a like period may be mustered into polygamy. The advice of the leaders to their people is "to continue to live up to their privileges"; that the storm will soon blow over. The much to be regretted resignation of district attorney Dickson is looked upon by them as a break in the cloud. The fact that an organization exists that holds allegiance to an authority over and above that of the United States is the great evil to be corrected, and that polygamy, debasing as it is, is secondary in importance, although a main prop to that organization, leaves little hope for the completion of national supremacy here without a continued prosecution against offenders by courts with increased facilities and penalties, and by further and decisive legislation by Congress. Therefore, Congress must assume a more direct control of the Territory, rather than the negative control heretofore exercised. I commend to your consideration what is known as the "Idaho statute," which is as follows:

SECTION 2. No person under guardianship *non compos mentis*, or insane, nor any person convicted of treason, felony or bribery in this Territory, or in any other State, or Territory in the Union, unless restored to civil rights, nor any person who is a bigamist, or polygamist, or who teaches, advises, counsels or encourages any person or persons to become bigamists or polygamists, or to commit any other crime defined by law, or to enter into what is known as plural or celestial marriage, or who is a member of any order, organization or associations which teaches, advises, counsels, or encourages members or devotees or any other persons to commit the crime of bigamy, or polygamy, or any other crime defined by law, either as a rite or ceremony of such order, organization or association, or otherwise, shall be permitted to vote at any election, or to hold any position, or office of honor, trust or profit within this Territory.

If Congress will enact this for Utah that end hoped for by all good citizens would be the result. This law was born out of the necessities of the situation in Idaho, is founded in reason and justice, and has been sustained by the only court in which it has been tested. It is suggested that the wily leaders of the organization aimed at by this law propose to cut off its members in Idaho *pro forma* in order to defeat the operation of this law.

I have heretofore recommended the repeal of that part of the organic law of this Territory, which provides for a legislature, and in place of it the substitution of a legislative council, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and to be composed of the very best men in the Territory. After carefully considering all the objections that have been made to this remedy I find no reason to change my opinion as to the advisability of this measure. Should it be deemed objectionable by Congress, as unwise or unauthorized, to delegate the power to pass penal statutes, then Congress can pass a penal code for the Territory and delegate to the council such authority as may safely and unquestionably be given. In this way we have a direct control by the parent Government. While the Idaho statute is the more radical of the two, I prefer to have Congress and the President control directly, and through their chosen agencies, in the belief that, upon the whole and in the end, it will prove more satisfactory to the great body of the Territory and to the country. The practical operation of the Idaho statute would be to have a legislature elected by non-Mormons. The creation of class distinctions is to be avoided if possible, and, therefore, I believe that it would be better to have Congress assume as direct control as practical, even if, by so doing, all of us—non-Mormons as well as Mormons—are thereby denied the right of suffrage.

In the District of Columbia there are thousands of men of intelligence and wealth entirely capable of local self-government. As these yielded readily the privilege of voting in order to secure by the more direct control of Congress a better government for the District, so it will prove to be in Utah. To say that Congress has no authority to pass such a statute is to deny the right of Congress to pass any statute for the Territories, or even to establish any form of Territorial government. It has been said that the establishment of a commission is unusual and undemocratic. When unusual conditions exist, unusual remedies must be applied. But the history of the country shows that it is neither unusual nor undemocratic. Different statutes of every Congress, and the long line of decisions by the Supreme Court, especially in the Yankton Dakota case, show the power of Congress to be as complete over Utah as it is in the District of Columbia. If it was right and wise to apply the rule sought to the District of Columbia, is it not right and wise when a worse condition of affairs exists here than did or could exist there, to apply that same rule, and government here?

I also ask your attention to the precedent of 1787 in establishing the Northwest Territory. The Louisiana statute, which had the sanction of Mr. Jefferson, presents the exact remedy I suggest. The body of the people at the time of its purchase by our Government, were thought to be incapable, or at least not ready, to be intrusted with the power of unlimited Territorial Government. A legislative council was provided. In Florida and other parts of the country the same principle was applied, and in Michigan, Lewis Cass, as governor, and the district judges constituted the legislative council and passed laws for that Territory. Where an unusual condition of affairs has existed in the Territories

this has been the accepted and usual remedy. And without exception has been acceptable, and satisfactory to the United States, and this particular measure was originally recommended for Utah years ago by Stephen A. Douglas, and seconded by Frank Blair.

If it is said that this action is to be avoided if possible I will grant that. But a crisis is at hand, and the necessity exists for positive Governmental action. This failing to be done, conflict and military government will follow in the future. I have stood for nearly six years in the midst of a storm, and in kindness am attempting to stay the people from rushing headlong to their own destruction. The Government is reaching out its kindly hand to rescue the Mormon people from being carried over the precipice into which the stubborn leaders of an alien polygamous organization are steering them. They cannot save themselves it seems, and, therefore, they must be saved in spite of themselves. Humanity demands it. The honor of the name of the United States demands it, and it is the unmistakable duty of the Government promptly to do so. I therefore present the two propositions, namely: That embodied in the Idaho statute and that embodied in the Louisiana statute, preferring the latter, as being less unusual and less radical, and, therefore, to be preferred, if it will settle the question, which I am confident either will accomplish. If I am mistaken, then a more heroic action must be adopted.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

For a number of years an unlawful Territorial Government in part has been persisted in, in violation of a law of Congress, and my effort to correct it. I ask your attention to my report of 1883 as to the whole question in Utah, and especially to this feature. All Territorial officers created by Territorial statutes are holding on by virtue of an unauthorized and unlawful election held years ago, and contrary to the law of Congress, an adjudication of the supreme court of the Territory, the decision of the Utah Commission, and the later decision of Attorney-General Garland. It is questionable if the bond heretofore given by these *de facto* officials would protect the public in case of unlawful expenditures, defalcations, or malfeasance in office. Very important business and educational interests are involved in this matter, and the last legislature went so far as to strike down the Deseret University by leaving it without an appropriation rather than to see the will of Congress carried out in the Government of Utah. I have delayed further action in this matter, trusting that with the opinion of Attorney-General Garland before them, sustaining my previous action, the legislature soon to assemble would recognize the law, and that a satisfactory determination of this question would follow. I append the opinion marked Exhibit B, which presents in detail the law in the matter.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

I embody the well-ordered yearly statement of the mineral output of Utah up to January 1, 1885, prepared by Mr. J. E. Dooley, manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank, in this city, as follows:

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

15

	Lead, refined.	Lead, unrefined.	Fine silver.	Fine gold.
BASE BULLION.				
Germania Lead Works				
Hanauer	Pounds. 4,840,987	Pounds. 1,513,455	Ounces. 60,264	Ounces. 292
Horo Silver Mining Company		12,390,865	651,699	2,138
Mingo Furnace Company		22,380,027	1,435,696	
		11,860,446	326,579	1,111
Net product base bullion.....	4,840,987	48,144,793	2,474,238	3,541
Lead, silver, and gold in ores shipped		7,879,100	776,421	265
Matte containing copper, 63,372 pounds.....			3,325	
Total base bullion and ores, 63,372 pounds.....	4,840,987	56,023,893	3,253,984	3,806
DORE BARS.				
Germania Lead Works				
Ontario Silver Mining Company			283,982	685
Silver Reef district			1,879,567	
Other mills and places			234,563	
			17,392	1,039
Total dore bars.....			2,415,504	1,724

RECAPITULATION.

4,840,987 lbs. refined lead, at 3½ cents per lb.....	\$169,434 54
56,023,893 lbs. unrefined lead, at \$35 per ton.....	980,418 12
5,669,488 ozs. fine silver, at \$1.08 per oz.....	6,123,047 04
5,530 ozs. fine gold, at \$20 per oz.....	110,600 00
63,372 lbs. copper, at 10 cents per lb.....	6,837 20

Total export value..... \$7,380,836 90

Computing the gold and silver at its mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$9,301,508.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of the silver and gold contained in base bullion produced in Utah.

Year.	Total ounces of silver produced.	Total ounces of gold produced.	Ounces of silver in base bullion.	Ounces of gold in base bullion.	Per cent. of total silver product.	Per cent. of total gold product.
1877.....	4,359,703	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6
1878.....	4,357,328	15,040	2,108,339	10,165	48.3	67.5
1879.....	3,855,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7
1880.....	3,783,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8
1881.....	5,400,191	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.9
1882.....	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1883.....	4,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80.0
1884.....	5,669,488	5,580	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including silver and gold necessarily produced in its manufacture, west of the Missouri River.

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, vice-president and general manager, Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Per cent. of entire product.
1878.....	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	18.1
1879.....	75,349,501	10,284,394	23.5
1880.....	80,167,936	28,114,564	35.0
1881.....	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882.....	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883.....	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5

The above statement shows a marked annual increase in the percentage of gold and silver produced in the manufacture of base bullion. It demonstrates conclusively that the process of smelting is in the ascendant for the reduction of ores, and that any causes tending to decrease or discourage smelting operations in this Territory will produce a corresponding decrease in the gold and silver production west of the Missouri River.

It will be seen that the production of silver for the calendar year 1884 was 5,669,488 ounces. At \$1.08, export value, gives us \$6,123,047.04. And that the production of gold amounted to 5,530 ounces. At, say, \$20 per ounce, export value, amounted to \$110,600. In all the principal mines silver and lead enter largely into the constituent elements of the ore. Of the mineral product of Utah there was produced in base bullion containing lead, silver, and gold, 52,985,780 pounds of lead, 2,474,238 ounces of silver, and 3,541 ounces of gold.

By reason of the assimilation of the different metals in the mines it will be seen that any causes tending to reduce the value of either metal will correspondingly reduce the product of the whole. Seventy per cent. of the gold and silver produced in Utah in 1884 was produced in base bullion. Many mines that are worked at a profit owing to the value of gold, silver, and lead, respectively, and which are the elements of our paying ores, would be forced to suspend operations if either of the metals were deprived of their present value by legislation or other cause. By this I mean to say that should the tariff on lead be abolished, or materially reduced, the gold and silver product west of the Missouri River must necessarily be materially decreased. Should any legislation tending to making silver a mere article of merchandise be enacted, the wreck that would follow might in a general sense be regarded only as a misfortune to certain silver-producing States and Territories, but it would in a wider sense be disastrous in this, that it would materially lessen the production of gold itself, to say nothing of lead and copper; 38.5 per cent. of the value of the entire mineral product of the United States west of the Missonri River, for the calendar year 1883, was obtained in these assimilated metals, and for the year 1884 it was 36.7 per cent. In Utah for the present calendar year, 1885, the production of silver by the process known as milling (dore bars) will be about the same as for 1884. The production of base bullion would be lessened on account of the temporary closing of one of our principal mines, but the increased ore production from the Tintic, Stockton, and Park districts, which to a large extent has been exported prior to reduction, will make the quantity of the mineral product about the same as 1884.

SALT PRODUCTION.

There was manufactured from the waters of our Great Salt Lake in the year 1884 17,000 tons of salt, which was shipped to the different mining districts in this region for milling purposes in the reduction of ore. In addition to this, quite an amount is manufactured for domestic purposes. From Mr. C. W. Lyman, manager of the Northwestern Forwarding Company, I am advised that the demand for this product promises to be better in the future, and that the production and shipment for 1885 are substantially the same as in 1884.

PUBLIC LANDS.

There is but one land office in the Territory. I forward a statement marked Exhibit C, made by the officers in charge. The increase in homestead entries and pre-emption filings is due to the number of new surveys

during the year. Actual settlers only can make homestead entries and pre-emption filings, and only upon surveyed lands after the plats of survey are filed in the local land office.

The increase in desert and timber-culture entries is accounted for by the building of irrigation canals, rendering possible the reclamation of the land. These entries are made in part by parties who have exhausted their other rights on entry, and largely by parties taking up tracts for stock purposes. This statement shows a steady increase of actual settlement and occupation of the public lands in the Territory. The present land system outside of the homestead and pre-emption provisions seems nothing more than an invitation for people to commit frauds. The timber-culture act is not applicable at all to the Territory, for the reason that timber cannot be grown without irrigation; the amount of water required to irrigate the amount of land prescribed by the law is infinitely more valuable in the irrigation for crops than any timbers that can be raised by artificial irrigation; and, secondly, the desert-entry land act requires an actual reclamation of the land entered by artificial irrigation. Our mountain streams are so small that at times late in the season the majority are entirely dry, and it is almost impossible to get water sufficient to reclaim as required under the act, and when such is available, and it can be done, the entryman has covered by desert-entry lands that would be much more valuable for the people if the same had been held by the Government for actual settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws. Again, the Department holding so strictly to the requirements under the desert-land act stockmen, in their own interests, have entered lands about the springs and streams for the purpose of watering stock. The waters are so scarce in the Territory that a company of four or five men engaged in stock business can enter the same number of springs and streams, paying the Government for not more than a section or two of land, and virtually get the use of thousands of acres that cannot be settled or entered under any of the present land laws. I recommend that one or two acts be passed by the present Congress authorizing the lease of all mountain and high bench lands to applicants for stock purposes, said lease always subject to actual settlement by persons seeking homes, or an act for the sale of such land to stockmen, without requirements, the acreage allowed to be purchased by them to be governed by the amount of stock actually owned. The land thief is abroad and the Government is losing much of its valuable land, and a comprehensive statute should be passed which will force them to acquire title.

EDUCATION.

The public school system is very generally established over the Territory, but is a source of great complaint by a large number of the people who are taxed for the support of schools into which their children never enter. This is lamentable, and that control which tolerates schools by taxation of all the people, and into which all the children of the commonwealth may not for any reason enter is wrong, and should receive the consideration of Congress. This condition of public education has stimulated effort to supply schools independent of Mormon control, and has resulted in the different religious denominations of the country establishing schools throughout the Territory. The sum of it is, that the public schools receive as a body the Mormon children, and the schools established by the different religious denominations receive the children of the non-Mormon. I am informed that many children of Mormon parentage are taught in the latter-named schools, being preferred be-

cause the teachers are better qualified, and the schools, in fact, better. Those who are sustaining them, and the teachers, are entitled to the highest consideration and gratitude of all who are interested in the cause of education and good government for the great good they have accomplished. I accompany a report of these schools, which give an idea of the extent of their undertaking, and mark the same Exhibit D.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Within the past year an asylum for the insane, sufficient for the present, has been completed, and the unfortunates of this class are now receiving a kind and intelligent care in a building equal in its appointments to any in the United States. The building is located with beautiful surroundings, overlooking the city of Provo and Utah Lake. The legislature has given liberal appropriations to this the first public institution of like character in the Territory.

PENITENTIARY.

The penitentiary is entirely inadequate to the requirements of the Territory. It is a contracted place, surrounded by an adobe wall, and with miserable lodgings, both for inmates and attaches. The crowded condition suggests that another and larger one should be built immediately. Ever since the General Government took charge of the Utah penitentiary, putting it in charge of the United States marshal for the Territory, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, the legislature of the territory has absolutely refused to make any appropriation for the support and care of Territorial convicts therein. The law of June 23, 1874, known as the Poland bill, organized the district courts of Utah for the transaction of criminal business under the Territorial statutes, and gave them exclusive jurisdiction in all but minor cases. The same law provided, section 2, last sentence, that "the costs and expenses of all prosecutions for offenses against any law of the Territorial legislature shall be paid out of the treasury of the Territory." But the legislature has neglected this duty altogether, save in a partial provision for the payment of witnesses and jurors, but Congress, taking note of the perversity of the Territorial legislature, has by especial appropriation made provision from year to year, so that the officers intrusted with the enforcement of the local criminal statutes have been able to perform the duty imposed upon them by Congress. It is understood that the sum so appropriated by the General Government, and paid for the enforcement of the criminal statutes passed by the Territorial legislature, and for the support and keeping of convicts under these Territorial statutes, have been charged against the Territory upon the books of the National Treasury Department, the amount of which I am not now able to give, but which appears on the books of the Treasury, and amounting to a very large sum. It will be the duty of the governor to ask the attention of the coming legislature to this anomalous state of affairs, and to insist, with whatever power will lie in the hands of the executive, that the legislature no longer ignore the express requirements of the national statutes on this subject, but that it make the necessary provisions to meet the necessary expenses of enforcing its own statutes, and the maintaining the convicts under them, as well as of liquidating the debt to the General Government already incurred on this account.

OTHER MATTERS.

I will briefly state that the cereal, fruit, and vegetable crops for the year have been most bountiful, and that the already large live-stock interests are steadily expanding, and that healthy manufactories are growing up, and that trade is fairly prosperous, notwithstanding the irrepressible conflict which is going on.

In closing this report I cannot refrain from acknowledging the warm support and encouragement I have had from good citizens irrespective of party, and am conscious of no unfriendly criticism, except from polygamists, their defenders and apologists. The laws of the United States and the laws of this Territory are being faithfully enforced. The leaders of this polygamous hierarchy are refugees from justice; the end of nullification is at hand, and I indulge in the hope that this good work will commend itself to the Administration and that Congress will complete the work it has so successfully inaugurated, and that the people of Utah, in peaceful and prosperous homes, may readily assimilate with the country, of which we are no insignificant part.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI H. MURRAY,

Governor.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXHIBIT A.

AN EPISTLE FROM THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

To the officers and members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

BRETHREN AND SISTERS: As the time for holding our semi-annual conference has again come around, and we are still prevented from addressing the saints in public, we deem it proper to take this method of communicating with you, that you may know the counsel we have to give, and that we are not neglectful of the duties which devolve upon us as the first presidency of the church.

As all the saints doubtless understand, there has been no cessation, since we last wrote, in the work of persecution. It rages, if anything, more fiercely than ever. Under cover of what is called the Edmunds law, the most outrageous acts of oppression are being perpetrated against the Latter-day Saints. The avowal has been openly made that this law was expressly designed for the destruction of a principle of our religion, and in this spirit all the prosecutions have been conducted. Thus far no criminal, however guilty, who has not been a "Mormon," has been punished under it. Acts of the most sickening depravity have been committed by non-"Mormons" within easy reach of its arm, but have scarcely had a passing notice. While it is also worthy of note that, up to the present writing, out of all who have been accused and brought before the district court, only one "Mormon" has been acquitted. The man acquitted, we understand, was charged with being the husband of a woman, on the ground that he had camped in his wagon in a 10-acre lot in which her residence stood and had carried some chickens for her to market!

One of the most remarkable features connected with the administration of this law is the extraordinary rulings which are made in its enforcement. The judge who presides in the second judicial district, in the recent trial of a case of unlawful cohabitation, gave instructions to the jury at the request of the defense. Several accused persons would have been cleared in the third judicial district had the juries which rendered verdicts in their cases, been similarly instructed. They are as follows:

(1) "Prior to the act of March 22, 1882, cohabitation with more than one woman was not unlawful.

(2) "If you find from the evidence that the defendant, since the passage of the Edmunds act, March 22, 1882, and within the dates named in the indictment, has not held out to the world, introduced, or announced more than one of the women named in the indictment as his wife, you should acquit the defendant.

(3) "It is not necessary that the parties to a polygamous marriage, or who have

lived in the practice of cohabiting with two or more women, should divorce themselves, in order to entitle them to the presumption of innocence of cohabitation after the passage of the law.

(4) "As all children of polygamous marriages, begotten before March 22, 1882, are legitimated, and no cohabitation before that date was unlawful, no criminalizing inference can be drawn by the jury from the defendant's later acknowledgments of his paternity of such children by the women mentioned in the indictment, nor from later recognition of such women as their mothers, and as women whom he had before said date taken into the polygamous relation with him.

(6) "The law presumes innocence, and therefore that all persons who were cohabiting when the Edmunds act took effect, contrary to the provisions of that act, then ceased to do so.

(8) "The law presumes all persons charged with a criminal offense to be innocent until the presumption is overcome by proof; therefore it presumes that all persons who were living with more than one woman as wives prior to March 22, 1882, have since that date ceased to so live and cohabit.

(9) "If you find from the evidence that defendant had children by the women named in the indictment prior to March 22, 1882, then the defendant had a right to visit his children, and support them and make arrangements as to their welfare. He had a right also to assist their mothers in their support, and for such a purpose could visit the house where they and their mothers live. He could furnish them a home, he could visit the mother, the same as if they had been divorced, or as if no such previous relations had existed between them, but he should not associate with her as a husband associates with his wife."

Do we say too much if we state that there are those now undergoing punishment in the penitentiary, in the society of thieves and murderers, who would be as free as the prosecuting officers themselves had the law been construed by the legal canons applied to other laws and according to the instructions given above?

The practice in these attacks upon us has not been to presume the accused innocent until proved guilty, but to view him as undoubtedly guilty because accused; and the rulings of the court in several instances have been made to secure conviction where the evidence was open to question. The extraordinary ruling concerning "holding out" is one in point; notwithstanding the Edmunds law specifies that the penalty for unlawful cohabitation shall not be more than six months' imprisonment and \$300 fine, the notorious ruling from the same bench concerning the number of indictments which can be found against a person accused of unlawful cohabitation states that he not only can be indicted once for the whole period since the passage of the law, but an indictment can be found for every week of that time; so that, if found guilty in this manner, a man's punishment would aggregate an imprisonment of ninety-two years and fines to the amount of \$55,200.

Still more extraordinary is the ruling of another judge, who, not to be outdone in his zeal, says that an indictment can be found for this charge against a man for every day or other distinct interval of time since the enactment of the law. As about one thousand two hundred and ninety-two days have passed since then, a man found guilty can be incarcerated in prison for six hundred and forty-six years and made pay fines to the amount of \$37,600. Comment upon this absurdity is unnecessary.

Before the Edmunds bill became law, and while on its passage, it was claimed that its provisions were of general application and in the interests of morality, and not, as we asserted, a measure directly aimed at religious liberty and for purposes of persecution. But time has fully revealed its true character. Stripped of all disguise it stands out now in all its hideousness. The most shocking immorality flourishes in its presence and thrives under the very eyes of its administrators. All forms of vice, if not directly encouraged by those who are charged with the duty of administering the Edmunds law, are at least viewed by them with indifference. They appear to have no care as to the most flagrant sexual crimes, if they are only committed by non- "Mormons," or outside of the pale of matrimony. "Mormons" also, under the present administration of the law, may do what they please with women, be guilty of the foulest injustice to them and their offspring, if they will only disown them as wives. The war is openly and undisguisedly made upon our religion. To induce men to repudiate that, to violate its precepts and to break its solemn covenants, every encouragement is given. The man who agrees to discard his wife or wives, and to trample upon the most sacred obligations which human beings can enter into, escapes imprisonment and is applauded; while the man who will not make this compact of dishonor, who will not admit that his past life has been a fraud and a lie, who will not say to the world, "I intended to deceive my God, my brethren, and my wives by making covenants I did not expect to keep," is, besides being punished to the full extent of the law, compelled to endure the reproaches, taunts, and insults of a brutal judge.

Notwithstanding all these cruelties are practiced against us we do not feel that, as Latter-day Saints, we should mourn because of them. We should mourn because of

our weaknesses, follies, and sins, and repent of them. But to be persecuted, to be discriminated against, to be separated from the rest of the world, to be imprisoned and abused, are not causes of sorrow to true Saints; they are causes of rejoicing. If, in the great hereafter, we expect to be admitted to the society of the Son of God, our Redeemer, to the society of prophets and apostles, and holy men and women, ought we not to be willing to endure the tribulations which they received so joyfully? Where is the prophet or apostle who did not endure persecution, whose liberty and life were not in almost constant jeopardy? They did not have an Edmunds law, perhaps, enforced against them; but they had laws which emanated from the same source. With few exceptions they were all punished, deprived of liberty and of life, in the sacred name of law. Even the holiest being that ever trod the earth, the great Redeemer of mankind himself, was crucified between two thieves to satisfy Jewish law.

There has probably never been a time in the history of mankind when those whom we now revere as martyrs and whose sacrifices adorn and glorify our humanity and lift it nearer to God, could not, by being recreant to the truth entrusted to them, have escaped the fate which made them so admirable to the generations which followed them. The Saviour himself had it in his power to compromise with his enemies and escape the cruel and ignominious death inflicted upon him. Abraham might have bowed to the gods of his idolatrous father and needed no angel to rescue him from his impending doom. Daniel and his three brethren also might have submitted to the decree and law of the ruling powers under which they lived and escaped the fiery furnace and the den of lions. Their refusals to obey the decree and law doubtless appeared to those who had not the knowledge of God which they possessed as acts of wicked obstinacy that should be summarily punished. But had they, to escape the threatened penalty, obeyed these edicts, posterity would have lost the benefit of their example, and the great God would not have been glorified before their contemporaries as He was by their acts. Instead of their names being, as now, radiant with light and resplendent with heroism, they would, had they reached us, been covered with odium and been mentioned in the same category with the Jews concerning whom the prophet Jeremiah said: "They bend their tongues like their bow for lies; but they are not valiant for the truth upon the earth; for they proceed from evil to evil, and they know not me, saith the Lord."

Well-meaning friends of ours have said that our refusal to renounce the principle of celestial marriage invites destruction. They warn us and implore us to yield. They appeal to every human interest and adjure us to bow to a law, which is admitted on all hands to have been framed expressly for the destruction of the principles which we are called upon to reject. They say it is madness to resist the will of so overwhelming a majority. They say they see the gathering clouds, that they hear the premonitory mutterings of the resistless tempest which is about to break in destructive fury upon our heads, and they call upon us to avert its wrath by timely submission. But they perceive not the hand of that Being who controls all storms, whose voice the tempest obeys, at whose fiat thrones and empires are thrown down—the Almighty God, Lord of heaven and earth, who has made promises to us and who has never failed to fulfill all His words.

We did not reveal celestial marriage. We cannot withdraw or renounce it. God revealed it, and He has promised to maintain it and to bless those who obey it. Whatever fate, then, may threaten us, there is but one course for men of God to take; that is, to keep inviolate the holy covenants they have made in the presence of God and angels. For the remainder, whether it be life or death, freedom or imprisonment, prosperity or adversity, we must trust in God. We may say, however, if any man or woman expects to enter into the celestial kingdom of our God without making sacrifices and without being tested to the very uttermost, they have not understood the Gospel. If there is a weak spot in our nature, or if there is a fiber that can be made to quiver or to shrink, we may rest assured that it will be tested. Our own weaknesses will be brought fully to light, and in seeking for help the strength of our God will also be made manifest to us. The Latter-day Saints have been taught this from the beginning. Such scenes as we now witness in these mountains and hear about in lands where the elders are preaching the Gospel ought not to be a surprise to us. The prophets and apostles and elders of this dispensation would be false prophets and apostles and elders if these events did not take place; for they have predicted them and warned the people unceasingly concerning them.

Speaking concerning law, the Lord, in a revelation given through the Prophet Joseph, August 6, 1833, says:

(4) "And now, verily I say unto you concerning the laws of the land, it is my will that my people should observe to do all things whatsoever I command them;

(5) "And that law of the land which is constitutional, supporting that principle of freedom in maintaining rights and privileges, belongs to all mankind, and is justifiable before me;

(6) "Therefore I, the Lord, justify you, and your brethren of my church, in befriending that law, which is the constitutional law of the land;

(7) "And as pertaining to law of man, whatsoever is more or less than these cometh of evil.

(8) "I, the Lord God, make you free, therefore ye are free indeed; and the law also maketh you free;

(9) "Nevertheless, when the wicked rule the people mourn.

(10) "Wherefore, honest men and wise men should be sought for diligently, and good men and wise men ye should observe to uphold; otherwise whatsoever is less than these cometh of evil.

(11) "And I give unto you a commandment, that ye shall forsake all evil and cleave unto all good, that ye shall live by every word which proceedeth forth out of the mouth of God;

(12) "For he will give unto the faithful line upon line, precept upon precept; and I will try you and prove you herewith;

(13) "And whoso layeth down his life in my cause, for my name's sake, shall find it again, even life eternal:

(14) "Therefore be not afraid of your enemies, for I have decreed in my heart, saith the Lord, that I will prove you in all things, whether you will abide in my covenant even unto death, that you may be found worthy;

(15) "For if ye will not abide in my covenant, ye are not worthy of me."

Fifty-two years have passed since this was given to the church, and we are now witnessing its fulfilment. The saints are required to do whatsoever the Lord commands them, to live by every word which proceedeth forth out of the mouth of God. They are also instructed to befriend every constitutional law of the land; for such laws support the principle of freedom; they maintain rights and privileges. This as a people we have striven to do from the beginning of our organization. We have ever been a law-abiding people. Times without number we have suffered the most grievous wrongs without resenting them. We have ever thought it better to suffer wrong than to do wrong.

Such was the case when we suffered expatriation from the State of Missouri. We were robbed and pillaged, despoiled and persecuted, yet we had no idea of retaliating on account of these wrongs upon the Government and its institutions, which to us are sacred. The same loyal spirit animated us when we were beset by blood-thirsty mobs in Illinois, one of which murdered Joseph Smith, our prophet, and Hyrum Smith, the patriarch, while they were under the pledged protection of the State, given through the governor. On the same occasion one of the signers of this address was also brought to the gate of death, by being shot by the same band of assassins. When driven from the homes we had established in Illinois, we had no disposition to hold the nation at large nor the Government of our beloved country responsible for those inhuman deeds, nor to allow the spirit of vengeance to rankle in our hearts. We took the first opportunity to exhibit the spirit of true patriotism. While undergoing great hardship on account of being subjected to a compulsory exodus, when called upon by the Government to furnish a body of men to take part in the war with Mexico, five hundred of the flower of our camp responded with alacrity, and, in accordance with the call of our country, traversed the great American desert, penetrated to Mexico, and completed an arduous and hazardous campaign and journey to California.

You have no doubt read, through the papers, an account of the terrible affair which recently occurred at Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory. We could not help feeling a little anxiety lest some of our people should have been connected with that bloody riot, and immediately requested Brother Cluff, president of Summit Stake, to inquire into the matter. So far as we have obtained information to the present, however, we find that not more than one has been in any way mixed up with that matter, and he a person of doubtful standing. We are pleased to learn of this, because we cannot associate with any deeds so revolting and inhuman, and we take this opportunity to express our opinion on this subject to the saints. A great number of secret societies are being formed with which we cannot affiliate. Such organizations are generally inimical to law, to good order, and in many instances subversive of the rights of man. We cannot amalgamate with them. They are very distinctly spoken against in the Book of Mormon, as among the calamities which should afflict the people.

We are expressly commanded, and it becomes our duty, to uphold and sustain every law of the land which is constitutional; we have always had a strong desire to obey such laws, and to place ourselves in harmony with all the institutions of the country.

We repeat that we desire that all men should be aware of the fact that we have been the upholders of the Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance of that sacred instrument. We still entertain the same patriotic disposition, and propose to continue acting in conformity with it to the last. Neither have we any desire to come in active conflict with statutes that we deem opposed to the Constitution both in letter and spirit. Whatever opposition has been offered in that line has been only of such a character as is justified by the usages and customs of this and all other civilized countries, and such as the laws and institutions of this nation provide. Nor have we the least desire to shun the consequences of our acts in their relationship to the laws to which we refer, providing there were any assurance that our cases would be sub-

mitted to a fair and just adjudication. Events of the past few months give no ground for hope that such treatment would be accorded. It must be contended, however, that, as stated elsewhere, connected with this disposition to have our conduct passed upon as provided by law administered in the genins of justice, there never can be any hope of our yielding up, under any circumstances, a principle of conscientious or religious conviction. Were we to make such a surrender our conduct in that respect would not be in harmony with the guarantees of the Constitution, which we are in duty bound to uphold.

In order to place our people at a disadvantage, and to crush out their religious system, the Constitution has been violated in a number of ways. It does not require any depth of legal learning to understand what is meant by a religious test, which is forbidden by the "supreme law of the land." Yet laws have been passed applicable to a wide section of this northwestern country, disfranchising and inflicting total political disability upon our people, without regard to their acts. The offense for which this restriction has been prescribed is simply religious belief, and the means of application is a religious test. It is consequently unconstitutional upon its face. This and other laws—notably the Edmunds act—inflict disabilities upon those of our people who are not in any way associated, by their acts, with polygamy. Thus probably about nine-tenths of our community are punished for alleged offenses for which they are in no way responsible, and in which they have taken no part. Surely no person who is unbiased, that gives this subject even the most casual attention, can characterize such treatment as other than flagrantly unjust.

It has been estimated that out of a community of about 200,000 people, more or less, from 10,000 to 12,000 are identified with polygamy. When the Edmunds act was passed, this small minority, who were deprived by it of the right to vote or hold office, voluntarily, without the application of coercion, withdrew from those privileges, notwithstanding the high estimate they placed upon them. It may well be ask'd wherein is the justice of placing the bulk of the people at a disadvantage as well, seeing they have done nothing to furnish an excuse for such treatment. Granting that the small minority connected with polygamy are criminals before the law, what justification is there on that account for punishing, as the Edmunds and other acts do, the overwhelming majority? If such doings were perpetrated in any other connection they would be unsparingly denounced as oppressive and tyrannical in the most extreme degree. If one portion of a community are designated as criminal, to hold the other and much the greater portion responsible for such a condition is not only unjust, but decidedly absurd.

Statements upon this subject have been made to the Chief Executive of the nation, in the form of a protest and petition for redress of grievances. Knowing that misrepresentations have taken the place of impartial scrutiny of the question with which the Latter-day Saints are associated, the consequences being a general misapprehension of the community and their affairs, we presumed that Mr. Cleveland was not acquainted with the real situation. An opportunity was thus sought to acquaint him with the facts. The very reasonable desire was expressed in this connection that a commission of inquiry be appointed, that the truth might appear and be given to the nation. Was it too much to expect that this action, supported by a representation of two hundred thousand people, would meet with some favorable response, which thus far has not, however, been made? Yet it would be unfair to attribute the delay of the President either to indifference or a disposition to refuse to accord justice to a people whose liberties are being trampled upon to an extent that is almost past human endurance. It is still hoped that he will take some consistent and humane action in the premises. In alluding to the delay in granting a response to the representations made to the President, we must not forget the extensive and arduous character of the duties devolving upon him as the head of the administration of a great government. We mention this that you may not be disposed to be too censorious in regard to the actions of men in high places who have the power to redress our grievances. And even when we feel that we are wronged, it is proper for us to follow the example of our Lord and Master, and say, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

Referring once more to the situation in a more local sense, we are not oblivious to the anomalous position in which the Federal judicial officers are placed in dealing with a subject which appears to occupy a large share of popular attention. While it is impossible for them to escape pronounced exceptions being taken to their official course, on account of its harshness, undue rigor, and unjust discrimination in administering the laws, they are entitled to some consideration, justified by well-understood circumstances. The Latter-day Sain s are the objects of popular obloquy. Their institutions appear to be greatly disliked. The officers are doubtless influenced by the general clamor for the application of heroic treatment to the saints. They themselves have doubtless been influenced to some degree by personal prejudices, and their official conduct, by these conditions, is thrown out of balance. While their course cannot be sustained in the light of fair play, some allowance should be made on ac-

count of the liability of the human mind to be warped by influences in conflict with the principles which should universally obtain in courts of law and presumed justice. Neither would it be justifiable on the part of the saints to entertain toward them, on account of their departures from their proper line of duty, any rancorous or vengeful feeling. A spirit of that character is not in unity with the genius of the Gospel of Peace. All men are in the hands of a just God, whose mighty penetrating power is capable of analyzing all the motives which prompt human action, and He can and will deal with us and them and all men according to the principles of eternal justice.

Upwards of forty years ago the Lord revealed to His church the principle of celestial marriage. The idea of marrying more wives than one was as naturally abhorrent to the leading men and women of the church, at that day, as it could be to any people. They shrank with dread from the bare thought of entering into such relationships. But the command of God was before them in language which no faithful soul dare disobey.

"For, behold, I reveal unto you a new and an everlasting covenant; and if ye abide not that covenant, then are ye damned; for no one can reject this covenant, and be permitted to enter into my glory. * * * And as pertaining to the new and everlasting covenant, it was instituted for the fullness of My glory; and he that receiveth a fullness thereof, must and shall abide the law, or he shall be damned, saith the Lord God."

damnation was the awful penalty affixed to a refusal to obey this law. It became an acknowledged doctrine of the church; it was indissolubly interwoven in the minds of its members with their hopes of eternal salvation and exaltation in the presence of God. For nearly twenty years this continued to be our faith and practice. Then a law was enacted against it. Another twenty years elapsed, and the Edmunds law was passed. Nearly forty years had thus elapsed from the first revelation of this doctrine, during which period thousands had lived and died, firmly believing and solemnly testifying that it was Divine. At great sacrifice they had obeyed it, and based their hopes of eternal felicity upon the promises which the revelation contained. They never dreamed that they had not a constitutional right to obey God, especially when in obeying Him they did not interfere with nor encroach upon the rights of any human being, either man or woman. It never entered into their minds to suppose for a moment that man had a right, after God had given a law to His church, for its salvation and exaltation, to enact a counter-law forbidding, under severe penalties, man's obedience to God's law. Who could suppose that any man, in this land of religious liberty, would presume to say to his fellow-man that he had no right to take such steps as he thought necessary to escape damnation? Or that Congress would enact a law which would present the alternative to religious believers of being consigned to a penitentiary if they should attempt to obey a law of God, which would deliver them from damnation? Or that, under a plea of maintaining a certain form of civilization, God's authority to direct His people how to escape from the abominable corruptions and evils which are eating out the vitals of man's much vaunted civilization, should be disputed and utterly rejected?

What is this "Mormon" problem, so called, and why should it distract the people? It is an unpopular religion. But so was that of the ancient prophets. Jesus told the Jews that they garnished the tombs of the dead prophets, but killed the living ones. They crucified Jesus and were almost as unanimous in their cry to crucify Him as the people and rulers of the United States are to-day to destroy the "Mormons." They killed all of His apostles except one, and he was banished to work as a slave on the isle of Patmos. It is said they cast him into a cauldron of boiling oil, but he was not killed; and if the Scriptures are true, he still lives, for he was to tarry till the coming of the Savior. We receive as the word of God, and so do millions of the human family, the writings and testimony of the prophets who were killed. It is published by the millions of copies and sent to the various nations of the earth, by the very people who would now seek to destroy us. Jesus, who was crucified between two thieves, is now worshiped by millions in Christendom as the Son of God, the Redeemer of the world. The Twelve Apostles, his disciples, who suffered such ignominious contumely and death, are now designated by the millions of Christendom as "The Apostles of the Lamb of God," and churches and cathedrals are called after them, as St. Peter, St. John, St. Mark, St. Luke, &c. It was then the "Christian problem;" it is now the "Mormon problem"—the same problem, though called by a different name. Was Jesus the enemy of the people in His day? Only as He told them the truth. "What evil hath He done?" asked Pilate, the Gentile judge. No matter what evil or what good, vociferated the Jews: "Crucify Him! crucify Him!" What evil have the "Mormons" done? is asked, and the cry comes back: No matter, no matter, let them be destroyed.

By the circulation of endless slanders and falsehoods concerning us and our marriages, wrath and indignation have been aroused against us in our nation. The ignorance of the people concerning us and our doctrines and system have been taken advantage of. Constant attempts have been, and still are, being made to induce the

world to believe that our motive in espousing patriarchal marriage has been the gratification of gross sensuality; that our belief in and practice of the doctrine had its origin in licentiousness, and that the sanction of religion is merely invoked to furnish greater license for the indulgence of base passions and devouring lust. This, as you know, is the exact antipodes of the truth. But the world generally do not know it. Those of them who know how utterly false are these charges are either so cowed down by a fierce public opinion that they dare not speak, or if they have the courage to speak are almost unheard amid the noisy clamor against us. Thousands upon thousands of honest people in this and other nations, whose voices, did they know the truth, would be raised in our favor, are deceived by these lies and are arrayed against us. This persecution, if it serve no other purpose, will do good in this direction: It brings home to the hearts of the people, as no protestations or arguments of ours ever could do, that there is something more in this doctrine and practice than they have been led to believe. Reflecting people will see that there must be a great principle involved in this, or men and women would not be willing to suffer fines, bonds, and imprisonment as they do.

Is there any necessity for lustful men and women in this age and nation to suffer martyrdom to gratify their passions? Whoever heard of a people preferring imprisonment and all manner of cruel treatment for the indulgence of appetites which they could gratify to the fullest extent in popular ways, especially when the judges upon the bench, the prosecuting attorneys at the bar, the juries who bring in verdicts, point out the way in which marriage obligations can be discarded and sensuality be gratified without risk or without punishment? The press and sectarian pulpits also echo the advice. The universal voice is: "Put away your wives, cease to support them and their children; be as we are, and you need not be put under bonds, be fined, or be incarcerated in prison."

Foul desire opens wide her arms and invites all to her lecherous embrace by easier paths than honorable marriage and the begetting of numerous children, to be carefully trained and educated and made respectable and useful citizens.

Will the world see this? Every man who goes to prison for his religion, every woman who, for love of truth and the husband to whom she is bound for time and eternity, submits to bonds and imprisonment, bears a powerful testimony to the world concerning the falsity of the views they entertain respecting us and our religion. If such noble and heroic sacrifices as men and women are now called upon to make for their religion by Federal courts do not teach the world the truth concerning us, then woe to the world, for nothing but the wrath of Almighty God will reach it.

We join with all saints in invoking blessings upon the noble men and women who have exhibited their integrity to God and His cause, and their devotion to principle by submitting to bonds and imprisonment rather than deny their faith, or break their covenants. If anything were needed to show to the world that our marriages cannot be reduced to the level of the vile practices to which our defamers would drag them down their heroic conduct has furnished it. Thank God that so far in this persecution at least as large a proportion have stood the test, without flinching or cowering as Jesus in his parable of the ten virgins intimated would be ready to meet the Bridegroom at his coming. Their names will be held in everlasting honor in time and eternity, not only as martyrs for religious truth, but as patriots who suffered in defense of the principle of religious liberty.

Truths, such as God has revealed in these days, are not established without suffering and sacrifice on the part of those who espouse and advocate them. It was for these truths that we were driven time and again from our homes, and were finally compelled to seek refuge in this mountain country, then known as the American desert. And now again we are menaced with ruin; and for what? Whom have we injured? Upon whose rights have we trespassed? It can be truthfully said we have not injured or trespassed upon any. Have we not, under the blessing of the Lord, changed these barren valleys into fruitful fields and gardens? Have we not established and maintained good and cheap government in every place which we have settled? Has not every man who came into our borders and behaved himself been safe in his property, person, and religion? Have not peace and good order been the fruits of our presence? To all these we can answer in the affirmative. Have we endeavored to force our doctrines or practices upon any one? Have we in any manner threatened the peace of our neighbors or of the nation? We certainly have not.

Respecting the doctrine of celestial marriage, we could not, however much we might be disposed to do so, teach it to or enforce it upon others not of our faith without violating a command of God. We do not stand in the attitude of propagandists of polygamy. We never have believed or taught that the doctrine of celestial marriage was designed for universal practice. The Lord has made this clear, and recent events among us have also made it clear. "Strait is the gate," says Jesus, "and narrow the way that leadeth unto the exaltation and continuation of the lives, and few there be that find it."

There appears to be a fallacious idea abroad regarding this doctrine. It has been

asserted that there was a design to propagate it outside of our community and thus introduce into the United States an element opposed to the Christian views of this and other nations. On the contrary, our elders have been instructed not to introduce the practice of that principle anywhere outside of the gathering place of the saints; and they do not preach it abroad to any extent even in theory, except on occasions when it is called for or when they are assailed on account of it. At such times they respond by defending it as a doctrine of the Bible and not inconsistent with the laws of nature. It should also be understood that the practice is not generally admissible even among the Latter-day Saints. It is strictly guarded, the intention being to allow only those who are above reproach to enter into the relationship.

The practice of the doctrine is not for extension beyond the church, and is even limited within its pale. The ideas, therefore, that plural marriage is a menace to the general monogamous system is without foundation. This fallacy is further exhibited by the fact of the popular antipathy with which it is regarded, people outside of our church exhibiting a disposition the reverse of favorable to its establishment in other communities, making the extension of its practice abroad impossible. Furthermore, being strict believers in free-will, you Latter-day Saints know that no man or woman has ever been coerced into obligations of that kind, much less would we desire to enforce it upon any other class of people.

But in all these events which are now taking place we recognize and acknowledge the hand of God. There is a wise purpose in it all which He will yet more fully make plain to us. One thing is clear, the saints are being tried in a manner never before known among us. The faithful rejoice and are steadfast; the unfaithful fear and tremble. Those who have oil in their lamps and have kept them trimmed and burning now have a light for their feet, and they do not stumble or fall; those who have neither light nor oil are in perplexity and doubt; they know not what to do. Is not this the fulfillment of the word of God and the teachings of His servants? Have not the Latter-day Saints been taught all the day long that, if they would remain faithful and endure to the end, they must live their religion by keeping every commandment of God? Have they not been continually warned of the fate which awaited them if they committed sin? Can adulterers, fornicators, liars, thieves, drunkards, Sabbath-breakers, blasphemers, or sinners of any kind endure the trials which saints must pass through and expect to stand?

If there are any who entertain such a hope, they deceive themselves. Upon these sins God has pronounced judgment. No man or woman who is guilty of any of these transgressions of God's law can stand and retain His spirit. They must repent of them and put them far from them, or they will be left in darkness, and misery will be their doom. The Lord will not be mocked. He will not bear with hypocrites, but they will be spewed out.

If all who call themselves Latter-day Saints were true and faithful to their God, to His holy covenants and laws, and were living as saints should, persecution would roll off from us without disturbing us in the least. But it is painful to know that this is not their condition. There are secret abominations practiced by those who are called saints, which the trials we are now passing through will reveal in a manner terrible to them. Open sins are also winked at and condoned by presidents, bishops, teachers, and parents in a manner offensive to God and grievous to man. Proper care and vigilance are not exercised to keep wards and stakes cleansed from iniquity and to have transgressors dealt with. The innocent are thus made to suffer with the guilty; for the Lord has commanded that the inhabitants of Zion must purge themselves from iniquity, folly, covetousness, and vanity, and listen to and obey His laws, or they cannot have His protection. He has also said that if His people will obey His laws and keep His commandments, to do them, not in name only, but in reality, He will be their shield and protector and strong tower, and no man will be able to hurt them, for He will be their defense. These trials of our faith and constancy which we are now passing through will be overruled for our good and future prosperity. In days to come we shall be able to look back and perceive with clearness how visibly God's providence is in all that we now witness. Let us do all in our power to so live before the Lord that if we are persecuted it shall not be for wrongdoing, but for righteousness.

At the present time we may very pertinently inquire: Why are the people of these mountains treated as we now are? Where in this broad land is the virtue of women so amply guarded or so jealously protected as here? No cry of hungry, naked, or outraged humanity has ever ascended to Heaven from our borders against the men whom the courts are now so busy in sending to prison and treating as criminals. There was a time in these mountains when adultery, fornication, whoredom, and illegitimacy were almost unknown. A woman was as safe from insult in traversing over our streets and highways as if she were under her husband's or father's roof. Marriage was encouraged, vice was repressed. Women were free to form connections with the opposite sex to suit themselves, so long as those connections were sanctified by marriage. But what a change we now behold! A tide of evil surges around us.

It threatens to overwhelm us, and to reduce us to ruin. The flood-gates of vice are opened upon us, and not content with the rush of this filthy stream into our cities and settlements, those who hate us would do more. They would invade our dwellings; they would destroy our families; they would loosen every bond which has held society together; they would array wife against husband, child against parent, friend against friend; they would make every man, woman, and child a spy, an informer, and a betrayer; they would sap the foundation of faith, confidence, and honor, and make every one distrust his fellow. Satan never wrought greater ruin in Eden than these enemies of ours would work in our midst if we would listen to their blandishments or be frightened by their threats. And is all this havoc to be wrought because of our wickedness? No; ten thousand times, no. Let those who are so loud in denouncing us, so active in persecuting us, look around them. Are there no people but the "Mormons" to regenerate and purge from sin? Read the daily record of black crime which fills the journals of the land. If the correction of evil, the improvement of morals, the uprooting of vice, the repression of violence and crime were the objects which animate those who seek to destroy society in these mountains, then we could say, in the language of the Saviour, "Thou thyself beholdest not the beam that is in thine own eye. Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

We speak to you, a people who have traveled and mingled much in society all over the world. You are not ignorant of the world, its ways or its corruptions. You know, therefore, how great is the beam that is in the eyes of those who reprove us for the mote they imagine they perceive in our eye. We know that from the household of every faithful Latter-day Saint daily and fervent thanksgiving ascends to the God of Heaven for having shown them how to escape from the frightful evils under which society groans in so-called civilized lands. Nevertheless, we will not indulge in recrimination. We sincerely mourn over the existence of the dreadful sins which are permitted to flourish and to spread with unblushing front through the land. As a people we have lifted our voices in warning against these sins, and against those who practice them. We shall still continue to do so. If in return for all this we are treated with violence and reproach, it is no more than our Lord and Master was before us. We may rest assured that the predictions concerning the calamities and judgments which are about to fall upon the wicked, the unbelieving, and the unrepentant will all be fulfilled, as will every word and promise which the Lord has spoken to us. But while we warn others, let us not forget ourselves or our families. Let us look well to our own lives and the conduct and lives of those who belong to our households. If we keep ourselves unspotted from sin, rest assured the Lord will never forget or forsake us.

Upon presidents of stakes, bishops, and other leading officers great responsibility rests. They are placed as shepherds over the flock of Christ. If through any neglect of theirs the flock is injured or destroyed, the blood of those souls will be found upon their garments. The Melchizedec and Aaronic priesthoods confer great power and authority upon man; they lift man nearer to God and make him His representative. But woe to the men who use their priesthood for base purposes, and fail to use it for God's glory and the salvation of His children. Far better for them if they had never received it.

We have been commanded of the Lord to set our households in order. Apostles, presidents of stakes, and bishops, have you done this with your own households? Have you also seen that the saints have done the same? Have you impressed upon the people under your charge the absolute necessity of purity, if they desire the blessing and protection of the Most High? Wolves never watched with greater cunning and more ravenous hunger a flock of sheep and lambs than the people of your wards and stakes are now being watched by those who are ready to devour them. Are you awake to this danger, and do you take every precaution against it?

Parents, are you full of fidelity yourselves to every principle of godliness, and do you surround your sons and daughters with every safeguard to shield them from the arts of the vile? Do you teach them that chastity in both man and woman should be more highly esteemed than life itself? Or do you leave them in their ignorance and inexperience to mix with any society they may choose, at any hour that may be convenient to them, and to be exposed to the wiles of the seducer and the corrupt? These are questions you will all have to answer either to your shame and condemnation or to your joy and eternal happiness. Know this, that God, in giving us the precious blessings we possess, demands from us a suitable return. By receiving them we are placed under obligations. If these are not discharged, condemnation inevitably follows.

We hear favorable accounts of the action of primary associations, Sunday-schools, young men's and young women's mutual improvement associations, and relief societies. These organizations have unlimited opportunities of doing good. If those who have them in charge are faithful in attending to their duties, great will be their reward. If we desire the prosperity of Zion, we will carefully guard and train our

young. They come to us pure from the Lord. By proper training we can make them mighty instruments for good. But, superintendents and teachers of primary associations and Sunday-schools, and presidents of young men and young women's associations and relief societies, remember this, that God will never bless an unvirtuous people, and while a flood-tide of corruption, destructive of all true morality and virtue, is sweeping over the land, we must erect barriers to stop its contaminating influence. You have the young in your charge. Teach and impress upon them by every means in your power how dreadful a sin is uchastity. They are taught to shrink in horror from murder; but they should be taught to shrink with abhorrence from the next great sin to shedding blood, and that is *unchastity*.

From the elders who are abroad in our own and in other lands we hear generally favorable reports. They have much to contend with. The world is waxing worse and worse. Iniquity abounds. Men's hearts are hardened against the truth, and the nations are fast being prepared for the judgments which the Lord has said He will pour out in the last days. The elders are required to carry the message which God has sent to mankind to every nation, and to warn them, not in anger or in scorn, but in meekness and humility, that they may flee from the wrath to come. To them we say: Be pure in all your thoughts, words, and acts. Keep yourselves unspotted from every evil. Avoid all vulgarity of act and expression. Put away all your light speeches, and be sober men of God, filled with the Holy Ghost and the power of your priesthood.

To the twelve apostles and their counselors we say: Remember the weight of your high calling in Christ Jesus. You are called to be His special witnesses in all the world, to hear testimony that He lives and reigns on high, to see that the gospel is preached to all the inhabitants of the earth, and that the earth is prepared by suitable warning for the coming of the Son of Man. How great and all-important is your calling! It may be said that the souls of a world are entrusted to you. Through your labors and testimony, either in person or through other chosen messengers whose labors you direct, the inhabitants of the earth will be judged. Is there any law of God, then, which you should neglect? Is there any degree of purity which you should not reach? Is there any sacrifice which you should not be willing to make? Can men with such a calling as yours be other than holy and yet please our God? Who among you can neglect the duties of your high calling to devote time and care to the world and its pursuits? We say to you in all truth and solemnity that no one of you can do this without displeasing your God and endangering your salvation.

To the saints we say that President Woodruff, at our last accounts, was in good health and spirits, notwithstanding his advanced age, and as full of zeal and faith as ever.

President Joseph F. Smith, our fellow-laborer in the first presidency, though not with us, is actively employed in the ministry and rejoicing greatly in the work of God. He is as ardent, as devoted, and as persevering as ever. Were he here, his name, without doubt, would appear with ours to this epistle.

Notwithstanding all that we are now passing through, our hearts are filled with joy and peace. We can truly say, Hosannah to God in the highest! We know that Zion will not be overthrown or be made desolate. Every promise made concerning Zion by the Almighty will be fulfilled. The only thing which ever disturbs our serenity is the report of wrong-doing by those who are called Latter-day Saints.

Praying that God will bless and preserve you and lead you in the path of righteousness, and that you may all operate together in the accomplishment of the purposes of God and the purification of His Church and the establishment of His Kingdom, we remain, with much love, your friends and fellow-laborers in the New and Everlasting Covenant.

JOHN TAYLOR,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
*Of the First Presidency of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.*

SALT LAKE CITY, October 6, 1885.

EXHIBIT B.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D. C., June 5, 1885.

SIR: At the instance of the Utah Commission, the honorable (H. L. Muldrow, Acting) Secretary of the Interior, in a letter dated the 22d ultimo, requested my opinion upon the following questions:

Whether certain Territorial officers in Utah, namely, superintendent of district schools, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, and commissioners to locate university

lands, should be appointed by the governor, with the assent of the legislative council or chosen by the people at their general election.

For convenience, so much of the question as relates to the commissioners will be considered separately, as the appointment or election of those officers appears to be controlled by a provision not applicable to the other. Upon examination of the statutes enacted by the Territorial legislature, it appears that the superintendent, auditor, and treasurer are thereby required to be elected biennially at the general election by the qualified voters of the Territory. (See Compiled Laws of Utah, 1876, page 247; act of February 22, 1878, chapter 11, Laws of the Twenty-third session, page 27.)

The organic laws, however (see section 7, of the act of Congress of September 9, 1850, chapter 51), declares that "the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for." And as the three Territorial officers last mentioned are not therein "otherwise provided for," a direct conflict manifestly exists between the statutes of the Territorial legislature above referred to and the organic law.

The organic law of a Territory takes the place of a constitution as a fundamental law of the local government. It is obligatory on and binds the Territorial authorities. (National Bank *vs.* County of Yaukton, 101 United States, 29.) Any act of the Territorial legislature inconsistent therewith must be held void. (Ferris *vs.* Higley, 20, Wall 375.) Congress may, undoubtedly, make a void act of the Territorial legislature valid and a valid act void. (101 U. S., *supra*.) But for the exercise of this power some *legislative act* on its part having that effect would be necessary. Certainly nothing can be implied in favor of the validity of a Territorial statute which conflicts with an express provision of the organic law of the Territory from the mere fact that Congress has not disapproved it.

It follows that the statutes of Utah, in so far as they require the superintendent of district schools, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer of the Territory to be elected, being contrary to the organic law hereinbefore mentioned, are a nullity, and that those officers should be appointed, in conformity to that provision.

A similar conclusion was reached by the supreme court of that Territory in regard to the Territorial marshal, who, by an act of the legislature of the Territory, was required to be elected by a joint vote of both houses thereof. The court held the act to be unconstitutional with the provisions of the organic law above adverted to, and therefore void. (See *Ex parte* Duncan, &c., 1 Utah Rep., 81.)

In regard to the commissioners, these officers are by the Territorial statutes required to be elected annually by the qualified voters at the general election. (Comp. Laws of Utah, 1876, p. 241.)

By the third section of the act of Congress of February 21, 1855, chapter 117, a certain quantity of land was reserved for the establishment of a university, to be selected under the direction of the legislature, &c. The legislature of the Territory provided for the selection of this land by creating a board of commissioners, to consist of three men, elected as above, and devolving upon such board the duty of selecting the land. I am of the opinion that the Territorial legislature, by virtue of said act, was invested with full power over the selection of the land, including the establishment of the agency by which such selection was to be accomplished. It was at liberty to devolve the duty of selecting on officers already created, or authorize the appointment of persons for that purpose by such officers or by the governor, or otherwise provide the instrumentality for carrying its will upon the subject into effect.

The commissioners in question are not therefore to be regarded as within the operation of the above-mentioned provision of the organic law, and their election in the manner prescribed by the Territorial statutes is proper.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXHIBIT C.

Statement of United States land office, Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Pre-emption filings.....	473
Pre-emption cash entries, embracing 5,551.67 acres	46
Homestead entries, embracing 63,538.80 acres	444
Homestead proofs, embracing 48,234.43 acres	341
Desert entries, embracing 81,643.23 acres	441
Desert proofs, embracing 6,927.47 acres.....	45

Timber-culture entries, embracing 15,842.86 acres.....	127
Timber-culture proofs, embracing 80 acres.....	1
Coal entries, embracing 52.44 acres.....	1
Mineral applications.....	53
Mineral entries.....	89
Adverse mining claims.....	2

This table shows an increase in the following classes of entries over the preceding year:

Homestead entries	acres.. 2,847.34
Desert entries	do... 43,141.92
Desert proofs	do... 1,369.89
Timber-culture entries.....	do... 4,650.77
Timber-culture proofs.....	do... 80
Pre-emption filings	59

There has been a decrease in the following classes of entries:

Pre-emption cash entries.....	acres.. 3,070.55
Homestead proofs	do... 8,988.05
Coal entries	do... 631.27
Mineral entries.....	49
Mining applications.....	60
Adverse mining claims	6

EXHIBIT D.

Report of schools supported by different denominations.

METHODIST SCHOOLS.

	No. of scholars.
Salt Lake Seminary	202
Ogden Seminary	116
Tooele Seminary	63
Beaver Seminary	60
Provo Seminary	80
Grantsville School	42
Ophir School	30
Park City Seminary	75
Mount Pleasant School	26
Salt Lake Norwegian School.....	97
Francklyn School	23
Heber School	43
Fountain Green School	8
	865

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

St. Mary's Academy, Salt Lake City	200
Sacred Heart Academy, Ogden	150
St. Mary's School, Park City	200
School of the Holy Cross, Salt Lake City	60

610

BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

Salt Lake Mission School	125
Ogden Mission School	80

205

EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

Saint Mark's School, Salt Lake City	490
Rowland Hall Boarding School, Salt Lake City	85
School of the Good Shepherd, Ogden	135
Saint Paul's School, Plain City	35
Saint John's School, Logan	50

795

Of which 295 are free scholars.

NEW WEST EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Prof. Isaac Huse reports as follows:

"The work of the commission is virtually the work of the Congregational Church. Educational work began in 1879 by giving aid to the recently organized Salt Lake Academy, and by starting free schools at four places. Since 1879 many more schools have been organized, all of which, with two or three exceptions, are now running. Last school year there were enrolled in Utah and in one school just across the Idaho line, 1,915 pupils, with an average attendance of 1,113 in 28 schools; of these 1,915 1,250 were of Mormon families or of families of Mormon proclivities. This year, on October 8, there are 39 teachers at work in Utah, and no deserving child is refused on account of poverty. Academies for higher education are located in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Park City, Lehi, and Provo. No sectarian doctrines are taught or introduced in any of the schools."

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Rev. Dr. R. G. McNinse reports as follows:

"The Presbyterian denomination is now carrying on thirty-one day schools in Utah, in which about nine hundred children and youth are being educated, 75 per cent. of them being children of Mormon parentage. These schools are practically free, since the buildings and teachers cost the patrons nothing in most cases. With one exception the local receipts are not sufficient to pay for the fuel and annual repairs. In these schools fifty-three teachers are employed, most of them experienced teachers from the East. Nothing of a denominational character is taught; they are simply American schools. It costs the Presbyterian denomination \$26,000 a year directly from its treasury to maintain this educational work, and every one who stops long enough to look through this matter cannot help seeing that it is a piece of gross injustice for our Government to put the burden of this common-school education in Utah upon the shoulders of the various Christian denominations, especially since the American residents in Utah are taxed to support purely Mormon schools which they never patronize. The Government should at once take charge of the public-school system in Utah by appointing an American as superintendent of public instruction and taking the school system out of the hands of the Mormon priesthood, who are training up the children and youth of this Territory to hate our country and all American institutions.

"These American schools * * * are bitterly opposed by the priesthood. In Mormon towns it is no uncommon thing for these school buildings to be stoned and besmeared with filth; and it is still less uncommon for the self-sacrificing women who have left their pleasant homes in the East to carry on this educational work, to be publicly subjected to the vilest insinuations and slanders in the addresses of the priesthood in the Mormon tabernacles."



(4707—2000)

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1886.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1886.

REPORT

OF THE

G O V E R N O R O F U T A H

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1 8 8 6 .

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1886.

7397 UT

R E P O R T
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, October —, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with your request, the following report of the affairs of this Territory, together with such suggestions as I deem of importance requiring the attention of Congress, I have the honor to submit.

SCHOOLS.

From the latest report of the Territorial superintendent of district schools, made to the legislative assembly in January last, the following comparative statement of the condition of the public schools in the years 1884 and 1885 is made:

	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
School districts	327	332	5	.....
Districts reported	295	301	6	.....
Primary schools	121	119	—	2
Intermediate schools	75	63	—	12
Mixed schools	259	273	14	.....
Teachers:				
Male	261	280	29	.....
Female	331	324	—	7
Children of school age:				
Male	25,037	25,835	798	.....
Female	23,852	24,803	951	.....
Children enrolled:				
Male	15,496	18,108	602	.....
Female	13,839	13,870	31	.....
Per cent. of school population enrolled	60	59.2	—	.....
Average daily attendance	19,073	18,678	—	395

Financial statement.

Average pay of teachers:				
Male	\$49 80	\$49 10	.....	\$0 70
Female	28 80	29 60	\$0 80	.....
Value of school property:				
Grounds	65,147 71	66,980 00	1,832 59	.....
Buildings	322,008 22	342,970 43	20,964 21	.....
Furniture	39,730 47	42,112 24	2,381 77	.....
Apparatus	6,597 03	7,481 49	904 46	.....

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Financial statement—Continued.

	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Balance of funds on hand.....	\$39,909 31	\$55,890 10	\$15,980 79	.....
Amount realized from annual Territorial tax of 3 mills.....	89,396 65	89,298 55	.....	\$98 11
Amount realized from district tax.....	62,266 92	62,608 50	341 58	.....
Amount realized from sales of estrays.....	2,323 56	1,849 65	.....	473 91
Amount realized from tuition fees.....	61,237 72	59,768 33	.....	1,469 39
Amount realized from donations.....	4,496 54	4,915 77	419 23	.....
Amount realized from rents.....	3,803 32	2,795 97	.....	1,107 35
Total amount received.....	260,434 02	277,126 87	16,682 85	.....
Amount paid to teachers:				
Male.....	76,368 59	90,778 34	13,409 75	.....
Female.....	55,512 10	52,116 57	.....	2,395 53
Amount expended for—				
Buildings.....	21,979 92	34,637 40	12,657 48	.....
Decks, seats, &c.....	10,266 25	6,788 68	.....	3,477 57
Apparatus, &c.....	2,152 13	1,776 49	.....	375 64
Repairs.....	7,425 08	5,468 21	.....	1,956 87
Improvements.....	5,330 99	8,283 98	2,952 99	.....
Current expenses, exclusive of salaries.....	12,205 30	14,386 53	2,281 23	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	12,700 03	14,608 11	1,908 08	.....
Total expenditures.....	208,840 39	228,844 31	25,003 92	.....

On the 28th of February, 1850, an act was passed by the provisional government of the State of Deseret incorporating the University of the State of Deseret, and this action was approved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah on October 4, 1851. The act provided for the location of the university at Salt Lake City, and vested its powers in a chancellor and twelve regents, to be elected by the legislative assembly. The university had but a nominal existence until March 8, 1869, at which time it was more thoroughly organized as an institution for scientific, normal, and classical instruction. The legislative assembly, at the session of 1876, provided for an annual appropriation to the university of \$5,000, in return for which forty pupils, selected from the different counties of the Territory, were to be educated free of charge in the normal department. In 1880 an additional appropriation of \$20,000 was made to the university to aid in the erection of a building suitable to its wants. At the time of commencing work upon the building the total cost was estimated at \$75,000. After the amount appropriated by the legislature had been exhausted, aid was secured from other sources, as follows:

Subscription loan made in 1883, \$24,541.70; 1885, \$1,887.70; borrowed from educational fund of 1885, \$5,276.17; which amount, with the legislative appropriation, makes a total of \$51,705.57 expended upon the building, and which has been disbursed as follows:

In 1881	\$14,859 92
In 1883	29,416 28
In 1885	7,429 37
Total	51,705 57

The present liabilities are \$41,673.43, and it is estimated that \$23,326.57 will be required to complete the building.

The legislative assembly of 1886 placed in the general appropriation bill the following item: "For completing and furnishing the Deseret University buildings, \$60,000;" but the bill failed to become a law by reason of the veto of the governor, my predecessor.

In 1884, \$4,000 was appropriated to the university for the purpose of creating a department for the education of deaf-mutes. The success

which has attended the efforts made to instruct this class has been very gratifying. In 1884 a class of fifteen, and in 1885 a class of eighteen were enrolled.

For the two years 1884 and 1885 the receipts of the university were:

Balance on hand January 1, 1884.....	\$3,210	58
Tuition fees.....	12,617	20
Territorial appropriation 1884 (annual).....	5,000	00
Territorial appropriation 1885 (annual).....	5,000	00
Territorial appropriation 1884 (deaf mutes).....	4,000	00
For analyses.....	221	00
For old books.....	4	40
Total	30,053	18

Of this amount \$25,217.85 was disbursed, leaving a balance of \$4,835.33 to carry on the school till May 29, 1886, the end of the school year. There also remained a liability of \$301.93, to be paid from the balance mentioned.

In 1884 230 males and 138 females were in attendance, over 40 being enrolled in the normal department, from which department 13 were graduated. In 1885 214 males and 139 females were in attendance, 62 being in the normal department. From the university 2, and from the normal department 10, were graduated.

In connection with the great work of educating the youth of the Territory is the system of mission schools established by the different Christian denominations represented in Utah. When it is considered that the work is being carried forward among a people whose leaders are hostile to every movement which they do not control, the success which has attended their efforts is remarkable, and the great and good work they are doing in the interest of law and order cannot be too highly commended.

I submit herewith, from information furnished by their authorities, a table showing the number of schools, pupils, and teachers, and the value of the school property:

	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Value of property.
Episcopal Church.....	5	29	769	\$42,000
Catholic Church.....	7	40	800	86,000
Baptist Church.....	1	3	140	2,000
Congregational Church.....	25	45	1,900	80,000
Methodist Church.....	14	27	837	* 80,000
Presbyterian Church.....	31	62	1,890	60,500
Total	83	206	6,336	350,500

* Estimated.

It is an interesting fact that of the 837 enrolled pupils in the Methodist schools 247 were from Mormon families, and 279 from apostate Mormon families.

CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Insane Asylum.—This institution, located at Provo, in Utah County, affords a comfortable home and proper treatment for the unfortunate insane of the Territory. More than \$100,000 has been wisely and economically expended upon the grounds and buildings of the asylum. The affairs of the institution are managed with care and economy, and

educated and skillful treatment given to its inmates. The number of patients under treatment at this time is, males 35, females 84, at an average daily expense per capita during the month of September, 1886, of 62½ cents. The average daily cost per capita from January 1 to September 30, 1886, was 71 cents. Of the 81 inmates admitted since the opening of the asylum, 57 were of foreign birth; of these 31 were males, 26 females. Of the other inmates 15 were from Utah, 5 males and 10 females.

Under the provisions of the law the expenses of the patients are borne equally, one-half by the Territory and one-half by the counties. The amount due to the asylum from the Territory on this account was \$8,489.98, on August 1, 1886. At the same time the indebtedness of the asylum was \$9,127.87.

At the last session of the legislative assembly an appropriation of \$25,000 was made to the asylum for the years 1886 and 1887, one-half to be drawn each year. The bill failed to become a law by reason of the veto of the then governor, and this sum was, therefore, unavailable.

The asylum has been compelled to rely upon the aid of the counties, the generosity of its creditors, and upon borrowed means.

Hospitals.—Nobly supplementing the humane work of caring for the insane are the hospitals of this city in alleviating and ministering to human suffering. These hospitals have been created and are supported by Christian charity. I submit the following statement of their condition and work for the last year:

	Attending physicians.	Patients treated.	Annual expense.	Value of property.
St. Mark's Hospital.....	2	996	\$14,411	\$18,600
Hospital of the Holy Cross.....	2	60	15,000	40,000
Dessert Hospital	6	334	3,900	3,900
Total	10	1,390	63,311	61,600

PENITENTIARY.

The good health that has prevailed and continues to prevail with the inmates of the prison, under crowded and unfavorable conditions, speaks well for its conduct and management.

During the month of August, 1886, the number of prisoners confined was 134.

Preliminary to the commencement of the work of constructing and completing the penitentiary, under the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose, the board constituted by the Interior Department have advertised for plans and specifications, and will in a few days report to the Department the result.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$40,000 was made to aid in the establishment of an industrial home in the Territory of Utah, to provide employment and means of support for the dependent women, and the children of such women of tender age, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy, said sum to be expended by a board of control to consist of the governor, justices of the supreme court, and district attorney. The board was called together, and, as a preliminary step looking to the establishment of the home, it was resolved that

notification through the public press be given of the object and extent of said appropriation, and that private inquiry be set on foot to ascertain the number that could be found of the classes contemplated by the law, so that the appropriation might be utilized and the home established as soon as needed.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND MINES AND MINING.

It is a matter of regret that no provision has been made by Territorial law for the gathering and the preservation of statistical information of the agricultural and mechanical and manufacturing industries and of mines and mining.

In the absence of such data my report will necessarily not be as full, complete, and accurate as it is desirable it should be.

During the past season the orchard and garden products have been abundant and of excellent quality. The crop of cereals has been at least one-quarter less than that of the previous year; alfalfa or lucerne, which is our principal crop, has also been one-fourth less, the decrease resulting from a very dry and hot spring and summer.

Of the principal productions, wheat, oats, and barley, the estimated product and the area under cultivation are as follows:

	Under cultivation.	Product.
	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	150,000	3,000,000
Oats.....	50,000	1,000,000
Barley.....	30,000	500,000
Total	230,000	4,500,000

The principal manufacturing establishments are found in the counties of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Cache, and Box Elder. To the north and the south of these counties the flouring and grist mills and saw-mills, which are found in all of the principal settlements and towns, form the greater part, if not all, of the productive establishments.

From reports made to me I am able to say that the quantity of manufactured goods produced during the past year indicates a very gratifying prosperity. I submit such facts as I have been able to obtain from a few of the principal manufacturing establishments.

	Value of product.	Value of plant.
Z. C. M. I., boots and shoes, 91,400 pairs.....	\$130,000	\$24,500
Z. C. M. I., tannery.....	36,700	48,500
Z. C. M. I., clothing.....	44,990	4,000
Deseret Woolen Mills.....	100,000	65,000
Provo Manufacturing Company.....	200,000	276,250
Total	511,690	358,250

The goods manufactured by these establishments find a market in Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Nevada.

One of the growing industries of the Territory is the manufacture of salt. The salt is produced by evaporation. The waters of the Great Salt Lake are drained into reservoirs constructed for the purpose. In a few days the water evaporates, leaving the crystals of salt ready to be gathered for market. Salt is used very largely in the reduction of ores, probably three-fourths of the product being used at Butte, Mont., and at Park City, Utah. For the past year it is estimated that 15,000 tons were produced, worth \$3 per ton.

Another of the growing industries of the Territory is the manufacture of lager beer. In 1885 the total number of breweries in Utah was 14, and located as follows: Salt Lake City, 4; Ogden, 2; Logan, 2; Park City, 1; Corinne, 1; Sandy, 1; Murray, 1; Thistle, 1; Silver Reef, 1.

The total product of malt liquor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was 24,698 barrels, which, at an average price of \$11, was worth \$271,678. The consumption of malt during the same period was 61,745 bushels, or 1,050 tons. The aggregate value of the brewery plants, estimated, is \$500,000.

Of mines and mining my information is that, notwithstanding the depression in the price of silver, none of the mines in this Territory have been compelled to stop operations by reason thereof, although in some districts it has resulted in a reduction of miners' wages. The outlook for the production of the precious metals is very promising, and will, under favorable conditions and the maintenance of the fair values of the metals produced, no doubt realize the expectations indulged.

The mineral product of the Territory for the calendar years 1884 and 1885, carefully prepared from reliable sources by Mr. J. E. Dooley, manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank of this city is here given:

1884.

	Lead, re-fined.	Lead, unrefined.	Fine silver.	Fine gold.
BASE BULLION.				
Germany Lead Works	Pounds. 4, 840, 987	Pounds. 1, 518, 455	Ounces. 60, 264	Ounces. 292
Hanauer.....		12, 390, 865	651, 699	2, 138
Horn Silver Mining Company		22, 380, 027	1, 435, 696	
Mingo Furnace Company		11, 860, 446	326, 579	1, 111
Net product base bullion	4, 840, 987	48, 144, 798	2, 474, 238	3, 541
Lead, silver, and gold in ores shipped		7, 878, 100	776, 421	265
Matte containing copper, 63,372 pounds			8, 325	
Total base bullion and ores, 63,372 pounds	4, 840, 987	56, 023, 893	3, 253, 984	3, 806
DORE BARS.				
Germany Lead Works			288, 982	685
Ontario Silver Mining Company			1, 879, 567	
Silver Reef district			234, 563	
Other mills and places			17, 332	1, 039
Total dore bars			2, 415, 504	1, 724

RECAPITULATION.

4,840,987 pounds refined lead, at 3½ cents per pound	\$169,484 54
56,023,893 pounds unrefined lead, at \$35 per ton	980,418 12
5,669,488 ounces fine silver, at \$1.08 per ounce	6,123,047 04
5,580 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce	110,600 00
63,372 pounds copper, at 10 cents per pound	6,337 20
 Total export value	 7,389,836 90

Computing the gold and silver at its mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$9,301,508.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

9

1885.

	Lead, un-refined.	Fine silver.	Fine gold.
	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.
BASE BULLION.			
Germania Lead Works	7, 975, 400	629, 754	1, 404
Hanauer	9, 352, 644	666, 685	2, 158
Horn Silver Mining Company (three months)	4, 905, 932	123, 062	
Mingo Furnace Company	11, 744, 000	403, 081	1, 566
Net product base bullion	33, 977, 976	1, 822, 582	6, 148
Lead, silver, and gold in ores shipped	20, 340, 800	1, 366, 904	2, 141
Total	54, 318, 776	3, 189, 576	7, 289
DORE BARS.			
Ontario Silver Mining Company		2, 378, 821	700
Silver Reef district		375, 933	
Other mills and placers		28, 359	914
Total dore bars		2, 783, 113	1, 614

RECAPITULATION.

54,318,776 pounds unrefined lead, at \$45 per ton	\$1, 222, 172 46
5,972,689 ounces fine silver, at \$1.04	6, 211, 596 56
3,903 ounces fine gold, at \$20	178, 060 00

Total export value..... 7, 611, 829 02

Computing the gold and silver at its mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$10,078,865.65.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of the silver and gold contained in base bullion produced in Utah.

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver product.	Total gold product.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1877	4, 359, 703	17, 325	2, 102, 098	11, 035	48.2	63.6
1878	4, 357, 328	15, 040	2, 108, 339	10, 165	48.3	67.5
1879	3, 835, 047	15, 932	1, 797, 589	5, 693	46.8	35.7
1880	3, 783, 566	8, 020	1, 403, 819	2, 878	37.1	35.8
1881	5, 400, 191	7, 958	2, 643, 899	2, 622	48.9	32.9
1882	5, 435, 444	9, 039	2, 581, 789	5, 016	47.3	55.5
1883	4, 531, 763	6, 991	2, 351, 190	5, 597	51.8	80
1884	5, 669, 488	5, 530	3, 253, 984	3, 805	57.4	68.8
1885	5, 972, 689	8, 903	3, 189, 576	7, 289	53.4	81.8

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including silver and gold necessarily produced in its manufacture, west of the Missouri River.

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, vice-president and general manager Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Percent. of entire product.
1878	\$81, 154, 622	\$14, 740, 581	18.1
1879	75, 349, 501	19, 234, 394	25.5
1880	80, 167, 936	28, 114, 564	35
1881	84, 504, 417	30, 253, 430	35.8
1882	92, 411, 835	35, 798, 750	38.7
1883	90, 313, 612	34, 810, 022	38.5
1884	84, 975, 954	31, 191, 250	36.7

The above statement shows a marked annual increase in the percentage of precious metals produced in the manufacture of base bullion. It demonstrates conclusively that the process of smelting is in the ascendant for the reduction of ores, and that any causes tending to decrease or discourage the production of lead will produce a corresponding decrease in the gold and silver production west of the Missouri River.

From the same and other sources I learn that the output for the first six months of the present year is about the same as that of the last year for a similar period.

The principal mining districts are situated at Park City, Stockton, Tintic, Bingham, Little Cottonwood, Frisco, and Silver Reef. In these districts a vast amount of capital has been invested, with gratifying results. I regret very much that I am not able to furnish a detailed account of the operations in these districts, or of the magnitude of the enterprises now being carried forward. I have this much-to-be-desired information from only one district, Park City, the most important in the Territory.

I furnish herewith a table showing the amount of ore taken from and of the improvements made upon the leading mines.

	Value of improvements.	Value of ore sold for 12 months.
Ontario Silver Mining Company	\$2,400,000 00	\$2,212,295 56
Daly Mining Company	500,000 00	1,850,000 00
Crescent Mining Company	40,000 00	350,000 00
Sampson Mining Company	90,000 00	180,000 00
Anchor Mining Company*	125,000 00	.....
Morgan Mining Company*	25,000 00	.....
Total	3,180,000 00	4,592,295 58

* Not yet producing.

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND WOOL.

The total of horned stock in the Territory is estimated at 450,000 and of sheep 1,100,000. The wool product for the past season is estimated at 7,000,000 pounds, worth about 20 cents per pound, as compared with 6,250,000 pounds, worth 16 cents a pound, the product and price in 1884.

The magnitude of the growing stock interests of the West requires and should receive attention while the subject of the public lands is being considered by Congress. If it is possible to devise a system by which the public lands suitable at this time only for grazing purposes can be leased to stockmen, without interfering with the settlement of the country by homesteaders, it would tend to encourage and develop these valuable and growing interests. It may be possible to make a classification of the public lands, so as to enable stockmen to acquire the use of land which can never be used for other than grazing purposes.

PUBLIC LANDS.

I submit herewith a comparative statement of the business transacted in the United States land office at Salt Lake City for the two years commencing July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1886:

	From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.		From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.	
	Entries.	Acres.	Entries.	Acres.
Cash entries	82	5,733.53	158	9,400.84
Homestead entries	444	63,558.81	527	77,411.52
Final homestead entries	341	48,234.43	269	37,766.33
Desert entries	440	81,643.23	493	82,543.82
Final desert entries	45	6,927.47	62	10,598.51
Mineral entries	89	919,654	92	561.07
Coal cash entries			2	200.70
Pre-emption filings	473	.....	524	.....
Coal filings	12	.....	17	.....

SILK INDUSTRY.

There is an interesting industry of the Territory, yet in its infancy, which is worthy of mention, and it gives me pleasure to incorporate the following information furnished to me:

The present outlook is more flattering than at any previous period since its inception. Our comparatively dry climate and bench lands are admirably suited for the cultivation of the mulberry, which grows luxuriantly all along the foot-hills, producing healthy leaves, which constitute the food of the worms. Leaves grown in wet climates and watery soils are apt to produce diarrhoeal diseases in the worm, and at times the mortality from this cause is very great. There are now about 100 acres of mulberry trees in the Territory.

For a good while the *Morus multicaulis*, or Chinese mulberry, was mostly cultivated, but now the *Morus alba*, or white tree, is superseding the *multicaulis*, because of its superior silk-food qualities. It is estimated that some 17,000 pounds of cocoons have been raised in the Territory, averaging \$1 per pound value. A large percentage of these have been reeled and worked up at home. The residue have been shipped East and West, almost invariably, I understand, at a loss to the producers. There are now 7 silk looms at work in this city, which find steady employment and ready local sale for their products. In other parts of the Territory the number of looms is two or three. These do not run the year round. Dress goods in several grades and in great variety of style and pattern have been manufactured, and many dozen gross of hand-kerchiefs in all colors have been made. These find a very ready sale. At one time machine twist and other sewings of commendable quality were manufactured. The silk factory on Kanyon Road expects soon to add a ribbon loom to its already efficient establishment, which is run by steam-power, and is under an able German worker and his wife, both experienced and practical manufacturers. Much of the raw silk now in use is imported from New York City, and until a local filature is built and put into operation importations must necessarily continue. Utah has skilled silk workers from the great silk-goods producing countries of the Old World in great numbers.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

A public building for the accommodation of the district and supreme courts, post-office, land offices, and other Government offices is much needed here for the speedy and convenient dispatch of public business. An appropriation for this purpose would be justified by reason of economy, if no other existed. The Government is now paying in rents and allowances to officers for rent in this city the sum of \$6,720. A site could be procured and suitable buildings could be erected for probably \$100,000. I would recommend the appropriation of that amount for the purpose.

TERRITORIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress was advised by a special message from the President, of date May 11, 1886, of the veto of the last general appropriation bill by my predecessor, and of the necessity of such immediate legislation as would authorize the assembling of the Territorial legislature in special session to make provision for the carrying on of the Territorial government. The bill reported to the lower house of Congress from the Committee on Territories, in pursuance of the message, failed to become a law, and the Territory is yet without the needed relief. On the 15th day of September last there was cash in the Territorial treasury \$57,317.60. The amount now due, and which should and probably will be paid into the treasury on Territorial taxes on or before the 31st day of December next, is \$97,125.22, a total of \$154,442.82. Unless some provision is made this large sum will remain idle in the treasury while the obligations of the Territory will remain unpaid, impairing its credit, and leaving its citizens, who have attended its courts as jurors and witnesses without compensation, very many of whom are poor and ill able-

to bear it, to become the prey of the crafty speculator, who will take advantage of their needs—its educational and humane institutions to maintain their existence by borrowing money at the high rate of 10 per cent. per annum interest, thus imposing an additional burden upon the Territory, and allowing the other various interests this money is raised to serve to languish.

There was due to jurors and witnesses for mileage and attendance in the district courts to December 31, 1885, the sum of \$22,000. Since said date to September 1, 1886, the following amounts have become due:

First district court	\$7,429 73
Second district court	2,329 90
Third district court	4,103 40
Total	35,863 03

As shown heretofore in the statement of the Deseret University, its interest-bearing indebtedness at 10 per cent. per annum is \$36,097.26.

The insane asylum has now an indebtedness on board-and-treatment account due the asylum of \$8,489.98, part of which is bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, and further indebtedness will have to be incurred to keep the institution open and to provide board and treatment for its unfortunate inmates.

POLYGAMY AND LEGISLATION.

The all-absorbing question in this Territory, dominating all others, hurtfully affecting its prosperity, impeding its advancement, and disturbing the quiet and happiness of its people, and the one question of the utmost concern and solicitude to the whole country, is the attitude of defiance assumed and maintained by the Mormon people, who probably are five-sixths of the whole population, to the law of Congress for the suppression of polygamy, known as the "Edmunds law." In all questions affecting the Mormon church and people, the polygamous and monogamous Mormons make common cause, stand together, and are united. They maintain publicly through their leaders and teachers, in their houses of worship, through their press, and privately in social and business circles, that the law is infamous, an interference with and a denial to them of that religious freedom guaranteed to all by the Constitution; of their right and religious duty to continue in violation of the law their polygamous relations, and they deny the authority of Congress to regulate and interpose any restrictions as to the marital relation; that the obedience which they owe and will cheerfully render to a power higher than any earthly power compels them to exercise their religious rights and privileges in the place of and in violation of the law; that they are prepared to, and will if required of them, sacrifice their personal comfort, their property, suffer indefinite imprisonment, and surrender life itself rather than yield and promise obedience to the law and forego the privileges they claim. The Government can have and hold but one position towards this people, which is of easy statement: Its authority must be respected, its laws must be obeyed.

In the year 1884 a determined move was inaugurated for the enforcement of the law against polygamy, and since that time the Territorial officers of Federal appointment charged with the duty have been and continue vigilant and diligent in their efforts to that end. The district and supreme courts have been open and promptly disposing of business before them. While vigor has been shown in the prosecution

of offenders, it has been and continues to be the custom of the court, after conviction, to suspend the judgment and allow the convicted party to go free upon his simple promise that he will in the future obey the laws. Of the number convicted up to the 30th of June, 1886, but 7 have given the promise and accepted freedom.

Seven days after assuming office in the Territory, on the 13th day of May, after consultation with Chief Justice Zane and District Attorney Dickson, they approving and concurring, I visited the penitentiary, where about 50 of those convicted under the law were imprisoned, and proposed to all who would promise to obey the laws in the future our united efforts to secure from the President their pardon. Not one of them availed himself of this tender, but sent me a respectfully worded communication, signed by all, declining to do so.

The following showing is made of the convictions obtained in the courts in polygamy and unlawful cohabitation cases: From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, 9 convictions were had, 3 for polygamy and 6 for unlawful cohabitation, 8 of whom resided in Salt Lake and 1 in Beaver County. From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, there were 84 convictions, 3 for polygamy and 8 for unlawful cohabitation, making a total of 93 convictions.

Of the 84 convictions obtained in the past year, 51 resided in Salt Lake, 11 in Weber, 8 in Beaver, 5 in Tooele, 3 in Box Elder, 1 in Utah, and 1 in Sevier County. Thus the convictions have all been had in 8 out of the 24 counties of the Territory. In the 16 counties in which no convictions have been had the Mormon population is largely in the ascendancy, and it is known that the population in those counties believe and practice polygamy as well as their brothers in the other counties.

In the first district court, which sits at Beaver, Beaver County, there are now pending 14 indictments for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. Three of those charged reside in Beaver, 5 in Garfield, 4 in Pi Ute, 1 in Kane, and 1 in Iron County. I have no information as to the number who have been arrested.

In the second district court, held at Ogden, there are 55 indictments pending against those charged with a like offense, 34 of whom reside in Weber, 18 in Cache, 2 in Davis, and 1 in Box Elder County.

Twenty of those residing in Weber County have not been arrested, and of the 18 residing in Cache County none have been arrested.

In the second district court, held at Provo, 7 indictments are pending, all against citizens of Utah County. I have no information as to the number of arrests.

In the third district court, held at Salt Lake City, there are 123 indictments pending, 115 against citizens residing in Salt Lake, 7 from Tooele, and 1 from Davis County. The clerk of the court says as to these indictments: "In a large number of these cases the defendants are at large, it not having been possible to arrest them."

In three of the counties where no convictions have been had the Mormons have temples located where their secret rites of celestial or plural marriage are celebrated, namely, at Logan, Cache County, which lies north of Salt Lake; at Manti, San Pete County, south of Salt Lake, and almost in the center of, and at Saint George, in Washington County, in the extreme southwestern corner of the Territory.

Heretofore terms of the district court have only been held at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County; at Ogden, Weber County; Provo, Utah County, and at Beaver, Beaver County. As the condition of business in the first and second districts will allow it, it is my purpose under the authority

vested in me by law to fix terms of the first district court to be held at Logan and Manti, and of the second district court at Saint George, believing that the presence of the courts and its officers will have a wholesome effect in preventing the contracting and the celebrating of plural marriages, and that the authority of the law if not acknowledged may be equally felt in every part of the Territory, and that the place of residence may not, as it seems to have heretofore done, furnish immunity from punishment to law violators.

To secure a more satisfactory and efficient administration of the laws I would recommend that all fees of the marshal and his deputies, as to this Territory, be required to be covered into the Treasury, and that the marshal be paid a salary of not less than \$5,000 per annum, and that he be allowed one deputy at \$2,000 per annum, and one at \$1,800 per annum; that he be authorized to appoint and employ such other number of deputies as may be approved and authorized by a board to consist of the governor, justices of the supreme court, and the district attorney, to be paid at the rate of \$4 per day while actually in service and on duty, the actual expenses of the marshal and his deputies, incurred in the discharge of their duties, to be allowed them.

It must be remembered always, in considering matters concerning Utah, the unusual and extraordinary conditions prevailing—a population of nearly if not quite 150,000 people hostile to the law, and animated with religious fervor to resist and defeat its enforcement, believing they are doing God's service when they can do so. The ordinary force of officers sufficient in all of our other communities to successfully insure the supremacy of and obedience to the laws or the punishment of offenders fails here.

The marshal and his deputies should be men of the very best character and qualities. Their duties are onerous and unpleasant. To get and retain such men for such duties they must be liberally paid. The number of deputies needed will vary with the occasion, and I think that the marshal and the board that I have suggested can safely be trusted to have on duty and under pay no greater number than is needed.

I know of no armed organization for the purpose of opposing the lawful authorities or resisting the enforcement of the laws, nor do I believe any such now exists. The process out of the courts is met with no physical resistance, and society is peaceable, and no outbreaks have occurred since I came to the Territory. It is true, however, that a large majority of the people stoutly and stubbornly affirm, publicly and privately, that the enforcement of certain laws is destructive of their rights as freemen, an assault upon their religion, and an invasion of the sanctity of their homes. The minority with equal vigor and openness proclaim that the practices of those people are immoral; that they are disloyal to the Government, and that their attitude of defiance to the laws interferes with the advancement and prosperity of the Territory, and inflicts injury upon all of its interests.

It follows necessarily that the people here with a bitterness of feeling are divided as they are nowhere else in the country. The division is clear, distinct and palpable.

The causes of division, in language not distinguished for its mildness, are constantly, earnestly, and vehemently discussed through the press, in the houses of worship, court-houses, hotels, business places, on the streets, and in the social circle, engendering an intense feeling of bitterness. The vigorous enforcement of the unpopular laws against the people in the majority, with a prospect of further stringent legislation,

does not tend to soothe or make them more amiable. Under the favorable conditions existing for such a result, an outbreak of violence might be easily provoked.

There is no militia here to appeal to, as there is in other well-ordered states, to suppress violence, maintain order, and enforce the law. Even with authority conferred to organize a militia force, I am of the opinion that with the feeling existing here a better reliance for the preservation of the public peace would be found in regular troops.

The statement of the situation makes apparent the need that may arise at any time for the prompt use of a strong, well-disciplined, and efficient military force to aid the civil power. I would recommend that such a force of United States troops be placed and kept in garrison in this Territory, and that such laws may be passed as will make them as promptly available to the civil authorities here in suppressing violence, quelling disorder, and aiding in the execution of the process of the courts as if they were the militia of the Territory. The exhibition of the strength of the arm of power will often obviate the necessity for its use.

It would surely be well to lessen the power and not permit an increase of the strength of this people so long as they remain as they now are hostile to the laws. Yet they have sent and are sending their missionaries from here into many States of the Union, have and are establishing stakes and conferences, proselyting to their faith, and inducing immigration from those States and peopling this Territory. The immigration from the States is by families and individuals. I know of no way of ascertaining the extent of it. I have interposed the only power I legally possessed to stay the tide of this immigration. That the country might have an official statement of facts of the unlawful teachings and conduct of this people, and that others might not be induced to come here with the idea that they could with impunity contract plural marriages, I, on the 16th day of July last, made and sent the executives of the other States and Territories the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

Executive office, ss :

Whereas within this Territory an organization of religionists denominated "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," known also as the "Mormon Church," has its head, and from here said body has heretofore sent and now has missionaries in many of the States of the United States and in foreign countries, proselyting to its faith and inducing its converts to immigrate to and settle in this Territory, and such immigration has heretofore and continues to come into the Territory; and

Whereas the said church in its places of worship, through its public teachers and press, openly proclaims the right and duty of its members to violate the law of the land upon the subject of marriage; and

Whereas the chief officers of said body, the first presidency, are now in hiding avoiding the process of the courts under charge of violation of said law, and others of its prominent members, apostles, bishops, and teachers are confined in the penitentiary under conviction and sentence of violation of said law; and

Whereas great expense is necessarily incurred, and our courts continually burdened with the trial of offenders against said law:

Now, therefore, I, Caleb W. West, governor of Utah Territory, while disclaiming all right to interfere with the religious belief of any, yet recognizing the duty of all to obey the law of the land, do hereby make proclamation of the foregoing facts, and warn all violators of the law as to the marriage relation that they do incur and subject themselves to heavy fines and imprisonment, and all well-disposed persons from associating themselves with any persons or organization for the purpose of immigrating to this Territory, to enter into or maintain any marriage relation other than that allowed and sanctioned by law, or to aid and abet others in so doing.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Salt Lake City this sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1886.

[SEAL.]

CALEB W. WEST,
Governor.

By the governor :

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

The effect of the Senate bill as amended and reported from the Judiciary Committee of the House at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882," becoming a law will be good in staying the immigration from the States, as it will deprive of political privileges those who identify themselves with this people to aid and abet them in their violation of the law.

The foreign immigration induced to come through the efforts of the Mormon missionaries, and brought here by the aid of that church, is one of great magnitude, of serious importance, and which especially and imperatively calls for legislation to check and prevent it.

One of the tenets held by the Mormon church is gathering together in community, and Utah is their Mecca and place of sojourn until their return to and final gathering in Jackson County, Missouri; hence their missionaries are all in fact immigration agents, and induce their proselytes to immigrate here where they settle, in this and the adjoining States and Territories, forming one great community, the head and strength of which is centered here.

The immigration from and including the year 1881 to the present time amounts to 11,950 souls, distributed through the years as follows:

1881	2,233
1882	2,693
1883	2,462
1884	1,799
1885	1,549
1886	1,214
Total	11,950

Another company will arrive on October 16, 1886.

As hereinbefore stated, under the head of the insane asylum, it appears that of the 81 inmates admitted to that institution since its opening 57 were of foreign birth. Of the 93 convictions under the laws for the suppression of polygamy, hereinbefore reported, 58 were of foreign birth.

The bill reported to the last session of Congress, to which I have before referred, provides for dissolving the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company. In doing so, if it becomes a law, Congress will have taken a step in the direction of interfering with this immigration.

But additional legislation will, I am satisfied, be necessary to make much of an impression towards securing its discontinuance. The missionaries of this church, who are, as I have before stated, also agents to induce immigration, are deputed and sent from here to foreign countries; their proselytes are gathered together in large companies, and in such companies placed upon shipboard under the management and control of agents provided for that purpose, who provide transportation, make all arrangements, and look after the affairs of the company in a way similar to that of a commander of troops. At our seaboard they have their agents to look after them, provide transportation, take them in charge, and bring them to their destination, and this system can and

probably will be continued under church control, and with its aid, notwithstanding the dissolution of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company.

I am impressed with the belief that but little, if any, of this immigration would come if it depended upon individual enterprise and responsibility. I would respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to this subject, for the enactment of such laws as will put a stop to this immigration until these people become submissive and recognize their responsibilities under the law.

The legislation relating to this Territory reported to Congress at its last session and pending before that body gives assurance that there is a recognition of the situation and of the need of the enactment of further laws for the benefit of this Territory. That need is urgent, and should be met without further delay. Congress, when it reassembles, ought not to adjourn without enacting the necessary laws that will bring this people to a realization of the power of the Government, if it does not secure their respect for its authority. The enactment at the last session of the bill pending before the House, to which reference has already been made, would have found the terms of a large majority of the elective offices of the Territory about expiring. Since the adjournment of Congress, on the second of August last, a general election was held, and new officers elected for full terms of two years. If the bill is to become a law, as it should at the coming session of Congress, it ought to provide for vacating the offices, that the law may become operative, and that they may be filled in accordance with its provisions. The pressing need of a session of the legislative assembly at an early day should, if not otherwise done, be provided for in the law.

On the 6th day of May last, I assumed the duties of office in this Territory. I was received with honor, and have been treated ever since with consideration and kindness by all the people of every party regardless of differences. I can have, and do have, no other than the kindest feelings for this whole people. I feel a great regret that a majority of this people will not or cannot see their way to respect and obey the law. The sufferings and sorrows they bring upon themselves as individuals and as a people is a source of profound sorrow. One who will lead them quickest to where they must inevitably come, to a recognition of their obligations as citizens to respect authority and obey the law, will prove to be their greatest benefactor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB W. WEST,
Governor.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

(7574—2 M.)

7397 UT—2



OLIN
J
87
U83
1887

R E P O R T

OF THE

G O V E R N O R O F U T A H

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1887.

W A S H I N G T O N :

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1887.

R E P O R T

OF THE

G O V E R N O R O F U T A H

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1 8 8 7 .

W A S H I N G T O N :
G O V E R N M E N T P R I N T I N G O F F I C E .

1887.

7900 UT

R E P O R T
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, October 10, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report concerning the condition of affairs in this Territory.

No numbering of this people has been made since the last general census in the year 1880, which gave to Utah a population of 143,963. It is now estimated that we have a population of almost 200,000, and have an assessed taxable valuation of \$35,865,865, distributed by counties as follows:

Counties.	Population..	Assessed valuation.	Counties.	Population.	Assessed valuation.
Beaver.....	5,000	\$771,805	Salt Lake.....	45,000	\$12,457,625
Box Elder.....	8,000	2,209,425	San Juan	300	304,760
Cache.....	17,000	2,075,480	Sau Pete	15,000	1,257,333
Davis.....	6,250	1,124,713	Sevier.....	5,500	550,743
Emery.....	3,500	825,011	Summit.....	7,000	1,725,080
Garnett.....	2,000	173,870	Tooele.....	5,500	1,012,761
Iron.....	4,000	424,415	Uinta.....	2,500	139,825
Juab.....	4,200	1,078,751	Utah.....	21,000	3,240,875
Kane.....	5,000	206,518	Wasatch.....	3,500	356,658
Millard.....	4,250	867,863	Washington.....	5,000	726,151
Morgan.....	2,000	397,626	Weber.....	17,000	3,158,738
Pinto.....	3,000	219,888	Total.....	196,500	35,865,865
Rio.....	2,000	350,170			

The population as shown by the census of 1880 consisted of 99,969 natives (of whom 80,841 were born in Utah) and of 43,994 foreign born. England, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, and the German Empire contributed in the order named to the foreign-born population, England furnishing nearly one-half.

The foreign population has been increased since 1880 by Mormon immigration, chiefly English and Scandinavian, as follows:

1881	2,233
1882	2,693
1883	2,462
1884	1,799
1885	1,549
1886	1,544
1887 (to present time)	1,027

Another company will leave Liverpool October 8, which will probably swell the number of the present year to 1,500, making a total of 13,780.

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

As showing the settlement and disposition of the public lands in this Territory, the following statement of the total business of the land office from the time of its opening, in March, 1869, to the end of the present fiscal year is given:

Kind of entries.	Number of entries made.	Acreage.	Amount.
Pre-emption declaratory statement	10,632	1,275,640.00	\$31,896.00
Homestead.....	7,813	9,958,630.00	123,595.01
Final homestead.....	3,718	507,274.51	20,556.95
Cash entries.....	3,141	312,738.75	470,770.00
Desert entries.....	2,209	413,889.77	103,486.35
Final desert entries.....	426	69,812.53	69,812.53
Timber culture entries.....	794	97,632.25	9,612.00
Final timber culture entries.....	2	240.00	8.00
Coal pre-emption filings.....	749	89,880.00	2,747.00
Coal cash entries.....	75	10,678.33	139,482.02
Mineral applications.....	1,598	1,443.00	14,430.00
Mineral entries.....	1,374	11,020.79	56,680.00
Land warrants.....		23,957.00	615.00
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip.....		13.00	27.00
Agricultural college scrip.....		84,912.04	2,232.00
Valentine scrip.....		440.00	11.00
Chippewa scrip.....		80.00	2.00
Supreme court scrip.....		4,360.02	-----
Adverse claims.....	749	612.05	6,125.00
Testimony fees.....			4,056.64
Central Pacific Railroad sections.....		300,588.89	3,767.40
Union Pacific Railroad sections.....			506.00
Timber sold.....			127.08
Stumpage.....			2,788.72
Timber depredations.....			12,632.59
Total.....		4,158,743.38	1,075,457.19

The total number of acres of public land surveyed in this Territory to June 30, 1887, amounts to 11,711,118.01.

THE COMMERCE OF UTAH.

I take great pleasure in reporting that the commercial affairs of this Territory are in a prosperous condition. We have not had a "boom," but there has undoubtedly been a steady development of most of our material resources sufficient to arouse a hopeful feeling throughout Utah and to give promise of an era of still more rapid growth from now on. It would be difficult to assign any one special reason for this improved condition. I feel that it lies in the happy combination of a number of reasons all tending in the same direction. The mines have continued to yield up their hidden treasures and the soil has responded generously to the efforts of the husbandman; the cattle have done well on the range, and our sheep have brought us more than the usual quantity of wool; and while thus Providence has responded to human effort there has also been a change in the sentiments of the people as between each other, a change leading to a better appreciation of the motives and the acts of their fellow men—a drawing together, in matters of common weal, of those who have hitherto been at cross purposes. While there will continue to be directions in which the diversified classes of this Territory will probably disagree as long as either party maintains its integral existence, all seem to have had the one broad truth dawn upon them, that it is impossible to maintain commercial harmony and to give each other support in material progress without in some way compromising their differences of opinion on other subjects.

Under this improved state of affairs, which has sprung into being only in the last few months, a new impetus has been given to all our commercial enterprises and a feeling of hope generally prevails. Failures in business are rare, prices are maintained, the working classes are fully employed, real estate is in demand, business blocks and handsome residences are being erected, chambers of commerce are being organized in the principal cities, and a general determination is manifest to push the development of our wonderful resources to the utmost. But the growth is not confined to our larger cities, though there the evidence is more marked; it is general throughout the Territory. In the small towns and villages a sense of thrift is discerned in the increased comforts of the people, their freedom from indebtedness, the air of prosperity that pervades their homes, their barn-yards, and their grain-bins. All this is very gratifying to every resident, and the attention of the people of the East is being turned this way with a new and helpful interest vastly different to that with which our Territory has been viewed in the past.

It is difficult for any one here to make a close estimate of the commercial activities of Utah, because we have no bureau of statistics of any kind, but I have been able to figure up the traffic of the Territory as high as \$120,000,000 for the year, which includes merchandising, mining, manufacturing, and the agricultural and stock interests. What the banking, railroad, and such traffic would amount to I do not attempt to estimate, but these will give an idea that our commercial concerns are by no means insignificant. In the matter that follows, I have thought fit to dwell at some length on those products for which we have a wide reputation. Though the facts have been gathered with much pains, I must admit that the figures given in many instances are only estimates, carefully made and subjected to every test within my reach.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to Messrs. W. H. and H. L. A. Culmer, of this city, for the careful collection and preparation of the information herein given.

Utah seems to me to present a most inviting field to the capitalist desirous of finding profitable investments, to the artisan seeking employment, and is not without attractions to the farmer willing to work out a home. As to the latter, however, when the manifold difficulties that beset the pioneer are considered, a liberal policy might well be recommended towards those who will undertake to redeem lands in Utah. Whatever can be done should be done to make easier the task of those who are nobly struggling, under grave difficulties, to wrench support from a soil which, however willing under proper circumstances, requires much labor and expense to prepare it and convey to it the waters, without which it will not yield its fruitfulness.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to note the progress that has been made in the last year in this direction. Under the improved and more harmonious conditions that prevail, stimulated chiefly by the various trade organizations that have recently been created here, the people seem to have awakened to a knowledge of the wonderful possibilities that exist amongst us for industrial enterprises. As a result, the output of manufactures is steadily increasing. New industrial enterprises are being inaugurated, outside capital is beginning to come to our assistance, and the factories already established are increasing their capacities.

The aggregate value of the manufactured products of the Territory amounts to \$8,726,500, giving employment to 3,573 persons, and capital amounting to \$4,468,350, briefly detailed as follows:

Wood-working industries.—Utah has 8 factories engaged in making sash, doors, and blinds, 5 in making moldings, 16 in furniture, 7 in trunks and valises, 2 in making packing cases (besides 2 engaged in making paper boxes), 5 fence factories, having aggregate capital invested of \$353,000, employing 475 hands, and producing \$540,000 annually.

Soap.—There is but 1 soap factory in the Territory, and that is in Salt Lake City, having \$35,000 capital, 6 employés, and producing \$55,000 worth of laundry and toilet soap.

Metal workers.—This industry, including plumbing, tinning, roofing, and the manufacture of tin and sheet-metal ware, employs \$130,000 capital, 165 workmen, and produces \$320,000.

Foundries and boiler works.—Including brass foundries, iron cresting, and machine shops, Utah employs \$281,000 capital, 130 artisans, and produces \$300,000 worth of work.

Breweries.—Utah beer is one of the most important industries we have, and that made in Salt Lake City bears a high reputation wherever introduced. The largest of these breweries makes 20,000 barrels of beer per annum, and bottles 600 dozen per day, of which 500 dozen are exported. The total capital invested in this industry in the Territory will reach half a million dollars, and the value of the products for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, is \$313,192.

Cigars.—Until recently the manufacture of cigars has been confined to one concern only, but this industry, in common with most others here, is now growing, and two other factories have been added. Only high grades of cigars are made, the returns for the past year amounting to about \$200,000. It is demonstrated that our climate is very favorable to the manufacture of fine cigars, and I am told the output will be doubled in the current year.

Tanneries.—Of the few tanneries in Utah the largest are in Salt Lake, employing 15 hands and producing nearly \$75,000 worth of leather annually. It is chiefly sole leather, for use in the shoe factories here, of which they turn out 180 sides per week, requiring an importation for this purpose of 500 cords of California oak bark. Only the want of native bark prevents tanning being a large industry in our midst.

Clothing.—The most important clothing factory of this Territory is that of the Z. C. M. I., in Salt Lake, who manufacture twenty-five dozen garments per day, chiefly men's overalls and underwear. The value of their product is \$50,000 per year. They employ 42 hands and run 30 machines by power, besides the only steam cutting-machines used in the Western region. A smaller concern in Provo turns out considerable work, using principally the cloth made by the large woolen mills there. A thriving business is done in merchant tailoring here and in the other largest towns, and of such good quality that orders are received from long distances.

Flouring mills.—There are in Utah 120 flouring mills, 10 of which are rolled, or new process. The product of the best of these is not excelled in quality by any in America. The aggregate capital invested in this industry is \$1,375,000; the annual product is 109,840,000 pounds of mill stuffs, valued at \$2,288,000. Such is the extent of our flouring interests that nearly all of these mills are in operation the year round. In addition to these there are mills for the manufacture of oatmeal,

rolled oats, cracked wheat, hominy, pearly barley, and other farinaceous goods.

Knitting factories.—There are five large and a number of small knitting factories in the Territory, employing over a hundred operatives in the manufacture of hosiery, bathing suits, underwear, hoods, leggings, mittens, jackets, etc.; product, \$75,000, using native material almost entirely, and exporting 50 per cent. of their output.

Silk manufacture.—About 10 looms are successfully employed for the making of silk goods, chiefly handkerchiefs. Capital, \$1,000; employing 10 hands; importing their raw material and turning out goods to the value of \$5,000.

Boots and shoes.—This industry gives employment to 350 persons in various parts of the Territory, by far the largest concerns being in Salt Lake City, where 2 factories alone employ 200 hands and turn out excellent goods to the amount of \$250,000. One of these factories is the largest west of Chicago. The goods are sold in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, as well as in Utah. The number of pairs annually produced in the Territory is estimated at 200,000, valued at \$350,000.

Woolen mills.—There are 8 woolen mills in the Territory, the largest being at Provo, with a capacity of 1,000 yards per day. The others are at Salt Lake, Washington, Springville, Brigham City, Ogden, Kingston, Beaver, and West Jordan. Their aggregate capacity is 600,000 yards of stuffs per annum, 40,000 pounds of yarn, besides considerable quantities of blankets. In this work they consume 100,000,000 pounds of native wool and 5,000 pounds of native cotton grown in southern Utah. The combined investment in these factories amounts to \$400,000, yielding profits of from 7 to 10 per cent. and giving employment to 400 operatives. The total value of these manufactured products is \$375,000. They consist of choice flannels, linseys, cassimeres, doe-skins, jeans, shirtings, blankets, carriage robes, table-cloths, batting, and yarns, fully one-half of which is exported, finding a market in Denver, Chicago, and many other eastern points.

Cured meats.—This is a growing industry in Utah, in which it is difficult to secure figures; but from considerable data at hand there is certainly produced \$300,000 worth, involving little capital, as the product is mostly home cured.

Printing and publishing.—Including book-binding and paper ruling, these involve a capital of \$316,000, employing 187 persons, and turning out \$443,000 worth of work.

Aerated waters.—The several concerns engaged in this industry require a capital of \$75,000, giving employment to 125 hands. The Idanha water of Soda Springs, Idaho, is a Utah enterprise, and of this alone some 5,000 bottles per day are packed in the busy season, and distributed throughout the United States. The aggregate value is \$130,000 annually.

Harness and saddlery.—This is an important industry in Utah, having invested capital of \$200,000, employing 185 skilled workmen, and producing \$385,000.

Crackers and confectionery.—Invested capital, \$76,000; number of employés, 145; value of product, \$252,000.

Brick and pottery.—There are some 75 firms engaged in these industries, employing \$123,000 capital, 630 hands, and turning out \$234,000 worth of manufactured material.

Paper.—A large paper-mill near this city, employing 25 hands, produces annually about \$40,000 worth of paper. Of this the greater part

is print paper, such as is used for newspapers, and nearly all of the publications in Utah could be made on the product of this mill. They also manufacture manila wrapping of various weights and qualities, brown wrapping, and butchers' straw paper. They have filled some large contracts for fine white and toned book papers, and make some little cover and flat papers. The buildings are situated at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon, near a splendid spring of crystal water, and are solidly constructed of granite. Some \$140,000 is invested in the enterprise.

Butter and cheese.—Of these important staples it is estimated that we manufacture \$620,000 worth of butter and \$12,000 worth of cheese.

Timber interests.—From reports available, I find there are 15,000,000 feet of lumber cut in the Territory, which, at an average price of \$25 per thousand feet, realizes \$375,000. In addition to this there is cut for feuces, mining timbers, and fuel, additional timber to the value of \$125,000 annually.

Salt.—Some 30,000 tons of salt are annually sold, at an average price of \$3 for crude coarse and \$8 for refined table. The coarse salt, as taken from the evaporating ponds on the shores of the great Salt Lake, is suitable for the chloridizing of ores, and it is in this form that the greater part of the salt is exported. This industry produces a net revenue to the Territory of some \$150,000 per annum, and furnishes employment to 150 men.

Sundry industries.—In addition to the activities itemized above, there are carried on throughout the Territory the manufacture of vinegar, pickles, glue, paints, charcoal, lime, cements, brooms, brushes, showcases, bottles, baskets, blasting powder, picture-frames, plaster of Paris, hats and caps, millinery, jewelry, wire-work, and cigars. There are also chemical works, canneries, marble works, and concerns for the packing of fresh fruits, weaving of carpets, engraving, and the putting up of patent medicines. These sundry industries have a total capital of \$281,350, employ 563 persons, and turn out products valued at \$988,500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The singularly high qualities of our agricultural products having already forced themselves upon the notice of the country, I feel called upon to treat them in such detail that they will be more fully understood, hoping thereby to create a fuller appreciation of their merits and promote their exportation. In this labor I feel a constant pleasure in the comparison which our products bear towards those of other regions. The conviction has forced itself upon me that there is scarcely any agricultural product of the temperate zone which will not grow to perfection here. The varied contour of our Territory is such that at some places, if not at others, each of all the different varieties will thrive which go to support an agricultural community. The soil seems to be rich in the phosphates that fertilize vegetation, while the system of irrigation practiced here renders the farmer less subject to the caprice of weather than elsewhere. As a result the product per acre of some crops is simply astonishing, while qualities rank just as high. It would seem as if the cultivation of a given thing in Utah produces at once a high type suitable and in demand forever after in other districts for seed purposes; as, for instance, plant lucerne seed from California on Utah soil, and the product is a better seed which California is desirous of procuring for planting herself. With positive proof of these facts, it is difficult to repress some degree of enthusiasm in treating on these subjects, while they inspire confidence in the future of our exports.

GRAIN AND HAY.

Wheat.—Fair Utah wheat ranks in the East with the best No. 2 red, which is the highest grade that appears in most of the Eastern markets. Our choicest qualities are a unique product, with scarcely an equal in America. Last year some 200,000 bushels were exported, our wheat going west, as well as to Colorado and Kansas City. Utah wheat has a brighter, larger kernel than that of the East, and though no handsomer than that of California, it is firmer, and its nutriment more concentrated. As high as 60 bushels per acre have been raised here, but the average yield is not over one-half of that. A careful estimate shows that the wheat crop of 1887 must have been in the neighborhood of 3,250,000 bushels. That of 1886 was rather less.

The largest wheat regions are in Cache and Utah counties, closely followed by San Pete, Salt Lake, and Weber counties. The great staple is, however, raised throughout the entire Territory. Utah wheat rarely falls in price below 1 cent per pound free on board.

Oats.—I have known parties who were keeping up work-horses to pay 25 to 30 per cent. more for Utah oats of ordinary quality than for a fair grade of Eastern. This was several years ago, when a cut rate of freight permitted the bringing in of Eastern oats. Nothing more conclusive can be said of the real value of our oats than this, which, after all, only represents current opinion among those who have tried them. Utah oats have ranged in price during recent years from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound on cars. Some 200 car-loads were shipped last year. Our estimated crop is a million and a quarter bushels this year, and large farms have been known to realize an average of 85 bushels to the acre by high cultivation.

Barley.—The general run of barley this year, especially the blue feed, is not quite as handsome as the average, but the feeding power is even greater, the dry season having, as with wheat, concentrated the kernel into a condensed form. Usually our barley is of magnificent appearance, and probably 50 car-loads of fine quality now remain here awaiting a market, which, strange to say, it is difficult for us to find. In 1885 our brewing barley was exported in great quantities to Saint Louis, Milwaukee, California, and other points, where it invariably graded as fully up to the best Canadian brewing. It is the use of this barley that gives Utah beer so high a standard. Indeed, our white-club brewing barley will hold its own anywhere as a strictly fancy product. Some 500 car-loads of barley, chiefly brewing, were shipped last year, not less than 75 of which went from the noted barley district of Spanish Fork. This year's crop is not less than 600,000 bushels.

Rye.—There are a few cars of rye annually offered here at figures ranging over 1 cent per pound. The quality is superb and the yield fair.

Corn.—Utah does not pose as a corn country and rarely has any for export. The hot, sultry nights which corn requires are not characteristic of our climate. East of the Wasatch mountains, however, especially at Green river, it is likely that corn-growing will prove a considerable industry. A farmer at Blake, Emery county, sent some corn-stalks into Salt Lake, 15 feet high, "just to show," as he said, "what kind of a country this is." Still, it must not be supposed that we can not raise corn all over the Territory, as 500,000 bushels are annually produced.

Lucerne.—In the improvement of our lands there remains untilled and scarcely prized a considerable area of rough ground too dry for grass and too broken and stony for grain. It is what is left after the

natural selection by farmers of the choicest tracts, and is looked upon by superficial observers as not being arable land. A special providence seems to have reserved this for the cultivation of lucerne, often called alfalfa, which the farming people of Utah have learned to look upon as one of the greatest blessings that has yet been vouchsafed them. The best crops come from lands that can not well be plowed because of their rough character. Excellent results have been had by merely clearing off the brush and casting the seed over the ground. It takes longer to get a good start this way, and irrigation is more difficult than if the ground were stirred up, but it thrives better in the end. Lucerne will do better even on ground that is too steep for a mowing-machine, if only sufficient water can be got on it to give it a start. To raise hay on such rough, rocky soil it is customary to seed 20 or even 25 pounds to the acre; but for the raising of lucerne for its seed, not over 5 pounds should be sown.

Even then the second year it will self-sow so thickly that it will be apt to grow too close for seed and must be used for hay. The chief difficulty in seed-raising is that it grows too well. Lucerne should be planted early in the spring, choosing light calcareous soil off from bottoms. It will not thrive on cold and wet ground. The first season it should be cut as often as it is high enough to do so; the second crop will afford a little hay; the third cutting about half a crop, making about one whole crop for the season. The second year it will be as good as it will ever come to, and will give three strong crops yielding about 6 tons to the acre. Thereafter, no weed or plant, with the exception of the dandelion, can drive it out. It is cut each time when it is well out in blossom. In exceptional cases one seed has been known to throw out 500 shoots, a good lift, when cut, for a strong man. Its average growth is about 3 feet, though we have known it to reach over 6 feet when left to seed. A serious drought may spoil the crop for the time being, but the following year it will come up as good as ever. Lucerne improves the quality of soil which is otherwise worthless, so that in a few years it can be used for grain. It is important that lucerne hay be stacked under cover or well thatched. With care about three-fourths of the straw after thrashing can be used for winter fodder for sheep and cows.

There is an average crop of alfalfa and other hays this year, with rather more than average demand. There are probably 50,000 tons surplus for export, the total quantity raised being about 500,000 tons.

Lucerne seed.—Utah is, par excellence, the country for lucerne seed, and some 500 tons were exported at prices varying from 7 to 9 cents per pound. In the dry sand hills they cut a good crop of lucerne hay in June, as the result of winter moisture; then, in the dry summer, a lesser crop matures, which is harvested for seed, and being more sparsely grown than if irrigated, it is better for that purpose. A good average yield of seed would be 600 pounds to the acre from such lands. Vast areas of lucerne lands are now under cultivation in Utah, chiefly along the benches on the western base of the Wasatch. Notwithstanding the enormous yield, both hay and seed find a ready market at good prices.

We raise some red and white clover seed, but have little left, beyond our own needs, for export.

A summary of the foregoing shows the total of our grain and hay products to be for the year, \$6,419,000.

VEGETABLES AND OTHER GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Potatoes.—The Utah potato has a reputation for excellence all over America and even in Great Britain. Other climes have tried in vain to match our product but the attempt seems futile. For many years

great quantities have been exported from this Territory, and it looks as if we shall continue to do so for all time to come. The export for this year will probably reach 12,000,000 pounds; last year it was 10,000,000 pounds. The qualities this year are fully up to our best standard, and the yield steadily increasing.

The Early Rose potato is generally in the market by July 1, and it is from this variety that our earliest shipments are made. The Willard, however, which comes a week or two later, is a better potato, being firm, white, and mealy. The crop depended upon for August is the Early Goodrich, a fine, full-sized, white variety. Being round and smooth they are the best to ship. The Neshannock is a favorite variety for home consumption, and is not surpassed for eating qualities by any other raised, but being rough and "knobby" are a little liable to break off and cause some trifling loss in shipping. It is the kind of potato, however, that Utah growth naturally runs into, and will probably represent our largest product on that account. The King of the Early is as good as any that is planted, realizing a very large white mealy variety of good yield. I have known of a lot of 16 bushels that went throughout 12 potatoes only to the bushel. The bulk of the potatoes raised and marketed here are of these varieties and the Peerless. The King of the Early, Peerless, and Compton's Surprise yield in favored localities about 400 bushels to the acre. With high cultivation I have even heard of 800 bushels being raised to the acre. With proper treatment potato-growing does not impoverish the land, some of the best results coming from ground that has been in potatoes right along for the last twenty years.

Other roots.—Utah has also a fine reputation for carrots, which sometimes yield, of good quality, as much as 1,000 bushels to the acre; also for tomatoes, onions, turnips, parsnips, radishes, etc. Beets thrive astonishingly well, and far-seeing men foretell that one day the large tracts of low-lying but now unwatered lands on the western side of the Salt Lake valley and elsewhere will be under cultivation to the sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar.

Green stuffs.—Of green stuffs we annually export large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower, melons, squashes, and celery, the latter growing exceptionally fine.

Hops are also native to Utah, its trailing vines literally overrunning every other kind of foliage in many of our canions. The picking of wild hops has yielded considerable pin-money to the country people, and nature could not tell in plainer words that this is pre-eminently a region favorable to their cultivation. One or two parties, notably on the Provo Bench, have heeded this suggestion, and several hop-gardens of wide extent have there produced many tons of very choice quality.

The net value of these garden products has been carefully estimated at \$1,550,000.

THE ORCHARDS OF UTAH.

The same causes which give excellence to the grains and vegetables of Utah also stamp her orchard products with a high caste. Fresh fruits are exported in considerable quantities, and wherever sent take the highest place and command the readiest sale. In general terms, the superior characteristics are firmness, beauty, and, above all, fine flavor. The general fruit crop of Utah last year was good for quality, but far below the average for quantity. In the southern part of the Territory figs, pomegranates, grapes, and nearly all the fruits that grow

n a semi-tropical climate thrive to perfection, but too far from the railroads to be marketed.

Peaches.—In the early part of the season the handsomest and best shipping varieties are the Alexander, Downing, and Saunders. The Carrington and Croft's Red follow next in season, after which (about the middle of September) come the Houst John and the different varieties of orange peaches. This period is the climax of the season. Later some fine kinds appear, but in limited numbers and command a higher price. Utah peaches are shipped, wrapped and unwrapped, in boxes of about 20 pounds each, and find a ready market in adjoining States and Territories. Our peach trees thrive best on the light loam and gravelly soil. If planted on clay, except as a thin subsoil, the trunks are apt to turn black and split up the center.

Apples.—This fruit is now generally acknowledged to be more free from worms (codling moth) than for some years previous, and thousands of boxes have been shipped East and North by parties in Ogden, Salt Lake, Provo, Springville, and other places. It is probable that each succeeding year will see our apples freer from worms, and that in a few years they will have disappeared altogether. The bulk of the shipments made are the Pippins and Codlings early in the season, and later the Winesaps, Spitzenburgs, and Pearmain, which are shipped at prices to compare favorably with eastern competition. It is the custom among shippers to put them in boxes holding 44 pounds, but they can be packed in barrels if desired. By papering the apples and shipping in refrigerator cars they may be safely transported long distances late in the fall. Green apples are a staple product of the Territory, and notwithstanding the heavy shipments made the demand last year was not equal to the supply.

Plums.—There are many fine plums raised in Utah, the bulk of the crop being the Magnum Bonum variety. The growth of plums last season fell much short of our usual quantity and we were far from supplying the demand. Other kinds well liked are the Washington and St. Martin. But it is the German prune that is coming into prominence and seems destined soon to take the lead.

Pears.—There is a sure demand for more good Utah pears than have yet been produced. There is a lack chiefly of early varieties, of which we have few besides the Bartlett. Growers have paid overmuch attention to winter pears, which ripen too late to secure favorable sale. They now realize the fact, and it is likely that future years will find a better supply of earlier kinds. The Utah pear is an extremely rich fruit. The trees thrive best in this region when planted on clay soils, so that the very grounds that are not suitable for peaches are those which serve well for pears.

Other fruits.—In most seasons Utah has a good crop of apricots for export, and cherries in limited supply, while grapes are in good quantity, but at points favorable for shipping are not as handsome as those from California. In southern Utah they raise beautiful grapes of fine rich flavor, the average yield per acre being 6,260 pounds, according to the latest data. Strawberries and raspberries are both native to Utah, as is the red and black currant. Under cultivation the yield is very large and of surpassing quality.

UTAH DRIED FRUITS.

Such is the wide reputation which Utah enjoys for the excellence of her dried fruits that they command a fancy price throughout the entire United States. In competition with the best Tennessee they bring in

Chicago and other cities from two to four times the price. The cause of this is, of course, primarily the excellent quality of our fruit, with its fine, rich flavor; but we owe to the peculiarity of our climate the ability to sun-dry with success. In the month of September the average number of stormy days for ten years past is four, being the fewest of any month in the year. It is at this time that the drying of peaches, apples, plums, ground cherries, &c., takes place, and this lack of rain is another factor to their excellence. A third reason is the singular rapidity with which moisture evaporates in this region, enabling the drying process to take place rapidly in the day-time, while the absence of dews prevents backsets during the night. Fruits dried by artificial processes lose part of their virtues, and it is doubtful whether much of it would be done were other climates as favorable as our own to sun-drying. Thus it is that Utah sun-dried fruits occupy a place by themselves in the markets of America. They do not come in competition with any other and may be regarded as a special product. Indeed, they are so esteemed wherever they are known, and the price they fetch warrants the assumption. There is scarcely a home here but has its orchard, many of which are too remote from transportation facilities for the shipping of fresh fruits. It is therefore the custom of the housewife and her family to busy themselves during the brief season with fruit drying. The product is sold to the country stores in barter for the family requirements, and in turn is sent, as soon as a shipment is gathered together, to jobbing houses in the larger cities, who soon accumulate car-load quantities. It is these houses who attend to their distribution, and the aggregate shipments sometimes amount to forty car-loads in a single year.

Of dried peaches, those dried in September, in the middle and southern counties, are the brightest and best looking of our supply; but the means by which large quantities are gathered together in our jobbing centers, as stated above, show that few lots can be acquired that are not of a mixed character. Indeed, it has been the custom with large dealers to bulk all their receipts, and by a thorough mixing to secure a uniform grade. When so served, Salt Lake peaches have a definite value, depending only on supply and demand, just like any other staple. Those dried in August are from large fruit, much of it from orange peaches, and the hot sun makes them dry dark. It is doubtful whether these are not really the best fruit, but their appearance is against them. Then, again, their size tempts driers to "quartering," and this at once gives them a foreign look that lowers their market value, and is much deprecated. The later peaches are smaller and lighter in color and produce the best results. More unpeeled peaches are dried and sold in Utah than of all the other fruits put together.

A fancy article, that has never yet been produced here in anything like the quantity that could be sold, is the Utah peeled peach. There is nothing like it for fine flavor anywhere. It keeps well and commands twice or thrice the figure of the unpeeled. Probably the reason why more are not dried is because the season is short; they require time for the work, and have to be done when everybody is busy. They sell for a price higher than the best raisins and equal to figs.

On the supply of dried apples the low prices that have ruled in the last two years have had their effect; that is, they are called low prices here, but in other parts the going figures are much lower than ours ever were. But it must not be forgotten that the labor bestowed on them here is far greater than elsewhere. An unpeeled, uncored dried apple, such as they market in California, never appears here; consequently

there is no trouble in marketing all that are produced. The demand from surrounding regions usually consumes the entire supply, and they are rarely shipped as far as the Missouri river.

The apricots here invariably find a ready market, it being an exceptional year when they are not cleared out before Christmas. The price always ranks high, and the fruit is a general favorite.

Sometimes as many as 100,000 pounds of plums find their way to this market, although last year the yield fell far short of this. They are always halved and pitted when dried, no one here having yet resorted to punching out the stone, as is generally done elsewhere, and which does not result as well. As with the other fruits, all kinds are bulked, making one grade, which is necessarily much mixed. Attention is now being turned to the German prune for drying purposes, and these will probably be kept separate. The time is at hand when these will take the place of those imported, and in a few years exports are sure to follow.

In the matter of nursery products it stands to reason that the acclimated growths of our mountain nurseries, with their reputation for fine fruits and hardy nature, should bring about a considerable traffic in young trees born of our native soil and air. We believe the reason why there are not a great many shipped to points where our fruits are envied but not matched, is because they have not been produced on a large enough scale, nor their merits advertised.

In this land of gardens and groves we also know what shade trees best thrive, and a demand for them from abroad has sprung up within the year, some 100,000 young trees having already been exported.

STOCK INTERESTS.

If our climate is too dry for the luxuriant growth of grasses, the conformation of our territory is such that it fully offsets to the stock-raiser whatever drawbacks may be laid to the want of summer rains. As the feed begins to give out on the lower benches in the spring, the snow line is receding on the foot-hills, and stock is pastured at higher altitudes as the season advances, until in the midsummer they graze among the grassy valleys of the mountains and on the cool, high plateaus. When winter approaches they gradually retire again, and by the time of general snow-fall are roaming over low, wide ranges where they cannot exist in summer for heat and want of water. This changing life brings them health and hardihood. They have a "summer out" every year, and are thus developed into the sturdiest races of America. The ranges of one season are held in reserve at another. During the summer, on the millions of acres of the interior basins, too dry for summer ranges, the native bunch grass is maturing and cures, standing, ready for the immense flocks and herds which will winter there. In these regions the snow-fall is light enough to furnish water for the stock, but not to bury the dry, fattening, bunch grass, famous for its nutritive qualities. Such, in round terms, is the manner of raising cattle, horses, and sheep in Utah, and the quintupling of these interests in the last six years is sufficient proof of its excellence. Taken altogether, there are not fewer than 3,000,000 animals herded in Utah, against 504,520 reported by the Bureau of Statistics in 1876. Besides this increase in numbers, the intrinsic value per head of cattle and horses is almost doubled, while that of sheep has been greatly improved.

Cattle.—The cattle interests of Utah are rapidly improving in every respect. Much more attention is being paid to breeding up than ever before. No State or other Territory, in proportion to its population, is bringing in as much stock for this purpose as we are. As a result, our beef steers are very blocky, desirable cattle and average well in any market. There are few herds in the Territory which are not now crossed with either Durham or Hereford blood, while for domestic purposes the Holstein are attracting much attention for milk, butter, and beef. Although an average of all the opinions we have obtained is that stockmen cannot go far from the short-horn for best beef results, a mingling with other breeds to greater or less degree is unanimously recommended for special purposes. There are several extensive concerns engaged solely in the high breeding of cattle for our ranges, and the result must soon be seen all over the Territory. It has been pretty well demonstrated that the number of cattle in Utah is almost half a million, valued at \$11,500,000. While this is comparatively few in numbers, the average value per head is high. The low price of beef in the East prevents any great exports, which in 1885 amounted to \$500,000 from shipments made to Wyoming and Chicago, but in 1886 did not amount to more than half that, the most of them going to Nebraska for feeders. More than one prominent stockman says there is no place on earth where they eat such good, juicy beef as in Utah.

Horses.—So far as Utah is concerned, the cayuse is practically extinct. Such has been the care exercised in breeding up during recent years that the Utah range horse is a better animal for his weight and size than any other in America. He is being crossed from the native (which has been considered the best horse for toughness, lungs, feet, spirit, and endurance outside of Arabia) with the Hambletonian for the sake of appearance and speed, and with the leading breeds of America for other qualities, particularly for size. Utah is now, therefore, an important horse market, with a wide reputation for the excellence of her stock, which excel for street-car, light driving, and saddle purposes. There is a large, active demand for them every spring in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, the fact that they come from Utah giving them increased value. Many parties are engaged here in the improving of horses. The cow-punching horse is raised from thoroughbred stallions and native mares that have been reared on hilly country. He requires fleetness, wind, and endurance to the greatest degree, and nowhere else can they be produced with these qualities so marked. Besides these, work and farm horses, fancy roadsters, fine carriage and heavy freight horses are being raised. The mountain qualities of fine feet and lungs remain with the horse for the remainder of his career, no matter where he may go, and for this reason the whole United States will ultimately be a market for Utah-raised horses. There is said to be at present 250,000 head in the Territory, worth \$10,000,000.

Sheep.—If the census reports of 1880 were true, the growth of our sheep interests is the most remarkable of all our industries. They claimed to find only 233,121 head in our Territory. To-day, averaging the opinions of the best-informed sheep men among us, and counting lambs, there are not less than 2,400,000, worth \$7,000,000. The same figures are arrived at by figuring back from the wool clip of last year. Notwithstanding these great numbers, Utah is still a buyer of sheep and the tide is inward, especially for heavy shearers, sheep men having all learned that it costs as much to herd flocks yielding 3 pounds as those yielding 8 pounds per head. A sudden grading up has taken

place among large holders in the past three years from the original Mexican stock through Cotswold and Spanish Merinos, and latterly through French Merino. This has given good results in fineness of wool, but some feel that the stock is rendered too fine and delicate by this means, and are breeding back through Cotswolds and Lincolns. There are probably 100,000 sheep in Utah that average a 10-pound clip, but the whole average is less than 5 pounds. It is still considered good doctrine that, by working for the best mutton, the sheep men got the best results in wool. Some claim that our ranges are now filled, and that, unless new and more remote regions are explored, such as exist in southeastern Utah, an outward movement must soon begin. If so, it would probably be in the direction of southern Colorado or Idaho. The bulk of our sheep is held in San Pete, Emery, Tooele, Box Elder, Juab, Willard, and Summit counties, although, of course, every county has large holdings.

Hogs.—There are probably 100,000 swine in Utah worth \$500,000. None are exported, and the number killed annually is not over 150,000. Fresh lucerne, for summer feed, enables us to raise hogs cheaply, and if the curing of the meat were being done on a larger scale, there would be many more grown.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Wool.—Utah wool men handled last year 9,000,000 pounds, for which they paid an average of 19 cents, making \$1,710,000. Of this amount 1,000,000 pounds were consumed by the woolen factories here.

Hides, pelts, etc.—Some 500,000 pounds of sheep pelts are exported, worth \$60,000, and about 500,000 pounds of hides, valued at \$50,000. One or two concerns here consume 50,000 pounds of sheep-skin in manufacture, and the tannery uses about 300,000 pounds of hides per year. Most of the tanned sheep-skin is exported. Some 30,000 pounds of excellent flint deer-hide and 15,000 pounds of buckskin are also exported. Furs, such as muskrat, wolf, beaver, mink, fox, bear, badger, lynx, wildeat, and otter are shipped in quantities, whose aggregate value is \$25,000.

Poultry, etc.—It would be difficult, indeed, to gather data by which one could form a reliable estimate of the quantity of poultry exported or even sold. There is hardly a town near a railroad from which dressed or live chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., are not shipped in greater or lesser quantities. In the largest cities there are some who gather small shipments from country stores and do a jobbing business in that way, but the bulk of the traffic is done by the small country stores themselves shipping to correspondents in the adjoining States. An estimate, necessarily unreliable, of the aggregate of these shipments places them at about \$20,000 per year.

It is not so difficult to learn the proportions of our egg business, which is a steady and ready-selling article with us. Several dealers make a regular pursuit of this alone, and from them the annual exports are put at 1,250,000 dozens, valued at \$225,000 free on board. Many car-load lots are shipped in different directions, California being generally a buyer of our eggs.

In the matter of honey, there is produced probably 200,000 pounds per annum, worth \$16,000. The bees feed on locust blossoms and wild flowers, but chiefly on white clover. These yield a honey of very light color, clear, and of rich flavor. As the moisture evaporates rapidly here, it is in a highly concentrated state and candies quickly, but it is

absolutely pure and of good commercial value. Nearly all of it is extracted, only a small proportion being sold in the comb. The beeswax produced is mostly consumed at home.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Intelligent examinations of our mountains have revealed that, aside from the deposits of precious metals which have already made the Territory rich, they are a wondrous laboratory on a gigantic scale, wherein Nature has worked with infinite cunning for countless centuries and stored up vast treasures from which manufacturing and commercial communities may yet draw their supplies of crude material.

In the neighborhood of Spanish Fork cañon, and elsewhere in the Territory, are to be found beds of niter, commonly called saltpeter. It occurs in large quantities, in soft white masses slightly translucent, resembling damp white sugar. It is sufficiently pure to fuse briskly when thrown upon hot coals.

Near Pleasant Valley junction, at the head of Price cañon, the Ozocerite Mining Company, of New York, is engaged upon deposits of ozocerite or mineral wax, which oozes from the rocks near the coal measures of this district. But little has been known of this mineral until now, as it is nowhere else found in sufficient quantity to create any degree of interest. It is of a brownish-black hue, almost inodorous, and some tons of it have been extracted for experimental purposes. Fabrics treated with this substance are rendered water, air, and acid proof, it being soluble only in benzine or naphtha. As an insulator it is perfect. It can be rendered white as snow, and makes excellent wax candles, and, indeed, will fill all the purposes to which ordinary paraffine wax is put. If, by boring or other means, the large quantities are found which it is fully believed exist in this neighborhood, there will be no difficulty in establishing an important industry in this connection, as there is an active demand for this mineral.

In various portions of Spanish Fork cañon and vicinity there are deposits of asphaltum of different varieties, sometimes occurring as native pitch, quite pure, at others as a highly saturated bituminous shale, and at many places the deposits are of great extent and richness, quite near to the railroad, and capable of producing at a low cost an enormous quantity of asphalt which may be used for foot-pavements, for indurating piles and posts as a preventive of rot, for the making of black varnish, and various other uses. An analysis of one of these seams yields naphtha, paraffine, picric acid, and a residuum which proves a good lubricator.

But the most important development of this character is the Gilsonite mines, near Ashley, Uintah county. A prominent chemist of Washington, D. C., to whom samples of this mineral were submitted, declared it to be different to any other known substance, and gave it the name it now bears. An analysis is as follows :

Carbon	78.43
Hydrogen.....	10.20
Nitrogen.....	2.27
Oxygen.....	8.70
Ash.....	.40
	100.00

This shows it to be almost absolutely pure asphalt. It has only a trace of foreign matter, the remainder being carbon and volatile mat-

ter. The only other deposit I know of in America of merchantable quantity is in California, but there the best samples yield, I believe, only 20 to 28 per cent. carbon and 20 to 80 per cent. sand and ash. It is on the singular purity of Gilsonite that its unique character is based. This mineral is quickly soluble in bisulphate of carbon and in chloroform, also, and less rapidly, in ether, benzine, and turpentine; but it utterly resists the action of water, air, or the acids. It is black in color, has no odor unless heated, is bright, brittle, and by no means waxy. It melts at 285 degrees Fahr., and, as it hardens quickly at a lesser temperature, is a non-conductor of heat. Its principal value will probably be on account of its insulating properties, some of the best electricians of the United States having proved it to be the best insulator known. By mixing with sand it makes good paving-blocks, and may be used largely in this way, and for making the best qualities of asphaltum varnish and black enamel; also for coating canvas to render it water-proof. It is found in a perpendicular fissure, cutting through the horizontal sandstone strata. The vein is three feet in thickness, is evidently of great depth, and is exposed edgewise for at least 5,000 feet. The supply is, therefore, practically limitless.

Coal.—The coal-measures of Utah are vast in extent, and are exposed in several widely separated districts. It is all bituminous and of good quality. There are large veins in Iron county, in the southern portion of the Territory, in close proximity to immense deposits of iron. But these are too remote from railroads to have much importance at present, as it is now impossible to work either the coal or iron mines to any extent. Excellent coal is also mined for local consumption in San Pete, Uintah, Box Elder, and in remote parts of Emery county. But the bulk of our productions is from the Pleasant Valley and Weber districts.

In Pleasant valley the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway operates a mine which, in 1886, produced 71,814 tons, and the Utah Central Railway Company produced from its mine in the same neighborhood 32,100 tons. In the Weber region the Union Pacific Railway Company produced 32,000 tons and the Home Coal Company 24,025. At Wales, San Pete county, a company mined 1,500 tons of coal of good quality. The value of the total production, 161,439 tons, which is all merchantable coal (exclusive of slack), is \$347,134 at the prices charged at the mine. By the time it reaches the consumer it is sold for almost \$1,000,000.

It would be strange indeed if, in the midst of these bituminous deposits and in the neighborhood of the great coal-measures, there were not to be found evidences of petroleum; therefore there are many signs, both in Price cañon and extending as far east as Green River station, that only intelligent prospecting is required to find oil wells of considerable volume. For the first time since their discovery attempts are now being made to develop these oil fields.

A singular deposit is being opened up in the eastern part of our Territory at a point about 7 miles southeast of Cisco, towards Green river, in the shape of extensive agate fields. Agates and chalcedony are found in many portions of the United States, but never of such enormous size and beauty as in these fields, which have been located upon by citizens of our Territory, and will be extensively worked in connection with Philadelphia parties. Here are found boulders of most beautiful water agate as large as 5 feet in diameter, without flaws and of delicate tints. Throughout these immense gems are portions of carnelian, one piece of which has been cut out 5 inches in diameter. The carnelian spots, however, vary in size and opacity, and, in some speci-

mens, where the chalcedony is green, the spots are of jasper red, forming bloodstones of great beauty. That agates of such size and quality are to be found in abundance has excited no small degree of interest, and thousands of acres of these fields have been taken up under the placer act, while plans are being formed for the establishment of works to cut up and polish the stones, many of which are large enough to furnish slabs for table tops, mantel-pieces, etc.

A natural product for which Utah is famous is salt, and large quantities are exported for use in silver mines in Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, and Colorado, in addition to what is required at home. A great deal of rock salt for stock is mined in San Pete and Sevier valleys, but by far the greater quantity of salt shipped is manufactured from the waters of the Great Salt lake. It will easily be believed that the supply is ample for all time to come, it being estimated that the waters of the lake alone, if evaporated, would yield 143,000,000,000 cubic feet of solid salt. About 15 per cent. of the lake is solid matter, and of this about 90 per cent. is pure chloride of sodium, the remainder being chiefly sulphate of soda with a little chloride of magnesium. By improved processes adopted for evaporation, however, the manufactured article is from 95 to 99 per cent. pure.

At certain low degrees of temperature the Great Salt lake yields up vast quantities of sulphate of soda, which the winds blow to the shores, where hundreds of tons are sometimes piled up in a single night. The Salt Lake Chemical Works are now starting up their plant intended to convert this hitherto undeveloped resource into soda-ash, sal-soda, carbonate of soda, etc.

In the matter of building stone Utah is to be envied. Within her boundaries she contains an inexhaustible store of handsome limestones, marbles, granites, magnesium limestones, most of which are along the lines of the railroads and easy of access. Large quantities of our sandstones are being shipped to the East, and I have no doubt our marbles will follow as soon as the quarries are opened up.

A very superior quality of roofing slate is found on Antelope island, one of the islands of Great Salt lake. It is gray, green, and purple, and experts say is not surpassed in quality by any in America. The different varieties afford material for any purpose to which slate is usually put.

A supply of fire-clay exists in Bingham cañon, which has been drawn upon by Salt Lake parties to make all the fire-brick used in this region, and considerable has been exported. Further supplies are to be found throughout the Wahsatch mountains, where it underlies the sub-carboniferous limestones.

In Immigration cañon, near this city, and other places not far distant, carbonate of soda exists as an efflorescence on the soil.

At several points in the Cottonwood cañons good qualities of asbestos are found, much of it being exceedingly flexible and of slender fiber. A similar deposit is reported near Milford, in Beaver county.

A vein of copperas is also known. It is located in Spanish Fork cañon, and is 6 to 8 inches in thickness.

The mineral waters of Utah, though possessing medicinal qualities of strange virtue, have not, until recently, been bottled for export. During the past year, however, those from the wells at the Hot springs, several miles north of Salt Lake City, have been bottled and sold in considerable quantities, having found favor with the public as efficient seltzer. Prominent physicians have indorsed it, and it is likely

that considerable will be exported in the future. An analysis gives the following:

	Grams.
Chloride of potassium .....	.3761
Chloride of sodium	9.5506
Chloride of magnesium	1.4334
Chloride of calcium .....	.6957
Sulphate of calcium .....	.1907
Carbonate of calcium .....	.1262
Bi-carbonate of calcium .....	.1739
Alumina .....	.0090
Silica .....	.0315
	<hr/>
	12.5871

The Warm Sulphur springs, still nearer the city, have long been famous for their baths, and invalids have come from all parts of America to test their virtue. For rheumatism and most cutaneous diseases they are very effective, and some remarkable cures have been reported. The waters contain salt, sulphur, magnesia, lime, and iron. There are many other springs in the Territory of a mineral character.

There is in various portions of Utah, and in such quantities that the East may well look here for its supply, sulphur, which occurs as a natural deposit of an average purity of .65 at Cove creek, Millard county, where large quantities are being refined for export. Some large specimens found are almost absolutely pure, while the enormous extent and thickness of the beds and the ease with which they are worked, warrants the belief that we shall, ere long, supply the entire United States with this mineral, as it is nowhere else to be mined to such good advantage. A lake in San Pete county yields, when evaporated, a residue of which one-fourth is pure soda, the remainder being chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda. In southern Utah borax is found in paying quantities. It is 25 per cent pure as found. It also occurs at a point 25 miles southeast of Pleasant Valley junction.

At a convenient point for shipment there are known to be large deposits of apatite rich in phosphates and suitable for artificial manures or fertilizers. Deposits of chromite, graphite, and of alumina sulphate are reported.

MINES AND MINING.

From an interesting paper on gold and silver mining in Utah, prepared and read by Col. O. J. Hollister, of this city, before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at their meeting here in July, I extract the following:

Let me now pass our mines briefly in review by counties, beginning with—

Beaver county.—About 17 miles west of and 1,700 feet above Milford a contact of trachyte and dolomite strikes north and south along the east base of the Grampian mountain. The principal mine of Beaver county, so far as known, is an immense ore chimney in this contact. Early in 1876 it passed from the hands of the discoverers into those of Campbell, Cullen & Co., and in February, 1879, was by them sold to the Horn Silver Mining Company. The new company took a one-fourth interest in the extension of the Utah Central Railway from Juab to the mine, 140 miles. The extension was completed in 1879-'80. They established refining works in Chicago, and in 1881 built five smelting stacks within sight of this city, thereby reducing the cost of smelting, which had been before carried on in Frisco, near the mines, from \$29.41 to \$14.73 per ton.

The total output of the mine to the end of 1884, when production comparatively ceased, was 204,607 tons of ore. The yield of this ore was 69,389 tons of lead bullion and 7,260,566 ounces of fine silver. The lead and silver sold for \$13,190,828, of which \$4,000,000 was disbursed in dividends.

There is no water in the mine and but very little in the vicinity. During the year 1884 it cost \$5.07 per ton to place the ore on the cars. Cost of supplies, inclusive of

1,481,000 feet of timber, was \$57,942.23. There were 27,000 days' work on ore, 52,524 pit cars hoisted, 3,600 railway cars of ore shipped, 427 tanks of water used. Cost of transporting to smelter was \$225,000. The smelter reduced 103,079 tons of material. Cost of smelting was \$13.29 per ton of ore; per ton of bullion, \$38; refining the same in Chicago, \$8. More than 100,000 feet of timber per month went into the mine, yet it cost but 50 cents per ton of ore to timber.

The walls of this great ore chimney have come close together twice, in a vertical depth of 1,200 feet, dividing it into three almost distinct ore bodies. It has been found impossible to support the trachyte-hanging country, which disintegrates upon exposure to the air by the extraction of the ore; and two caves have occurred in the history of the mine, too late, however, to do much harm.

About the end of 1884 the mine had been newly equipped with power to go to a depth of 2,000 feet. A new shaft had been sunk, well out in the hanging country, and connected with the seventh level of the old shaft by drift, equivalent to the tenth level of discovery shaft. Preparations had been made to drive different levels the entire length of the ground, 2,940 feet.

Of the present condition of the mine I am not prepared to speak. It is understood that the thirteenth level has been reached and opened, and that there is a great deal of ore which, from its poverty or baseness, or both, can not be profitably taken out at present. Occasional shipments are made, however, and it is very improbable that the history of this great mine is a tale that is told.

If the contact fissure in which it occurs contains but one ore pipe in its course of 2 or 3 miles, it will be strange. The showing is promising both north and south of the Horn Silver ground, and in both directions prospecting has been done, resulting, however, in failure. Either the prospectors became discouraged too easily, or their operations were ill-advised.

The Carbonate and the Rattler are locations on a strong fissure in trachyte striking at right angles with the Horn Silver fissure. The vein filling is chiefly decomposed trachyte, soft and light, mixed with ore in the ore chimneys in the proportion of four parts of trachyte to one part of ore. From 4 to 8 tons of this material are concentrated into one by the Kroum process at a cost of \$1.50 a ton, six men dressing 30 tons a day of ten hours. The product is half lead and contains 60 to 100 ounces silver per ton. The mines are opened to a depth of 600 feet, and furnish their own water.

The Cave property comprises 200 acres on the western slope of Cave mountain, a section of the Granite range, 7 miles southeast of Milford. The formation of stratified blue and white dolomite, dipping into the mountain at an angle of 45 degrees, has been twisted and broken vertically, and along this break there is a series of caves, containing ores (sand carbonates and limonites) bearing gold and silver, fine fluxing material, worth on an average perhaps \$25 per ton. The workings extend into the mountain nearly 2,000 feet, and vertically 1,000 feet. These properties belong to the Fresco Mining and Smelting Company, which is not doing much with them at present.

The mountains and hills bordering Beaver River valley in the vicinity of Milford were the scene of great activity in the early days of Utah mining. The surface bonanzas gave employment to several mills and smelters, although there was then no railroad. The surface deposits exhausted, the energetic men of those times soon found the country too slow for them and sought other fields. Men, for the most part of small means, have stuck to these mines, however, shipping a little ore every season, and thus keeping the pot boiling, patiently awaiting the time when capital shall seek them.

The country is dry and forbidding in the summer, but there is water and wood enough, and outdoor operations are never interfered with by snow or cold weather. There are ores of all grades and varieties, in large quantity and small. They are wagoned to Milford from Lincoln, and Star and Bradshaw districts, 10 to 15 miles, and carried by rail to this city for \$6 or \$7 a ton.

Box Elder county.—The country west and northwest of Great Salt Lake to the limits of the Territory is in Box Elder county. There are several mining districts in that part of the county, but, as I have said, their development to any considerable extent awaits the building of railroads to get in and out upon.

Juab county.—Tintic is the principal district of Juab county, and a very interesting district it is. There are supposed to be three main ore channels, located and worked under various names, from 1 to 3 miles in length, each of them about one-half a mile apart, and striking north and south.

The Eureka Hill group is the great mine of one of these ore channels and of the district, so far as known. I think it is safe to say that the Eureka Hill mine has turned out 50,000 tons of \$40 ore in the last four years. The formation of these mines is stratified blue limestone standing vertically on edge and striking north and south. The ore makes between the strata, appearing to have replaced the limestone. Sometimes it is the thickness of one stratum, sometimes of several strata, and it occasionally makes across the stratification, so that the openings present a labyrinth now 600

to 900 feet deep, 1,800 feet long, and the full width of the location—300 feet. The ore-bearing formation is, indeed, much wider than 300 feet. It is, perhaps, 600 feet. Comparatively dry, these ores have found a more ready market in Colorado than in Utah. These mines are fairly well equipped, have still a great deal of unexploited ground, and large ore reserves. The Eureka Hill is said to have a fine body of good ore at a depth of 900 feet from the surface, the deepest working, I believe, in the district. There are many promising locations about Eureka Hill, but, depending mainly on their product for development, they are slow in becoming important producing mines.

The Crimson-Mammoth group, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Eureka Hill, has an ore chimney of mammoth proportions, but the ores bear silver, gold, and copper in about equal degrees, and so have presented a difficult problem to their owners. All processes of reduction have been successively tried and abandoned—the gold mill, chloridizing, chlorination, lixiviation, smelting. A process has been tried of late on some 200 tons of the ore by which it is claimed that \$15 ores can be profitably treated. The mine has, practically, an unlimited quantity of ores of that grade, with a fair proportion that are three times as good.

Half a mile east of this ore channel, and southward, is a second ore channel, located as the Sunbeam, the Elmer Ray, the Kenzie, the Hidden Treasure, the North Star, the Dragon (iron), the Carisa, the Northern Spy, the Spy No. 2, etc. Ore has been recently found on a location in line with and 1 mile north of these, supposed to be on the same ore channel; which, if true, would show it to be 3 miles long. It is generally a contact between limestones and iron. The smelters near this city have for years procured their iron ore for fluxing in the neighborhood of the Dragon iron mine. Of the locations named, most of the surface bonanzas were exhausted at an insignificant depth. The Northern Spy, worked in a moderate way, has paid for a 10-stamp chloridizing mill, \$30,000 in dividends, \$32,000 for adjoining ground, and is said to have \$100,000 worth of ore in reserve ready for stoping.

Half a mile east of this ore channel, and farther south again, is a third ore channel, located as the Julian Lane, the Silver Bell, the Golden Treasure, the Tesora, the Aspinwall, the Jo Bowers, etc. The outcrop on many of these locations is immense, almost covering their entire surface and containing rich ores in pots and chimneys, presenting extraordinary inducements to the experienced miner with money at his command, but sure to remain relatively unproductive, and of course unknown, until such miners take hold of them.

Ores of lead, copper, gold, and silver are found to the westward of Tintic, for a distance of 50 miles; wherever, indeed, there are mountains or even hills. All that can now be said of them is that the conditions are not such as to permit of their being profitably wrought.

Salt Lake county.—The mines of Salt Lake county are at Bingham cañon in the Oquirrh, and on the Little and Big Cottonwoods opposite, in the Wasatch. The ores of Bingham cañon are principally lead-silver, and, since the backs of the veins or deposits were worked out, comparatively poor in silver, low in lead, and base, the mass of them requiring concentration before they can be marketed.

The main ore channel starts near the top of the range and strikes northeastward to the valley, 3 miles, crossing Upper Bingham cañon, Bear gulch, Yosemite gulch, and Copper gulch, varying from 12 to 190 feet in thickness—a contact between quartzite foot and lime-shale hanging country. The ore makes in pipes 100 to 150 feet through on the course of the ledge, and from 2 to 20 feet in thickness. The ledge pitches northwest about 45 degrees, and the ore pipes pitch in the vein toward the southwest.

The ledge is located as the Nast, the Saturn, the Utah, the Jordan, the Spanish, the Old Telegraph, the Brooklyn, the Miner's Dream, the Wasatch, etc., and within fifteen years vast quantities of ore have been taken from it, chiefly out of the ridges between the gulches where surface agencies had oxidized and concentrated the ore.

The Old Telegraph, a consolidation of twenty-one locations covering a mile of the ledge, under a former ownership turned out 60,000 to 70,000 tons of ore, which sold for \$1,500,000. The Jordan group is a mile long, and is crossed diagonally by the Galena, which, with the American Flag, and the Excelsior, belong to the property. At the intersection of the Galena and the Jordan 100,000 tons of lead-silver ores were formerly taken out, which sold for about \$2,000,000, and there is said to be now lying there 1,000,000 tons of \$20 quartz, in which gold and silver are so combined that it has as yet been found impossible to work it to advantage.

The Brooklyn lies east of the Old Telegraph, and covers half a mile of the ledge. Its yearly output is not far from 10,000 tons. The Yosemite and the Lead mines are on a similar ledge, 20 to 30 rods distant from the ledge I have been talking of. They have been, and still are, large producers, with the moiety of their ground yet untouched. The Lead is said to have a breast of clean shipping ore 30 feet thick on its lowest (7) level. Pretty well down toward the valley, and having a southern exposure, the Brooklyn, the Yosemite, the Yosemite No. 2, the Lead, the Miner's Dream, and the

Wasatch have not reached the iron pyrites, lean in both lead and silver, upon which the deposits of these great ore-channels higher up and with a northern exposure, have bottomed. Their product is principally carbonates and sulphates. The shipping ores contain about 10 ounces of silver and 40 to 50 per cent. lead. Twenty tons of the low-grade ores are cheaply dressed to 4 or 5, the gain being in lead rather than in silver. Such ores were worthless ten years ago, and there can be no doubt, I think, that millions of tons of Bingham ores, which are now considered worthless, will in like manner be profitably handled in a few years.

There are, of course, many valuable mines in Bingham which are not on this principal ore-channel. The Wiunamuck and the Dixon, the first mines encountered on entering the cañon; they are immediately at the railroad station and open on a level some \$1,500,000, the ores averaging 60 ounces per ton; three times the average of the run of Bingham ores, even those of the surface.

There are vast deposits of quartz on Carr Fork similar to that of the Jordan, bearing both gold and silver. A gold mill does not catch the gold closely in this material, and it is too lean to justify costly processes of reduction, and so it lies bleaching in the sun and leaching in the rain.

The South Galena, the Live Yankee, the Aladdin, the Live Pine, the Silver Shield, the Last Chance, the Lucky Boy, and many other mines, fifty or sixty in all, help to swell the output of the district. Some of these are first-class mines, but more than half of them ship less than 100 tons each per year. They are worked by "leasers," and necessarily in a small way.

The Cottonwood cañons ship about 2,000 tons of ore in a season, chiefly from half a dozen mines. The great lode is the Emma, of dolomite lime, 150 to 250 feet thick, pitching into the mountain at an angle of 45 degrees, known in these days as the New Emma, the Joab Lawrence, the Flagstaff, and the Eclipse. The Emma and the Flagstaff ceased their enormous production ten or twelve years ago, but prospecting from tunnels for new ore bodies at greater depths has been carried on ever since, with only occasional interruptions. The productive stage of the Eclipse is still ahead, and the Joab Lawrence is a steady producer.

On the ridge above the Emma ledges are the Prince of Wales, the City Rock, the Evergreen, etc., which are regular shippers of ore. Below the town of Alta, on the long steep slopes facing each other, operations on various mines seem never to cease or to amount to much. Among the reasons are lack of means and short seasons.

The Emma belt extends across the Big Cottonwood, as the Reed & Benson, the Kessler, the Silver Mountain, and the Maxfield. Besides those there are a hundred more or less promising locations on the Big Cottonwood.

Summit County.—Uintah district, in Summit county, is the name of that part of perhaps the greatest mineral field in Utah, which lies east of the dividing ridge at the head of the Cottonwoods, and contains the Ontario, the Daly, the Crescent, etc.

The Ontario ledge, inclusive of the Daly, is opened continuously for a distance of 6,000 feet. The main working shaft rests at present at the tenth level, there being some years' work for the mill above that level. From this ground about \$20,000,000 has been taken in the last twelve years, nearly half of which has been disbursed in dividends. Eastward the vein is interrupted by an outburst of porphyry, but westward the openings and the appearances all favor the belief that it extends to the divide, 2 or 3 miles, with perhaps one or two similar veins accompanying it.

The Uintah is a wet district, there is a heavy drift, and mines cannot be opened without the use of money to start with. Lack of money has kept the district back, but the extensive exploitation of the Ontario vein and of the adjacent country by the Ontario and the Daly companies has been so suggestive of the great possibilities of the ground on their general course westward, that on the strength of these developments, taken together with the surface indications, money is at last forthcoming to exploit this ground, although still somewhat timidly. The locations are being combined in groups and gathered into the hands of parties able to improve them. The new shaft of the Anchor is said to have cut a vein between its fifth and sixth levels as rich and strong as that of the Ontario. This shaft is half a mile west of the Daly shaft. The Anchor is troubled with water, and is at this moment advertising for bids for the excavation of a drain tunnel more than a mile long, which will draw off to a depth of 1,000 feet.

The Ontario is a small vein in quartzite, but its average output for ten years has been about 20,000 tons of dry ore per year—the ore shrinks 25 per cent. in drying—worth in round numbers \$100 a ton. The mine has paid its one hundred and thirty-second dividend of 50 cents per share, 64 on 100,000 shares, 68 on 150,000 shares, in all, \$8,300,000; \$66 on the old shares; \$34 on the new shares.

Four hundred and fifty men are employed at the mine and mill, at an average wage of \$3.50 a day. The mine consumes 15,000 tons of coal in a year, 400,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 running feet of round timber, 45,000 pieces of lagging. The mill reduces 65 tons a day, using 15 tons of coal, and 15 to 20 cords of wood, the latter in the driers and Stiefeldt furnaces. Coal costs \$4.50 a ton, wood \$5 a cord, lumber \$25 per

M, round timbers 6 cents a foot, lagging 6 cents each. Cost of mining per ton is about \$12; of milling \$14; of hauling, prospecting, dead work, repairs, and incidental expenses \$5; a total of \$31.

Great difficulties have been met and conquered in the history of the Ontario. The arrangements for taking care of the water are now ample (for some years at least), the mine is well equipped, all branches of the business are systematized, the mill process approaches perfection, and the life of the mine has been strengthened by a generation through the acquirement of adjacent ground. The mine probably sustains, directly and indirectly, 3,000 or 4,000 souls.

There are other productive mines in the district not on what is now supposed to be the line of the Ontario. The Crescent, 2 miles west and 2,000 feet higher, has an ore-channel 1,200 feet long and 20 rods lying about 100 feet under the surface of a long steep hill, and sloping with the hill toward the northwest. It is not very unlike the deposit in Fryer hill, Colorado, except in the grades of its ores, two-thirds of which are too poor to ship without concentration. The Apex is a companion mine to the Crescent, lying adjoining and contiguous, and presenting many of the same characteristics. The Crescent is now sinking a shaft on a perpendicular vein at the inner end of a 2,000-foot tunnel driven from the face of the hill under the ore-deposit. In the same vicinity are the Sampson and the Boss large veins lying under and partly in Pinon hill, and containing bunches of high-grade argentiferous galena.

Of all this ore-bearing region the water might be drained to a depth of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet by a tunnel striking the Ontario main shaft at the fourteenth level, 3 miles from the entrance underground of the tunnel. The course of the tunnel would be near and along the eastern extension of the Ontario vein, or what is believed to be such, for a distance of 2 miles, and in these days of machine drills and high explosives its excavation would be a comparatively inexpensive undertaking. An outlay of \$10,000 a month for three years would probably accomplish it, working on a single heading. Along its course are the Hawkeye, the McHenry, the Lowell, and the Parley's Park, upon each of which shafts have been put down 300 to 400 feet, and levels and crosscuts and adits driven, and then the drivers themselves driven out by underground water-spouts. The Ontario could probably excavate this tunnel at less expense than it will cost to sink its main shaft from the tenth to the fourteenth level.

I think there are possibilities in Uintah district worthy of the attention of mining engineers. Although it has turned out over \$20,000,000, it is, without doubt, still in the earlier stages of development and production. It contains no Comstock, but its veins and deposits are of a character more profitable to exploit and to work as a whole than the vast barren Comstock ledge with its two chief bonanzas, one for each mile of its length and for each fourteen years of its life.

Tooele county.—The mines of Tooele county are in Ophir and Dry cañons, opposite Bingham cañon, on the western slope of the Oquirrh, and near Stockton, between Ophir and Great Salt Lake, in the foot-hills. One goes out there in an hour via the Utah and Nevada Railway, rounding the point of the mountain by the lake shore.

The country at Stockton is quartzite and lime, underlaid by syenite. Granite porphyry dikes disturb and cross the veins, which strike mainly with the formation. The gangue is oxide of iron, quartz, spar, and clay. The ore is silver-lead, mostly carbonate, free from base metals and very desirable as a flux.

The leading mine is the Honerine. The ore occurs in well-defined chimneys, of which there may be half a dozen in the course of 1,000 linear feet. The workings strike water 800 to 900 feet from the surface. Four-fifths of the ore requires concentration, which is done in a mill near the mine. The shipping ore and the concentrate average, perhaps, 30 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead. Until recently, when the smelters materially increased their working charge on carbonate ores, the Honerine was selling in this market 400 tons per month. The output is somewhat less now. The mine has paid \$100,000 in dividends, is pretty well equipped, and has 10,000 tons of ore ready for stoping in reserve.

A dozen or twenty mines at Stockton, at Dry cañon, and at Ophir, similar in character and in nature and quality of their ores to the Honerine, are wrought with more or less success, according to the means and the enterprise and energy of their owners.

The output of Tooele county might as well be 30,000 or 50,000 tons per annum as 3,000 or 5,000; and this is true of the mines on the American Fork, in Utah county, which used to be heavy shippers, but are so no longer. "Assessment work" never makes mines.

Washington County.—In this county the Silver Reef mines turn out about 250,000 ounces of silver per year, chiefly from the properties of the Christy and the Stormont companies. The ores contain, perhaps, 20 ounces of silver per ton, one-fourth of which is profit, speaking roughly. For the past ten years the output of Silver Reef has been in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 ounces. The workings of the two companies named are quite extensive, and they have a good deal of unexploited ground.

There is no reason to suppose that this silver-bearing sandstone reef, which is 100 miles long, contains ores rich enough to pay only in the locality where they have so far been wrought.

This ends my review by counties. I have aimed to give a general idea of the subject without incumbering it with details. I think all Utah men conversant with the facts would agree with me in saying that as respects Utah mining the harvest is great and the laborers are few. The output of Utah might be made equal to that of Colorado by the judicious application of money to the business. With more eastern and local railroads, which the coming years are certain to bring us, a rush of people to Utah may confidently be expected, with money to use and with sense enough to ascertain where it can be used to the best advantage. There is not much scope for agriculture in this Territory. If it is to support more than about a quarter of a million inhabitants, the mining foundation of its industries must be greatly broadened. It certainly can be. Nature has done her part. The mines are here. The mountains are full of mineral from Franklin to Saint George, from the Wasatch to the Sierras.

Some fifteen years since, a mining craze having been worked up on the extraordinary output of the Emma and other newly-discovered mines, many Utah mines were sold abroad or in the East at extremely high prices, but the money for the most part went into the hands of the promoters and middle-men. Very little of it was ever expended in improvements or in mine development in Utah. I believe the business of mining has had to depend more upon itself in Utah, and that it has been conducted more on the profits or product realized, than any other State or Territory. Hence, when the surface bonanzas were exhausted, many good mines were virtually abandoned. In some cases new funds have been got hold of, or a long siege without adequate means, depending altogether on product, has enabled owners to strike the second and even the third bonanzas.

The Winnamuck and Dixon, mentioned before, is an instance of abandonment at water-level, after an output of 25,000 tons of 60-ounce ore. Almost all the mines of Bingham, now altogether turning out 50,000 tons a year, were long since thought to be exhausted.

At Stockton the Honerine is a resuscitated mine, and so are all the mines now worked in Tooele county.

At one time the Ontario ore ran only \$67 a ton for a year. A one-fourth interest in the mine was offered for sale at \$375,000. The mine was carefully examined and the offer declined. That one-fourth interest has since earned for its owners in dividends five times \$375,000.

The Eureka Hill mine was offered for sale and partly sold in the East at what were regarded as extortionate figures. Somehow the sale miscarried; local owners after a time got hold of it, carefully resumed work, carrying it on with the proceeds, shipping some seasons hardly twenty car-loads of ore. But in the last four years the yield of the mine has been enormous, and as yet there are no signs of exhaustion.

When the Horn Silver mine was sold by Campbell, Cullen & Co., all the experts could see 500,000 tons of ore in it. When 50,000 tons had been extracted that body of ore was all gone, but two distinct ore bodies of usual dimensions have been since found below it.

The Crescent, in Summit county, was virtually abandoned as the Pinon for ten years, and then a hundred thousand tons of ore were found in the hill.

The point I seek to impress is that constantly there has been a lack of means on the part of the Utah miners to employ in extensive appliances and deep and wide working. It is ten years since the enormous output of the Emma and the Flagstaff ceased. Exploitation has been carried on ever since in both of them under unusual natural difficulties, without satisfactory result. With plenty of means, justifying enlarged plans and more push, and enabling work to be done to better advantage, it is likely that new and even larger ore deposits than those found near the surface would ere now have been disclosed. These two mines turned out in their earlier years \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000.

Aside from the mills at Silver Reef, there are in Utah the Northern Sny chloridizing mill at Tintic, and the Ontario and the Daly chloridizing mills at Park City. There are two or three gold mills, now idle. There are three smelters, the Germania, the Hanauer, and the Mingo, running two or three stacks each, and the Horn Silver smelter, with five stacks, the latter idle at present.

Perhaps 20 per cent. of our ores are bought by the smelters East and West, competition between them forcing them to offer prices for certain kinds of ores which the Utah smelters decline to give.

The reduction of the cost of coke to \$6 or \$7 per ton—it is now twice that—and additional smelters in this valley, would of itself largely increase the output of our mines, and these conditions will be secured by the construction of additional railroads from the East to this valley. This is being done at this moment, so that the outlook for mining in this Territory and in districts naturally tributary to this valley may safely be regarded as promising.

The mineral product of the Territory for the calendar year of 1886, carefully prepared from reliable sources by Mr. J. E. Dooly, manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank, of Salt Lake, is here given :

	Copper.	Lead re-fined.	Lead unre-fined.	Fine silver.	Fine gold.
BASE BULLION.					
Germania Lead Works.....	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.
208, 800	9, 834, 700	668, 108	1, 853		
Hanauer Smelter.....		11, 741, 768	903, 302	2, 374	
Mingo Furnace Co		11, 743, 749	380, 440	1, 640	
Other smelters		523, 631	23, 845	55	
Net product base bullion	208, 800	33, 843, 843	1, 970, 693	5, 922	
Contents ore shipped		13, 024, 852	649, 878	1, 921	
Contents ore and matte shipped	2, 407, 550	1, 587, 565	217, 682	526	
Total.....	2, 407, 550	208, 800	48, 456, 260	2, 838, 263	8, 369
DORE BARS.					
Daly Mining Company.....				801, 712	639
Ontario Silver Mining Company.....				1, 959, 687	981
Silver Reef District				393, 631	
Other mills and places				25, 569	588
Total dore bars				3, 080, 579	2, 208

RECAPITULATION.

2,407,550 pounds copper, at 6 cents per pound	\$144, 453. 00
208,800 pounds refined lead, at 4.63 cents per pound	9, 667. 44
48,456,260 pounds unrefined lead, at \$58 per ton	1, 405, 231. 5
5,918,842 ounces fine silver, at \$0.9902 per ounce	5, 880, 837. 34
10,577 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce	211, 540. 00

Total export value 7, 631, 729. 32

Computing the gold and silver at its mine valuation and other metals at their value at the sea-board, it would increase the value of the product to \$10,365,044.67.

Comparative statement, showing the quantity of the silver and gold contained in base bullion produced in Utah.

Years.	Total sil-ver pro-duced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver produced.	Total gold product.
1877.....	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Per cent.	Per cent.
4, 359, 703	17, 325	2, 102, 098	11, 0:5	48. 2	63. 6	
4, 357, 328	15, 040	2, 108, 339	10, 165	48. 3	67. 5	
3, 835, 047	15, 932	1, 797, 589	5, 693	46. 8	35. 7	
1880.....	3, 783, 566	8, 020	1, 403, 819	2, 878	37. 1	35. 8
1881.....	5, 400, 101	7, 958	2, 643, 899	2, 622	48. 9	32. 9
1882.....	5, 435, 444	9, 039	2, 581, 759	5, 016	47. 3	55. 5
1883.....	4, 531, 763	8, 991	2, 351, 190	5, 597	51. 8	80
1884.....	5, 669, 488	5, 530	3, 253, 984	3, 806	57. 4	68. 8
1885.....	5, 972, 889	8, 903	3, 189, 576	7, 289	58. 4	81. 8
1886.....	5, 918, 842	10, 577	2, 838, 263	8, 369	47. 9	79. 1

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including silver and gold necessarily produced in its manufacture west of the Missouri river.

[Complied from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, vice-president and general manager, Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Per cent. of entire product.
1878	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	18.1
1879	75,349,501	19,234,394	25.5
1880	80,167,936	28,114,564	35
1881	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885	90,181,260	35,721,711	39.6

The above statement shows a marked annual increase in the percentage of precious metals produced in the manufacture of base bullion. It demonstrates conclusively that the process of smelting is in the ascendant for the reduction of ores, and that any causes tending to decrease or discourage the production of lead will produce a corresponding decrease in the gold and silver production west of the Missouri river.

RAILROADS.

There has been no increase in the railroad mileage of this Territory during the year past, but in the general awakening of our material interests there are unmistakable evidences that railroad building will soon begin. The Colorado Midland has been incorporated in this Territory, to connect on our eastern border with the new road now pushing westward through Colorado. A broad-gauge road has also been projected to strike westward from Salt Lake City, tapping a number of important mining districts on our western border and in Nevada, and opening up a vast range of fertile country now very isolated, but abounding in resources. Its ultimate destination is Los Angeles, Cal., and a number of wealthy and influential Californians have the project in hand in concert with some of our own citizens.

The railroad system of Utah is herewith given :

Road.	From—	To—	Mileage of line.	
			Gauge 4 feet 3½ inches.	Gauge 3 feet.
Union Pacific:				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming line	73	.....
Utah Central .....	... do	Frisco	280	.....
Salt Lake and Western	Lehi	Silver City	57	.....
Echo and Park City	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Nevada	Salt Lake City	Terminua .....	.....	37
Utah and Northern*	Ogden	Idaho line	76	.....
Utah and Eastern	Coalville	Park City	27	.....
Total Union Pacific			441	140
Denver and Rio Grande Western:				
Main line in Utah	Colorado line	Ogden	310 ^{1/2}	.....
Bingham Branch	Bingham Junction	Bingham	16 ^{1/2}	.....
Little Cottonwood .....	... do	Alta	18 ^{1/2}	.....
Pleasant Valley	Pleasant Valley Junction	Coal mines	17 ^{1/2}	.....
Coal minea			6 ^{1/2}	.....
Total Denver and Rio Grande Western			368	.....
Central Pacific in Utah	Ogden	Nevada line	157	.....
San Pete Valley	Nephi	Chester	34	.....
Grand total			598	542

*Total length Ogden to Silver Bow, 410 miles.

THE INDIANS OF UTAH.

Being without reports from the agencies located in this Territory, it is difficult to give more than a general treatment of this subject. I believe there are some 2,000 to 2,200 Indians in Utah altogether, the greater number of whom are at the Uintah and Ouray agencies on the eastern boundary of the Territory. The remainder exist partly in roving bands and partly in the settlements they have made for themselves at different places. There are three such communities where the Indians, by abjuring their tribal relations, have taken up the lands permitted them by law and have done much to improve them and their own condition. These Indian towns are at Deep Creek, Thistle Valley, and at Washakie, near Bear river. At the latter place they have a school, store, decent houses, and some comforts. The roving bands acknowledge some one or other of the well known chiefs; those in the northern part of the Territory being chiefly Shoshones, and those to the south Pintos. There is not the slightest sign of hostility on the part of the Indians away from the reservations, those who rove being unambitious and without spirit, while as to those who gather in their farming villages, all their paths are peace.

LABOR SUPPLY AND WAGES.

As a general proposition it may be stated that the labor supply of Utah is not greater than the demand, and the indications are that in the near future there will be a demand for certain classes of labor that we cannot fill. So far, however, during the past year, all willing to work have been able to find employment and there need not have been an unoccupied man in our midst. There have been weeks when it was difficult for employers to get sufficient help, but on the whole the supply has been about equal to the demand. In a few lines of trade, notably plumbers and steam fitters, skilled labor has been sent for, and just at present there are, besides these, barely enough for present needs of carpenters, masons, stone cutters, and wood-working machinists. Whether this demand will continue this fall I cannot say, but there is a general feeling that we shall need, in the spring, more of such skilled labor than will be at our command. Farm labor is not over plentiful and in the season difficult to secure. Experienced cattle and sheep herders are also scarce and hard to get. A number of reliable hands of this sort would find certain employment in this Territory.

The following will indicate what wages are paid in the larger cities:

		Wages.	Remarks.
Carpenters	per day	\$2.50 to \$3.00	In strong demand.
Joiners	do	3.50 to 4.50	Do.
Wood-working machinists	do	3.50	Scarce.
Wood turners	do	3.50	
Steam-fitters and plumbers	do	4.00 to 4.50	Do.
Masons	do	4.00	Stiff; fully employed in good weather.
Engineers (stationary)	do	3.00	
Stone-cutters	do	4.00	In good demand.
Blacksmiths and shoers:			
In town	do	3.00 to 3.50	
In camp	do	4.00	{ In good supply, but no surplus.
Plasterers	do	3.00 to 3.50	Employment irregular.
Slaughturers	per month	60.00 to 90.00	All well employed and no surplus.
Tailors	per week	15.00 to 20.00	
Bakers	per month	45.00 to 50.00	
Miners	per day	3.50 to 4.00	A good supply just now.
Laborers	do	1.75	
Mason's tenders	do	2.00	
Farm hands	per month	*30.00	
Cattle and sheep herders	do	*30.00 to 40.00	

* With board.

Women's labor is easily secured by the few concerns employing them. They earn in the shoe factories from \$5 to \$9 per week, the machinists making from \$12 to \$20 per week.

EDUCATION.

The commissioner of schools of the Territory appointed under section 25 of "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,'" is now collecting information for his report in conformity with that law, and so soon as the same can be completed it will be sent to the Department.

SCHOOL LANDS.

No disposition other than as follows have been made of school lands in this Territory. The full complement of lands (two townships) granted by the Government for university purposes, have been located, as required by law, in the counties of Cache, Juab, Piute, San Pete, Salt Lake, Sevier, Tooele, and Utah. These lands are without water right, and for this reason are of comparatively little value, most of our farming depending upon irrigation, and their future value will depend in a great measure upon the adoption of an improved system of storing water, or the sinking of artesian wells. It would seem, considering the value of these lands, that Congress should supplement its gift and make additional grants for university purposes.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Territory has no public building in Salt Lake City for the accommodation of its officials and for the meetings of its legislative assembly. Offices in private buildings are rented for its officers, and the legislative assembly holds its sessions in the City Hall. At Fillmore, in Millard county, the former capital, an expenditure of an appropriation by the Government of \$25,000 was made, and a large two-story adobe building erected. This building is now in the custody of Mr. Kelly, of Fillmore, and the small revenue realized from it is used in the care of the building. A part of the building is occupied as a school. I am informed that the ground belonging to this public square has been incroached upon by private parties. The property is without value to the Government, and should be sold.

I renew my recommendation of last year, that an appropriation should be made for a suitable public building here.

POLYGAMY.

In the past year there have been 160 convictions for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, 71 in the first, 26 in the second, and 63 in the third district court. Of the convictions, 3 were for polygamy. Sentence was suspended as to 15 upon their promising to obey the law in the future.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND STATEHOOD.

I had occasion in my last annual report to set forth the situation here as follows:

The all-absorbing question in this Territory, dominating all others, hurtfully affecting its prosperity, impeding its advancement, and disturbing the quiet and happiness of its people, and the one question of the utmost concern and solicitude to the

whole country, is the attitude of defiance assumed and maintained by the Mormon people, who probably are five-sixths of the whole population, to the law of Congress for the suppression of polygamy, known as the "Edmunds law." In all questions affecting the Mormon Church and people the polygamous and monogamous Mormons make common cause, stand together, and are united. They maintain publicly, through their leaders and teachers, in their houses of worship, through their press, and privately in social and business circles that the law is infamous, an interference with and a denial to them of that religious freedom guaranteed to all by the Constitution; of their right and religious duty to continue in violation of the law their polygamous relations, and they deny the authority of Congress to regulate and interpose any restrictions as to the marital relation; that the obedience which they owe and will cheerfully render to a power higher than any earthly power compels them to exercise their religious rights and privileges in the face of and in violation of the law; that they are prepared to and will, if required of them, sacrifice their personal comfort, their property, suffer indefinite imprisonment, and surrender life itself rather than yield and promise obedience to the law and forego the privileges they claim. The Government can have and hold but one position towards this people, which is of easy statement: Its authority must be respected, its laws must be obeyed.

It is true, however, that a large majority of the people stoutly and stubbornly affirm publicly and privately, that the enforcement of certain laws is destructive of their rights as freemen, an assault upon their religion, and an invasion of the sanctity of their homes. The minority with equal vigor and openness proclaim that the practices of those people are immoral; that they are disloyal to the Government, and that their attitude of defiance to the laws interferes with the advancement and prosperity of the Territory, and inflicts injury upon all of its interests.

It follows necessarily that the people here with a bitterness of feeling are divided as they are nowhere else in the country. The division is clear, distinct, and palpable.

The causes of division, in language not distinguished for its mildness, are constantly, earnestly, and vehemently discussed through the press, in the houses of worship, and in the social circle, engendering an intense feeling of bitterness. The vigorous enforcement of the unpopular laws against the people in the majority, with a prospect of further stringent legislation, does not tend to soothe or make them more amiable.

I then recommended the enactment by Congress of the Senate bill, as amended and reported from the Judiciary Committee of the House, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,'" approved March 22, 1882, as healthful and wise legislation for the improvement of and an aid to the final settlement of our troublesome condition. Congress saw fit to make important modifications of said bill before enacting it. But a little more than six months have elapsed since the bill became a law, yet within that short period a material and wonderful change has taken place in the situation here. Almost the entire adult Mormon population, except actual polygamists, have professedly yielded the position heretofore maintained by them, and held when my last report was made, and have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed by law, to qualify themselves as electors and office holders:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of _____:

I, _____, being duly sworn (or affirmed), depose and say that my full name is _____; that I am _____ years of age; that my place of business is _____; that I am a (single or) married man; that the name of my lawful wife is _____; that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend section 5352 of the Revised statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes, approved March 22, 1882," in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by acts of Congress as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, and fornication; and I further swear (or affirm) that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, and

that I have not been convicted of any crime under the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882; nor under the act mandatory thereof of March 3, 1887, and that I do not associate or cohabit polygamously with persons of the other sex.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of —, A. D. 188—.

Following the taking and subscribing of this oath of registration, the Mormon people, upon the invitation of their territorial committee, sent delegates to a convention which assembled in this city on the 30th of June last, which, during its sittings, formulated and adopted with the approbation of almost their entire people a constitution for the proposed State of Utah, and abolishing and forbidding polygamy and bigamy. Congress at its next session will be petitioned to admit Utah into the Union of States under this constitution.

Invitations couched in similar language were addressed to the chairman of the Democratic and Republican territorial committees and president of the Democratic club to take part in the constitutional convention. I herewith embody the invitation addressed to the chairman of the Democratic committee, his reply, also the replies of the Republican committee and the president of the Democratic club:

HEADQUARTERS PEOPLE'S TERRITORIAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 17, 1887.

J. B. ROSBOROUGH, Esq.,

Chairman Central Committee Democratic party of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah:

DEAR SIR: The territorial central committee of the People's party, considering that the time is propitious for an application for admission into the Union of the Territory of Utah, has called mass conventions to be held in the several counties June 25, to nominate delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in this city June 30, 1887. It is desired that this movement be made as general as possible, and that all classes of the people of the Territory shall participate in it. We therefore solicit the co-operation of the Democratic party of Utah, and through you as its chairman we respectfully invite your committee and your party to take an active part in the mass conventions, and to assist in the nomination of delegates to the constitutional convention, with the understanding that if you accept this invitation your party shall be accorded a fair representation in the convention.

By order of the People's territorial central committee.

JOHN R. WINDER, *Chairman.*

JUNIUS WELLS, *Corresponding Secretary.*

CHAIRMAN ROSBOROUGH'S REPLY.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 24, 1887.

JOHN R. WINDER, Esq.,

Chairman People's Territorial Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on Sunday the 18th instant, of your favor of the 17th instant, announcing that your committee had called "mass conventions" to meet in the several counties on the 25th instant to nominate delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in this city on the 30th instant, and inviting the co-operation of the Democratic party of Utah in the movement, with the understanding that they will be "accorded" a fair representation in such convention.

Having determined the propriety of the measure and taken action, you ask our co-operation. The brief interval of less than a week has precluded the possibility of getting our committee together to consider and answer in a more formal manner your proposal, or present to you such counter proposal as is hereinafter indicated, looking to a previous consideration and discussion of the propriety and expediency of such a movement under existing conditions in the Territory.

Your proposition, in plain words, is that the Democrats in the Territory unite with you in asking Congress to retire from the issue forced upon the Federal Government by opposition to its laws maintained by the dominant party in the Territory, and invest Utah, under the continued domination of that party, reinforced by its lately disfranchised members, with the power of State government. Now, so far as I know, there is not a Democrat, or, as for that matter, a single non-Mormon of any shade of

political faith in Utah, who is willing to co-operate in the proposed measure, or would not regard its consummation as not only destructive of their individual rights and interests, but suicidal to the peace and prosperity of the Territory. A long residence here, and a familiarity with the discussions elicited by the abnormal condition of affairs in Utah, have impressed me with a sense of the unanimity of that opinion and belief and the reasons therefor. In giving expression to the same and of their unwillingness to join in your design of a State government, it is proper that I should here state some of these reasons in order that the same may be better understood, and that the country may judge whether the time is "propitious" or the Territory prepared for Statehood.

(1) It is the duty of Congress to secure to the several States in the Union a government republican in fact and in spirit, as well as in form, and this obligation imposes the further duty of seeing, before the admission of any new State, that its people are prepared for the safe exercise of State control, and in harmony with our political institutions. Utah under the control of your party, invested with delegated powers, has stood for a quarter of a century, and still stands, arrayed against national laws, and used these delegated powers to defeat their operation.

(2) Your party is the dominant church, and that church, as a political organization, constitutes your party; nothing contained in one is wanting in the other, and neither contains what is not tolerated in the other; they are one and the same in their membership, so that independent political action by an individual can never occur except with apostasy from the creed. The theory upon which our republican institutions are based is that all political power is derived from the people. On the contrary, the leaders of your party claim and teach, and their followers concede, that all rightful political power is derived from God, and is delegated to his chosen ministers, who have a divine commission to rule over the people, whose first duty is to obey counsel (*i. e.*, submit to dictation) in temporal as well as spiritual concerns; and they farther hold and teach, as a political maxim as well as a dogma of a creed, that this divine commission entitles them to the present right to, and the near future possession of, universal sovereignty to be founded upon the ruins of all secular ("man-made") Governments. Such assumptions are utterly repugnant to American institutions, but at the same time these pretensions gauge the patriotism of these leaders and denote the intelligence and other qualifications of their followers for citizenship and Statehood.

(3) The assumption of political power under ecclesiastical organization has been the chief cause of the trouble in which your party has been involved wherever in contact with State governments in former times, as in the State of Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, and with Federal authority in Utah. Not satisfied with taking equal chances under the law with other religious sects, your party adopted and has always pursued the policy in these States, and later in Utah, of gathering their followers together in compact bodies, organized to act as a unit, in an Ishmaelite spirit, for the purpose of securing and holding political control. A convincing proof of this fact is that a branch of your faith, which early repudiated these ambitious purposes, is scattered in many States, in the enjoyment of undisturbed peace. If clothed with the powers of a sovereign State, an organization which has defied the laws of States and waged a contest with the Government of the United States in opposition to its laws, and in disregard of decisions of the Supreme Court, with the limited powers of a Territory, can not be trusted to forego the use of those largely increased powers in the same direction and in such manner and spirit as must necessarily lead to collision with the Federal Government. In the very nature of things, this would be inevitable; and instead of settling the vexed Utah question finally and peaceably, the admission of the Territory as a State would enlarge and embitter the contest, and render more destructive and deplorable the mode of final settlement.

(4) The hasty and irregular mode you have adopted without any enabling act, without consideration or discussion, without the formality of election of delegates, where elective franchise is restricted and qualified, and without any popular demand, is objectionable, and would tend to defeat the purpose of the movement, even if more serious objection did not exist. After more than thirty years of abuse of delegated legislative and judicial powers by the Territory, Congress in 1882, and again in 1887, revoked some of these powers and vested them in Federal agencies with the express declaration in each of these acts that such revoked powers would be withheld until the Territory, by fair and appropriate legislation, should provide for the proper exercise of those powers. Five years have elapsed, and Utah has made no provision to meet the fair offer, but, on the contrary, has continued to the present time a factious and unremitting contest with the Federal authority.

Can it, with any reason, be expected that Congress will acknowledge defeat and retire from the contest, and vest in such hands the immense increase of power demanded?

In view of the history and conditions of Utah in its political relation to the Federal Government and the spirit of opposition to its laws, if there ever was a reason for an enabling act according to the usage, in any instance, this Territory presents the most conspicuous case for such prerequisite.

REPLY OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 24, 1887.

JOHN R. WINDER, Esq.,

Chairman of People's Party Territorial Central Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah:

DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to the chairman of the Republican Central Committee was not received until three days since, by reason of his temporary absence, and the brief time since has precluded consultation among the entire committee, but having had a meeting of a majority for the purpose of considering your letter, we now return you this reply, and wish to say that it is the unanimous conclusion of all who have been consulted.

Your letter invites the Republicans of Utah, through their central committee, to take part in mass meetings, called by the People's party "to select delegates to a convention which is to prepare a constitution, with a view to an application by the Territory of Utah for admission into the Union as a State." We acknowledge with pleasure the courtesy which prompted your invitation, while we sincerely regret that the brief time permitted us for a reply, as well as for consultation, will not allow us to answer your invitation as we would desire. The exigencies of your call for the meetings to which we are invited entitle you to an immediate reply, and we must necessarily abridge rather than elaborate this response.

We acknowledge the importance of the subject of your letter. The question of statehood for Utah involves to a great degree the most vital interests affecting the welfare and prosperity of the people of Utah, and has, as we conceive, even a greater importance to the Gentile or non-Mormon portion which we represent than to those of your committee. We concede freely the gravity of the proposition, and shall discuss it, we hope, with the solemnity which properly attaches to it.

We regret exceedingly that your invitation by its terms assumes that the propriety and expediency of Utah becoming a State is not a question to be considered. As this is the most vital question in issue we shall, before concluding, discuss it, because while we can not for other reasons accept your invitation, we regard this question as by far the most important one belonging to the discussion.

Preliminary to that, however, we call attention to the manner in which our co-operation is sought.

You say, with a manner bordering upon the patronizing, that your committee solicit "the co-operation of the Republican party of Utah" in your movement for statehood, and invite that party to take an active part in the mass conventions called by your committee, with the assurance that if we do so we "shall be accorded a fair representation" in the proposed convention. As we are advised by the public press that a like invitation has been extended to the Democratic party of Utah, we may fairly assume that the proposition amounts to this: The People's party by its committee having called upon its followers to elect delegates to the proposed convention which it has decided to hold, proposes that the Republicans and Democrats shall enter the People's party organization and meetings and allow such meetings to select delegates from the entire mass assembled, with the assurance that a fair representation will be "accorded" to Republicans and Democrats. Instead of our political organization choosing its own representatives from among the party, we are invited into the camp of another party, or rather two other parties, and told that these two and ourselves may select a number of Republicans, such as the whole shall decide is "fair," as delegates to the convention. Instead of the Republican party, therefore, being called upon to send delegates of its own choosing to the convention, it is asked to allow those not of its party to select its representatives for it. Perhaps if a proposal of this kind were made by the two great national parties to each other—that is, each party should allow its opponent to select its candidates for public station—the substance of the proposition would be more readily understood; but, we take it, there would be no difference between such a proposition and the one submitted to us, except that while you propose to select the Republican delegates, you do not indicate any willingness to "accord" to the Republican party the like privilege of selecting the delegates of the People's party. Passing this, however, there is another view of the subject to which we desire to call attention. The People's party is admittedly a local party in Utah Territory. It claims neither connection nor affiliation with either of the great national parties of the country, and even in the situation of a candidate for the national Congress it maintains its opposition to both those parties. It is not only a distinct party, but its followers, as is well known, are made up exclusively of one class of people in Utah—those who are adherents of the Mormon Church. This party has hitherto, as we shall show, been unsuccessful in the frequent applications it has made to secure the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, and finding this, in their opinion, a "propitious time" to renew their former efforts in that direction, desire to enlist the co-operation of these organizations which have political relations and influence with the two great parties of the country to aid it in securing the success of its scheme. We are asked by the Mormon Church party, speaking

plainly, not to decide upon the expediency and propriety of the measure it proposes, but to assist them to do what they have failed to accomplish without us. In fact, your invitation, while entirely polite in form, bears on its face evidence that you regard it as condescension when you allow us—"accord" is the word—the privileges of aiding you in securing an object about the propriety of which we have not been consulted. With all due respect we must be allowed to say that before we give our aid to such a scheme we should be permitted first to examine and determine upon its wisdom and propriety. Your invitation predetermines that question, and that now is the "propitious" time for an application for admission into the Union, and without consulting us as to whether we agree with you on this vital proposition, you seem to think we should be sufficiently honored by an invitation to assist in consummating your scheme.

THE PROPOSED MOVEMENT.

This brings us naturally to the discussion of the State movement—its object, purpose, and result, its wisdom and expediency. This, in the limited time at our disposal, we can only do in a very general way, leaving much unsaid which the occasion demands, and which we would not willingly omit.

Applications for the admission of Utah to the privileges and powers of a State have been repeatedly made heretofore by those who compose the "People's party," to the Congress of the United States. A constitution was framed in 1850, and an application based upon that was made for admission as the State of Deseret. The application was refused. In 1872 another constitution was framed and again presented to Congress with a petition for admission. This was also rejected. In 1882, still another constitution was formed, and application for admission again denied. Petitions and memorials of the legislature of Utah, under control of your party, and at public meetings called and controlled by the Mormon Church, through its political committees, have again and again urged the Congress of the United States to give statehood to Utah. They have uniformly been disregarded, and in the discussion of other questions relating to this Territory the sentiment in the national Congress on the question has been unmistakably adverse to the proposition. The formal attempt made in 1873 to secure the passage of that measure in Congress was not only a failure, but it was shortly after emphasized by Congressional legislation for Utah, which very clearly indicated the public sentiment of the country at that time on the subject. The calling of the constitutional convention in 1882 met with a rebuke in further special legislation by Congress for Utah. Instead, therefore, of Congress having given any indication of a desire to extend the powers of the Mormon Church by giving over the control of Utah to it, through a State government, it is only a few months since—whatever may be said as to the effectiveness of the legislation enacted—that Congress unmistakably indicated its purpose to restrict the powers of the organization to still narrower limits. In view of this condition of things, known to all intelligent people, we may be permitted to ask, Why do your committee assert that now is a "propitious" time for the renewal of the many rejected applications of Utah for admission? What change in the public sentiment of the people of the United States has taken place which justifies the assertion that now is a propitious time for your application? What change in the attitude of the People's party (the Mormon Church in political harness) on those subjects which have always presented such obstacles to statehood has been undergone, which enables you to make such a confident announcement? If any such changes have occurred, either on the part of your party in Utah, who are anxious for admission as a State, or on the part of the national authorities or national public sentiment, we are not advised of it. And even if we were favorable to the objects of your convention, we could not with our limited information assert this to be an opportune occasion for the effort. In truth, to be frank, we suspect that in the present closely balanced condition of political parties in the United States, and in the anxiety of each to strengthen itself for future interests, your committee have a hope that by some political alliance appealing to the necessities of one or the other of the great parties, your object, otherwise hopeless, may be secured.

Your call for a convention implies, by the fact of its being made under the circumstances, that your party, and the church organization it represents, have concluded to modify its position in some essential features.

We are free to say (and we oppose the State organization and admission on that basis) that in so far as the institution of polygamy has been an obstacle in the way of the success of the scheme of statehood, we suppose that your organization is prepared to surrender to the public sentiment of the country and abandon it. Any effort for admission without such concession would be preposterous, in view of the known public sentiment throughout the country. Therefore we, in announcing our position, do so under the supposition that all objection to the admission of Utah as a State because of the attitude of those hitherto wielding her political power on the subject of polygamy will be met by a real or seeming abandonment of this custom for the future.

OBJECTIONS NOT MET.

This question aside then, we desire to say that our objections to Utah becoming a State are still untouched. These objections, simply stated, are: The masses of the people of Utah are adherents of an ecclesiastical system which forbids all harmonious relations with any system of civil government founded on the right of man to govern himself. The central idea of your system is, that all lawful government emanates by revelation from God to His priesthood, and that it is the duty of all its followers to be advised by that priesthood on all subjects of a governmental as well as spiritual character. Adhesion to this theory, which negatives all faithful allegiance to any authority which it does not control, has been the main cause of all the hostility which the system has ever encountered among just and fair-minded people who are not Mormons.

The kingdom of God on earth is the Mormon Church, as its followers assert, and is destined to supplant all other governments, or rule through them. A people who believe such a doctrine cannot be entrusted with the powers of government without the destruction of all the rights that others are guaranteed under the Republican system. A people entertaining these views are, in our opinion, unfit to be trusted with political power. As a matter of demonstration, we know how grossly it has been abused in the past, when they enjoyed it without restraint, and we see nowhere the slightest evidence which gives us any hope that you have in this particular "seen the error of your ways." A people who acknowledge this theocratic idea of government cannot be true and faithful citizens of any other form of civil government; they have no proper guiding principles for its administration.

If Utah should be clothed with the forms of a State, the result would be a theocratic State in which, as Mr. Cannon, one of your ablest and wisest oracles, expressed it, "The voice of God would be the voice of the people," and this voice find expression through the chosen mouthpiece—the head of the Mormon Church. This political axiom of your People's party is announced by its recognized leaders and is accepted with full faith and obedience. It reverses the entire theory upon which all Republican governments are founded, and derives the authority to govern, not from the people, but from those appointed, as you claim, by a divine commission to rule over them. These differences are too radical for accommodation, for our fundamental idea of all civil government is, that it is derived from the people. In a State established under a theocratic idea a free public sentiment finds no place. It extinguishes and annihilates all the fundamental beacons of the Republican government around us, and reunits us to the darkness of that superstition and fanaticism which the world of intelligence and law has been struggling to escape. This element of your system, or faith, if you choose to call it such, renders it impossible for your people to live in harmony with any other community in our land. These pretensions forced your earliest leaders, almost at the dawn of your career, to leave the State of Ohio, one of the most tolerant portions of our Union, and to seek the frontier of civilization on the western boundaries of Missouri. The attempt to condemn the laws of that State, on your theory that God's people—whom you claim to be—"were a law unto themselves," soon led to that exit from the State which forms so prominent a chapter in your list of grievances against the United States Government.

The same pretensions compelled you to abandon Illinois and retreat to a spot then the most thoroughly isolated of any on the continent. All this occurred before those social and domestic customs which have, by the astonishment which their adoption has created, obscured the most vital objections to your system. Here, in this paradise of the Rocky Mountains, for more than ten years, your system, practically unchecked and uncontrolled, had full sway. What was the result? You were in open rebellion against the government of the United States. Your prophet, then bearing the commission of governor, as an United States officer issued his proclamation ordering the Army of the nation to depart from this Territory; your militia, called out by his order, attacked the wagon trains carrying food to troops who bore the flag of the nation on their journey, and captured and destroyed them.

We do not refer to those incidents with a view of exciting any asperity in this discussion, but to illustrate what we regard as the natural result of the theory of civil government which every Mormon sanctions. Harmonious relations with any other government are impossible, because the Mormon is either a ruler or a rebel, if his faith is his guide. There are many incidents in the history of this Territory fully sustaining these views, but we will not recite what needs only to be alluded to to be understood.

The irregular and totally unauthorized way in which your call for this convention is issued is itself an illustration of your crude and unrepentant theory of government; without any recent discussion, even through the public press, without an enabling act of Congress, or any law of the local legislature, or any demand from the people, your committee issues a call to its supporters, with the same apparent assurance of obedience as if your followers were sworn soldiers, marching under the orders of its

commander. Such a violation of all the usages and traditions of American government, by which the citizen is called upon to act, instead of being consulted as to whether action is advisable, only demonstrates that your call is the dictate of a church cabal, which governs its own followers by the claim of "divine right" and those who do not acknowledge its authority by the argument of power. We regard the manner of your call, its disregard of law, its violation of precedent, its unseemly and unexplained haste, as not only an insuperable objection, but as manifesting a want of capacity for civil government and regard for the fundamental idea of republican government, which we cannot, in justice to ourselves, decline to express.

We may add to these general observations another. However we may differ otherwise, you must agree with us that in the later Congressional legislation for Utah Congress has intended to limit and restrict the authority of the church of which your committee and followers are members. It is true that by their prominence one or two of the practices of your people, challenging attention by their novelty as well as their importance, have received most attention; but it has not escaped you that the way to avoid the laws of the United States, which have recently given you great concern, is to erect a jurisdiction wherein they would not operate. As this state of things has sent into exile your acknowledged head, accused of violation of the national laws, and many of your leading men for like reasons, we can well understand that measures calculated to relieve such persons do not admit of any lengthy formalities being used. Like the writ of habeas corpus, they belong to the category of summary remedies, and are liable to betray their origin by the circumstances of their adoption. To speak in perfect sincerity, at a time and under circumstances that compel us to be respectful and yet entirely frank, is not this sudden movement for statement the last resort of the leaders of your party to free themselves from the consequences which adherence to their principles have visited upon them personally, without giving any assurance that your system, which brought them into collision with the national authority, is to be reformed? Has this movement originated in a real regard for the welfare of the people of Utah, or is it not a device to free your leaders from the unfortunate consequences of their personal defiance of the national authority? Is it to be supposed that the Gentiles, or non-Mormons, if you prefer the term, as we are, would aid in that which would give a theocratic despotism to Utah, under the form of a State government, instead of that reformation of her policy for which many of us have been laboring for long years.

Permit us to say, in conclusion, that so long as the Mormon Church shall in numbers be superior to the non-Mormon population, and shall claim and exercise the power to control through its ecclesiastical authorities its members, and they recognize its authority to exact obedience to such counsel, we, as Republicans, as citizens of Utah, as American citizens, shall and will protest against any political power being exercised by them, either in a State or any other form of civil government.

Our judgment may seem to others who are not familiar with the circumstances a harsh one, but you will understand our reasons when we say that we oppose placing governmental authority in Mormon hands because we regard the system as one totally at war with all our recognized ideas of republican government, and incapable of being so reformed as to be made in any degree a depository of impartial governing power.

When your Mormon Church shall have abandoned its pretensions as a temporal power, when its people shall render that obedience to the laws of the land which is yielded by all other citizens of every shade of religious belief, in fine, become supporters of the lawful civil government, then we will consider whether Utah, though Mormon in population, may not be safely trusted with Statehood. Certainly for the present we cannot consent to making the experiment.

Regretting again that our differences are too radical to admit of co-operation, and hoping that the time may come when we shall recognize a common allegiance to the Government of our country, and that each man's faith in religion may be such as to harmonize with his duty as a citizen, we are, most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

W. M. F. JAMES,
Chairman.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Secretary.

M. M. KAIGHN,
JOHN R. MCBRIDE,
ARTHUR BROWN,
P. H. EMERSON,
E. P. FERRY,
JOS. E. GALLIGHER,
V. M. C. SILVA,
CHRIS DIEHL,

Members Territorial Republican Committee.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 25, 1887.

JOHN R. WINDER,

Chairman of the Committee of the People's Party :

As president of the Democratic club I acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to participate in the constitutional convention to meet pursuant to the call of your committee.

The platform of the Democratic club, in addition to a general indorsement of Democratic principles, declares in favor of a disunion of church and State and respect for and obedience to existing laws.

It also declares in favor of statehood for Utah, conditioned upon these principles becoming predominant in the sentiment of a majority of her people. Less than two years ago your committee and the party you represent, together with its official organs, unanimously repudiated these principles and the policy outlined by the platform of the Democratic club. Assuming that you and your party consistently adhere to the position then, and so recently taken, you can scarcely expect the Democratic Club to co-operate with you in any political matter whatever, much less to secure the admission of Utah into the Union as a State upon the basis of the policy and the principles your party has so far uniformly represented, and which are essentially antagonistic to the policy and principles of the Democratic club. With thanks for extended courtesies, I remain, respectfully,

J. L. RAWLINS,
President Democratic Club.

It will be observed that the movement for Statehood was inaugurated by the leaders of the Mormon people. Their representatives alone took part in the deliberations of the convention, and that portion of the people of the Territory only favor and support it. When we remember how recently those people avowedly held and maintained a position which placed them in opposition with the Federal laws, the holding of which in the past had brought them into conflict with the people with whom they lived in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, and in antagonism with all comers to this Territory not identified with them ; when we recall that a failure to yield that position would have cost them the political control which they have held since the organization of the Territory ; that the securing of Statehood will place in their hands and take from Congress the power that it has been compelled to exercise, to regulate and control their actions in accordance with the moral sense of the country and Christian civilization ; before clothing them with sovereignty should not Congress wait until the action is suited to the word, until their laudable professions have had time to ripen into praiseworthy works, until the conduct of the people and the legislation of the Territory in consonance with their professions are brought into harmony with the general views of the country, and the Territory placed in the advanced position it would have attained but for the past attitude of those who are now asking the boon of Statehood ?

In discussing and acting upon matters relative to this Territory, it is too often the case that it is forgotten that any other than our Mormon fellow-citizens are residents here.

I know that it has been earnestly and persistently urged that the non-Mormons of this Territory are a set of political adventurers who, by constant agitation and appeals to religious bigotry and prejudice, have sought to incite the enmity of the country against the majority that they might obtain political power and the opportunity to plunder and rob the Territory. It is not true that the non-Mormons are of the character stated, or that they seek by any means to accomplish the purpose charged. According to their numbers they will compare favorably with any people in our land, and have, I suppose, fewer political adventurers among them than any portion of the country, the absence of inducement making this necessarily so, as it is a fact easy of ascer-

tainment and patent to every observer that since the organization of the Territory, under past conditions, they have never stood any chance of political preferment. The minority portion of our population have been drawn here by an inviting climate, a rich and attractive country, with a view to the acquiring of wealth and the enjoyment of the comforts and blessings of life. They number in their ranks members of all the professions, bankers, manufacturers, merchants in all lines of business, farmers, stock-raisers, miners, mechanics, laborers, and representatives of the various industrial pursuits. They have established great business enterprises, acquired much property and wealth, and are interested alike with our Mormon population in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the Territory. It is true they have with great unanimity vigorously opposed the majority in the upholding of and the practice of polygamy, and earnestly combatted the government of the state by the church, maintained the supremacy of the law and the duty of the citizen to obey it, and opposed priestly dictation in secular affairs. I have yet to know or hear of any one of this class who favors the admission now of Utah as a State.

The legislation of the last Congress for the benefit of this Territory, having established confidence outside of Utah that the vexed question here would be settled, and the determined effort inaugurated by our business men to push forward the development of the Territory, have already accomplished much good. Capital from abroad has been invested in the purchase of real estate in this and other cities of the Territory, purchasers are still looking and buying, and there is an activity in the real-estate market unknown here for years. From knowledge obtained by communication with investors and those who are familiar with real-estate operations, I have a firm conviction that a well-grounded fear of the admission of Utah as a State would stay our incoming tide of prosperity, and lose us the already enhanced and increasing values of our real estate.

It is more than probable that the question of Utah as a political factor in national affairs will be considered in connection with the application for its admission as a State. Neither of the great political parties, Democratic or Republican, so far as the past history of this people is concerned, can lay claim with any degree of certainty to their support. Their political history in the States is known; also the fact that always in this Territory they have constituted a separate and distinct party, having their own organization independent of the Democrats and Republicans, and that all efforts to draw them from their own into another party have proven signal failures. They elect officers from their own numbers, because they are Mormons, without reference to their being either Democratic or Republican.

ALIEN LAND LAW.

I would recommend, in so far as it applies to mines, the repeal of the act entitled "An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens" passed by the last Congress. In the past we have had the benefit of much foreign capital in the development of our mines, and for successful future development we need the capital that can be obtained from such sources. The legislation that is asked to be repealed has already demonstrated its hurtful character. It is surely greatly to the injury of our Territories and will retard their development, that the mining interests of the States are more favorably

J
87
U83
1888.

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1888.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1888.

R E P O R T

OF THE

G O V E R N O R O F U T A H

T O T H E

S E C R E T A R Y O F T H E I N T E R I O R .

1 8 8 8 .

W A S H I N G T O N :

G O V E R N M E N T P R I N T I N G O F F I C E .

1 8 8 8 .

10631 UT—1

R E P O R T
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, October 1, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following report of affairs in this Territory:

The census in the year 1880 gave to Utah a population of 143,963. It is now estimated that we have a population of about 210,009, and have an assessed taxable valuation of \$46,379,073, an increase of about 11,000,000 over last year. No reports from Emery, Millard, San Pete and Sevier Counties having been received for the present year, their assessed valuation is given at last year's figures.

Population and assessed valuation by counties.

Counties.	Estimated population.	Assesseeed valuation.	Counties.	Estimated population.	Assesseeed valuation.
Beaver	5,300	\$628,853	Salt Lake	49,950	\$18,527,013
Box Elder.....	8,480	2,490,632	San Juan.....	400	338,703
Cache	18,129	2,215,183	San Pete	15,900	1,332,008
Davis	6,610	1,453,038	Sevier	5,800	589,543
Emery	4,600	1,602,477	Summit	8,420	1,950,042
Garfield	2,120	264,053	Tooele	5,950	1,338,610
Iron	4,240	416,532	Uintah	2,850	276,685
Juab	4,500	960,972	Utah	23,260	4,295,532
Kane	5,300	272,715	Wasatch	3,710	564,868
Millard	4,505	892,545	Washington	5,300	738,444
Morgan	2,120	506,770	Weber	18,820	4,619,100
Pi Ute	3,180	267,502		211,555	46,379,073
Rich	2,120	437,233			

The population as shown by the census of 1880 consisted of 99,969 natives (of whom 80,841 were born in Utah) and of 43,994 foreign born. England, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, and the German Empire contributed in the order named to the foreign-born population, England furnishing nearly one-half.

The foreign population has been increased since 1880 by Mormon immigration, chiefly English and Scandinavian, as follows:

1881	2,233
1882	2,693
1883	2,462
1884	1,799
1885	1,549
1886	1,544
1887	1,027
1888	1,419
	14,726

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

The disposition and settlement of public lands in this Territory and statement of the total business of the land office from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1888, is shown in the following table:

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entry.....	3,297	323,829.25	\$490,651.50
Mineral entry.....	1,460	12,268.29	61,605.00
Mineral applications.....	1,713	1,443.00	15,580.00
Desert applications.....	2,573	508,338.61	129,546.49
Desert final.....	478	8,914.07	80,914.07
Homestead entry.....	8,157	10,002,998.44	128,968.01
Homestead final.....	3,891	532,024.85	21,654.95
Timber culture.....	1,051	127,866.96	12,715.00
Timber final.....	6	660.00	24.00
Adverse claims.....	787	612.05	6,505.00
Pre-emption filings.....	11,056	1,326,520.00	33,168.00
Coal filings.....	856	102,720.00	2,568.00
Central and Union Pacific sections.....		348,282.23	4,273.40
Land warrant.....		23,957.00	615.00
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip.....		13.00	27.00
Agricultural College scrip.....		84,912.04	2,232.00
Valentine scrip.....		440.00	11.00
Chippewa scrip.....		80.00	2.00
Supreme court.....		4,360.02	
Timber sold.....			127.08
Timber depredations.....			12,632.59
Testimony fees.....			5,689.56
Coal cash entries.....		7,510,678.33	139,482.02
Stampage.....			2,788.72
Total.....		20,292,968.14	1,151,783.39

Total number of acres surveyed in Utah to June 30, 1888, 12,080,441.81.

COMMERCE OF UTAH.

The past year has been one of progress and prosperity for the Territory.

The organization of the business men in our chief cities, regardless of religious or political opinions, for the conservation of their interests and the material development of the Territory, has been productive of much good in the creation of new and inspiring of additional vigor and life into old enterprises. Movements inaugurated and carried forward by these associations for the spread of information as to the advantages and resources of the Territory have met with gratifying success, inducing the incoming of many desirable citizens and much new capital. Especially notable is the advance made in the cities of Salt Lake and Ogden, where building has been and is going forward, giving steady and constant employment both to common and skilled labor at remunerative wages. There has been a healthy activity and steady growth of the commerce and trade of the Territory.

The railroad traffic, both passenger and freight, shows an increase of at least 25 per cent. over last year.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

My last annual report to the Department, to which I refer, entered fully into details as to our varied industries and interests.

I note with pleasure that our manufacturing interests continue prosperous—old establishments holding their own and new enterprises being inaugurated.

FARM, GARDEN, AND ORCHARD.

Owing to the unusual light rain-fall during the season dry farming has not been a success. Irrigated lands have produced very large crops of fine quality. Our production for the season from farm, garden, and orchard is estimated as follows:

Wheat.....	bushels..	3,000,000
Oats	de....	1,500,000
Barley	de....	750,000
Rye.....	do....	50,000
Corn.....	de....	750,000
Plums.....	de....	50,000
Peaches (less the present year than usual).....	do....	150,000
Pears	do....	75,000
Apples (unusually large and fine crop) probable surplus	do....	200,000
Lucerne hay.....	tons..	500,000
Lucerne seed	pounds..	1,500,000
Potatoes	do....	60,000,000

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND WOOL.

Notwithstanding the severe winter, cattle throughout the Territory did well, except upon the line of the Central Pacific road, where considerable losses occurred by reason of short pastureage. Quite an unusual percentage of sheep was lost in the northern part of the Territory, and it is estimated that the loss, averaging the whole Territory, was double what it has been in sixteen years, reaching fully 8 per cent. The wool clip is estimated at 10,000,000 pounds, which brought an average price of 13 cents.

MINES AND MINING.

As presenting an interesting review of our districts and business, I herewith present an exhaustive article prepared by Col. O. J. Hollister, of this city.

Mining for the precious metals began about twenty-five years ago, but not much was done until after the completion of the first Pacific railroad. This gave our ores and bullion a market, and from 1871 to 1887, both inclusive, the total output of the Utah mines was as follows:

Gold, 148,316 fine ounces, at \$20.67.....	\$3,065,692.72
Silver, 65,226,753 fine ounces, commercial value	73,201,966.51
Lead, 689,630,705 pounds, commercial value.....	33,799,599.17
Copper, 19,044,995 pounds, commercial value.....	3,003,889.21
 Total	 113,071,147.61

The price of silver, lead, and copper is taken from the New York Engineering and Mining Journal of January 7, 1888, and is obtained by averaging the price for each month and then averaging it for the months of each year. The average commercial value of silver for the entire period was \$1.122 per ounce; of lead, 4.896 cents per pound; of copper, 19 cents per pound. The amount of lead is obtained by deducting 5 per cent. from the amount of lead bullion for loss in refining, and adding to the remainder the amount of refined lead produced in Utah. The amount of copper is obtained by assuming that our lead bullion contained 1 per cent. of copper, exclusive of loss in refining for the first five years, 2 per cent. for the second five years, 3 per cent. for the third five years, and 5 per cent. for the last two years. This is meant to include copper in furnace matte shipped out, and there is no doubt that it is an underestimate rather than an overestimate. The amount of gold in the earlier years is obtained by assuming that our lead bullion contained an average of one-third of an ounce per ton, which is true of it now. This is also an under rather than an overestimate. Of the amount of lead and silver there has been an accurate yearly report from the first. If the silver were to be computed at its coining rate, which is the rate at which so much of it as is coined passes in exchange, our product would be thereby increased to \$123,998,848.98. The difference, namely, \$10,927,702.37, repre-

sents the loss on silver to our miners from legislation inimical to the use of silver as money. Price of lead in this calculation is in currency since resumption—in gold for 1871-'78, inclusive.

The mines wrought at the present time are mainly in Beaver, Juab, Summit, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Washington Counties. The northern mines lie on the same parallel in Tooele, Salt Lake, and Summit Counties. The mines of Juab County are 80 or 90 miles south of these. Beaver County is 200 miles and Washington County 300 miles south of Salt Lake. Mines are wrought to some extent in Wasatch, Weber, Box Elder, and Pi Ute Counties. There is, in fact, no county in the Territory where the prospector has not left his foot-prints. Wherever, in Utah, there are mountains, mineral indications are not wanting, and valuable minerals are likely to be found in time in paying veins or deposits. Ores of good quality are known to exist in many of the isolated ridges which rise out of the desert in western Utah, but mining in that section necessarily awaits the construction of railroads. The main producing district of the Wasatch range lies on the heads of the Cottonwoods and of the American Fork, within sight of Salt Lake City, and over the range eastward where the waters find their way into the Weber and Provo Rivers. Northward of this locality nothing of importance has yet been found, but 200 miles southward, on the head of the Sevier River, eastward of the town of Beaver, there is a district called Marysville, containing some promising mines, the development of which is retarded by the comparative isolation of the district. Mines are found on both flanks of the Oquirrh range from Great Salt Lake southward nearly 100 miles, as at Stockton, Dry Cañon, Ophir, Bingham, and Tintic. All these localities except Marysville are connected with Salt Lake City by rail. The mines of Beaver County are at Frisco and about Milford, the terminus at present of the Utah Central Railway. The mines of Washington County occur in a sandstone reef which extends along and near the base of the Wasatch for 100 miles.

Beaver County.—Beaver County contains four or five parallel ranges or ridges, striking north and south, and all of them mineral-bearing. A single chimney of ore—the Horn Silver—in a contact along the east base of Grampian Mountain, turned out 90 tons of ore a day for four years, realizing to its owners more than \$13,000,000, \$4,000,000 of which were disbursed in dividends. The output of the county, all shipped northward by rail, was, for the past year, 5,369 tons. About 30 mines in Lincoln, Rocky, Star, Frisco, Shauntie, and Bradshaw districts contributed to the total, the Horn Silver furnishing 3,291 tons, carrying about 30 ounces silver and 40 per cent. lead. This light output indicates that mining in Beaver County is at present carried on by men of small means, who, awaiting the time when capital shall come to their aid, get out and ship barely enough ore to keep the pot boiling. The Horn Silver does not belong in the general category of Beaver County mines. It is simply in borsca. The facilities for mining in Beaver County are very good. The country is as dry as horn in the summer, but there is sufficient water and wood and timber for mining purposes, and operations are not obstructed by snow or cold in winter. The ores are carried from the mine dumps by wagon and rail to the Salt Lake smelters at from \$6 to \$7 per ton, and the mines are usually easy of access. Provisions and supplies are cheap and abundant, and good labor is attainable at reasonable rates of compensation. There can be no doubt that extensive exploitation and operation in the district would greatly increase its output.

Juab County.—Tintic is the principal district of Juab County. Its three main ore channels, located under various names, are about half a mile apart, and extend linearly from 1 to 3 miles. There is a 10-stamp chloridizing mill owned by the Tintic M. & M. Company in the district, but it is not run steadily, most of the ore of the district being shipped to the smelters. Ore shipments for the past year, exclusive of 900 tons treated by the above-mentioned mill, and of about 10,375 tons of iron ore used for fluxing purposes, amounted to 22,000 tons. Twenty-five mines contributed to this total, most of them in a small way. The principal mines are the Eureka Hill, the Beck & Bullion, the Mammoth, and the Northern Spy. The Eureka has produced about 44,000 tons of \$65 ore in the past four years, worth about \$40 a ton in the Salt Lake market, or at Salt Lake. It is a dry ore, averaging about 12 per cent. lead, and is mostly bought for the Colorado smelters. The formation is limestone, standing vertically and striking north and south. The ore makes between the strata, seeming to have replaced the limestone. Sometimes it is the thickness of one stratum, sometimes of several, and it makes across the stratification as well as with it in places, so that the workings are on continuous ore for a length of 1,800 feet and a width of 300 feet. The ore-bearing belt is 600 feet wide, and a depth of 700 feet has been attained. From the character of the formation and the manner in which the ore occurs the workings are a labyrinth of which words without maps can give no idea. The property is owned by a close corporation which makes no public reports. No doubt its dividends during the past four years have amounted to \$300,000 annually. The Beck & Bullion is a companion mine to the Eureka Hill adjoining both on the end and side. The shaft has reached the fifth level; the aggregate of levels now opened approaches 4,000 feet. The ore shipped is about 10 per cent. lead, and carries 70

ounces silver and from \$3 to \$5 in gold per ton. The output at present is at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 tons a year.

The Gemini takes the belt north of these properties, and the Centennial Eureka north of the Gemini. Both the Gemini and the Centennial Eureka are equipped with steam-hoist, are being systematically opened by shafts and levels, yield some good ore, and promise to become valuable properties with development.

The Mammoth lies 1½ miles south of the Eureka Hill group. Its ore chimney is of mammoth proportions and has yielded, first and last, more than \$1,000,000. The base of the ore is copper, and it carries a larger proportion of gold than the ordinary lead-silver mines of Utah. The ores vary greatly, both in quality and character, in different parts of the extensive workings and on different levels. The workings have reached a depth of 750 feet and expose immense bodies of low-grade ore. The treatment of this ore has been a difficult problem. Various processes have been tried and abandoned. At present, and for a year past, the ores have been selected and graded to about \$60 a ton and shipped to the Argo Smelting Works near Denver, at the rate of 300 tons a month. The company paid \$20,000 in dividends the past year.

The Northern Spy milled 900 tons of ore during the past year, and shipped 100 tons. Operations were suspended most of the season pending negotiations for a sale of the property. Worked in a moderate, careful way, the Northern Spy has paid for a 10-stamp chloridizing mill, \$30,000 in dividends, \$32,000 for contiguous ground, and exposed ready for stoping a large reserve of ore.

The Tintic Iron Company shipped about 10,500 tons of iron ore to the smelters for fluxing purposes the past year, worth at the smelters about \$50,000.

A score of mines not mentioned here are worked in the district in a small way, and send out perhaps an average of 100 tons each every year. Many of these mines have immense outerops, nearly covering the full surface area. The ore is found in bunches and chimneys, which will doubtless at greater depth concentrate in paying bodies. All of the Tintic mines which have been extensively exploited are large and profitable producers, and this should encourage a freer application of means and more energetic work in the opening and development of such others as promise similar results.

Ore similar to those of the Mammoth, and also lead ores, are found 50 miles westward from Tintic wherever the surface of the desert is broken, but existing conditions appear to be unfavorable to the profitable working of the mines in that locality.

Summit County.—Uintah district lies eastward of the dividing ridge at the head of the Cottonwoods, and contains all the mines of Summit County. A spur from the Wasatch in this vicinity, striking eastward and then northward, forms the dividing line between Summit, Wasatch, and Utah counties, and also between Uintah, Snake Creek, and Blue Ledge districts, the latter in Wasatch County, Snake Creek in Utah County. Nothing of any consequence is being done in Blue Ledge district, although mineral indications and claims are plentiful, and they have been the scene of active and extensive operations. The more important of these have been suspended pending the excavation of a drain tunnel, abundance of water having exhausted the operators. The driving of such a tunnel, while a necessity to the mines of Uintah district, would be the making of Blue Ledge district. In Snake Creek district, about 7 miles south of Park City, a property known as the Southern Tier is being opened up by a series of adits. The locality is broken, and the workings are supposed not to have penetrated the regular solid formation. Still \$10,000 worth of ore was taken out the past season, enough to pay for the work of development, with very little stoping. The ore is 50 per cent. lead, and carries 180 ounces silver to the ton. Other locations have been made in the vicinity, but the owners are apparently awaiting the results of the Southern Tier's exploitations.

Utah district is the part of this mining field which the contour of the mountains throws into Summit County. Park City, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, connecting with Salt Lake City by rail, is the mining town of the district. The Mackintosh sampling mill is near the depot. The Crescent concentrating and sampling mill and smelter, and the Marsac (Daly) 30-stamp chloridizing mill are in the town, while the Ontario 50-stamp chloridizing mill stands at the head of the main street. The Ontario mine is a mile and a half up Ontario Gulch to the right from the mill. The Ontario vein for 4,500 feet on its course is owned by the Ontario Silver Mining Company, for 1,500 feet next westward by the Daly Mining Company. The next 2,800 feet, going westward, is owned by men interested in these two companies. Here the Anchor Mining Company takes it for 6,300. The latter company put a shaft down 600 feet near the east end of its property, which cross-cut a fine vein of ore, supposed to be the same as the Ontario, or a parallel vein of similar strength and quality, just below the fifth level. Drifts from the fourth and sixth levels also disclosed the vein, where, from its general dip, it should be. From the Ontario westward the ground rises in altitude so that the sixth Ontario level is the Daly eighth and the Anchor seventeenth.

The anchor is now driving a drain tunnel from the confluence of Sawmill and Webster Walker gulches, 6,600 feet distant, to strike its twelfth level. The tunnel has a 4-foot cap, a 5-foot sill, is 7 feet high in the clear, with drain 20 by 24 inches, and will

be completed this year at a cost of \$150,000 to the Anchor Company. The Ontario sixth-level drain tunnel, if extended through the intervening ground, will strike the Anchor seventeenth level, and an Ontario fifteenth-level drain tunnel begun in the summer of 1888, starting from Blue Ledge district, would, if extended so far—nearly 5 miles—take the Anchor water to the twenty-seventh level. If the Anchor shaft has the Ontario or an equivalent parallel vein, then the vein is about 9,000 feet long; and if it extends through the Anchor ground, it is 3 miles long. There is good reason to suppose that it continues through to the Cottonwood mines, and that it strikes eastward from the Ontario through Blue Ledge District, about 2 miles, making in all 6 or 7 miles in length, throughout which, with intervals of barren ground, of course, it may reasonably be expected that this vein will be found to be fertile.

What this vein is in strength and quality of ore has been shown by the operations of the Ontario and the Daly. There are more than 20 miles of openings in the Ontario. About 130,000 cubic yards have been stopeed out. The plant of mine and mill cost \$2,570,000; over four hundred men are given employment year after year at an average wage of \$100 each per month.

The total output of the mine to the end of the past year is, in round numbers, \$19,300,000, rating silver at its commercial value. Its monthly dividends are 139, aggregating \$8,825,000. Rating the silver at its coining value would increase the output to \$23,000,000 and the dividends to \$12,525,000. This difference represents the loss to a single silver-mining company consequent upon the depreciation of silver by inimical legislation. On the 4,500 feet of vein there are three shafts, Nos. 1 and 2, in Ontario Gulch; No. 3, 1,100 feet further west. The latter, through which 28,500 tons of ore were raised the past year, has rested for three years past on the tenth level. About 37,000 tons of ore were extracted in 1887, altogether, from which the company realized in gross and in round numbers \$1,860,000, and paid \$900,000 in dividends. Shaft No. 2 has recently been sunk to the twelfth level. The sixth-level drain tunnel three years ago ran 6,300 gallons a minute, of which 2,400 were lifted from the levels below the sixth by the pumps. Now the tunnel runs 5,900 gallons per minute, and the amount raised from the levels below is 2,056 gallons. This drain tunnel has been extended to a connection with the Daly workings, which it drains to the eighth level, that mine being higher than the Ontario. Many of the levels of the two mines have been run together, the respective shafts being 3,300 feet apart.

The Daly began to mill and sell ores in 1885. Its output to the end of 1887 is about \$2,100,000; dividends paid, \$375,000. The mine is well equipped and the company own the Marsac mill. Both companies find it to their advantage to sell to the smelters their lead ores—about 22 per cent. of the whole—as they thereby increase their reducing capacity, and perhaps get a little more for their ore than they could otherwise obtain.

Many locations in the vicinity of this vein, on each side, and west of the Anchor, have been grouped, patented, titles settled and improvements begun, in the belief that the ground for a mile or two in width between Ontario Gulch and the Cottonwood mines offers inducements to the most thorough prospecting. Among the more prominent of these groups is the Massachusetts, comprising twenty locations, a mile west of the original Ontario location, well equipped, the workings already 500 feet deep, shaft and levels, and being extended with encouraging indications. The Putnam group lies south of the Daly, adjoining, and is 600 feet wide by a mile long, mainly patented. The Morgan group, also contiguous to the Daly, is in litigation. The West Ontario Consolidated comprises 121 acres of patented ground and extends 4,700 feet along the mineral belt. A shaft has been put down 300 feet and levels started. The vein is regular and strong, and rich ore is found. The Pioneer and Jupiter groups, James M. Knelley's group, Smith Ethenger's, and the West End property cover the belt from the Anchor over and down into Big Cottonwood Creek. More or less prospecting has been done on all of them, and the indications are encouraging. The Dolberg group of five claims lies on the hill above and west of the Daly. All this ground is being got into shape for extensive workings.

The Sampson property lies immediately east of Pinon Hill, on a line west with the Ontario and Massachusetts, the Daly and Anchor having diverged to the southwest. The Sampson is at the head of Webster & Walker Gulch, much higher in altitude than the Massachusetts. The vein is in limestone, 15 feet thick, and strikes through Pinon Hill southwesterly a mile or so, the Sampson, the Crescent, the Boss, and the Apex each owning a part of it. The ore averages 30 per cent. lead, \$1.25 in gold, and 60 ounces silver per ton. About 400 tons were shipped the past year by the Sampson company, but the energies of the company have recently been devoted to connecting the workings with a long drain tunnel at a depth of 520 feet. This is now done and the output will be largely increased. The Boss, taking the vein next west, has a shaft and an adit on the vein.

In the year ended with October the Crescent company sold 1,856 tons of first-class ore and 3,950 tons of concentrates for \$150,992. Against this ore is charged a total expense of \$114,865, about \$19 a ton, \$6 of which is on account of concentration.

The 3,950 tons of concentrates represent upwards of 20,000 tons of crude ore. The concentrating mill in Park City is connected with the mine by tramway, which rises 2,000 feet in 5 miles. The property comprises 90 acres, the ore occurring in a channel 20 rods wide and a quarter of a mile long, falling off to the northwest with the face of the hill and about 100 feet below the surface. This ore sheet crops out in the eastern face of Pinion Hill, which is a ledge in its abruptness about 400 feet high, and thin veins or fissures occasionally come to the surface from the ore body on the northwestern slope of Pinion Hill. Probably 80,000 tons of ore have been extracted and sold, realizing to mine and smelter \$1,200,000, \$15 per ton, and many thousands of tons of concentrating ore yet remain in the mine and on the various dumps. Dividends amounting to \$210,000 have been paid. The Sampson vein cuts across the head of the property, and is reached at a depth of 400 or 500 feet by a 1,700-foot tunnel from the northwest. Upon this vein, at the inner end of the tunnel, machinery has been placed and a shaft is being put down.

The Apex is a companion property to the Crescent, lying south and contiguous, comprising about twenty locations, and covering a part of the blanket ore-bearing formation of the Crescent. Large bodies of low grade ore have been exposed by the extensive workings. About 400 tons were marketed the past year, realizing \$20,000. This ore is from the Sampson vein, which is cut at a considerable depth by a tunnel from the side of the hill facing Thayne's Cañon. Nearly a mile of the Sampson vein is being opened by these three or four companies. So far the ore has been scattered and bunchy, but it is expected to make larger bodies at greater depths. There are, besides the properties mentioned, a hundred promising prospects scattered all over these hills from the Cottonwoods to Provo River, and from Deer Valley nearly to Midway, a district containing 50 square miles. The country is wet and the drift heavy, making the development of prospects into paying mines slow work. Very little capital has ever gone into the district. It has had to depend upon its output for the means of increasing its output. Yet it may be truly said that there is no district in the entire mining section which offers greater inducements to capital to engage in mining than this. The total shipments of ore from Summit County for 1887 were 20,600 tons; 50,063 tons were milled by the Ontario and Daly companies, making the output of the county for the year 70,663 tons.

Salt Lake County.—The mines of Salt Lake County are at Bingham Cañon and on the Cottonwoods, both connected with the Jordan smelters and with Salt Lake City by rail and tramway. About 1,200 tons of ore came out of Little Cottonwood the past year, contributed by a score of mines, the leading shippers being the City Rock, the Job Lawrence, the Albion, and the Golconda. Prospecting for new ore bodies in the depths of the New Emma, the Flagstaff, and the Eclipse have been kept up the past year as for several previous years. These are all on the formation of dolomitic lime 250 feet thick and pitching into the mountain at an angle of 45 degrees, which strikes across the heads of the Cottonwoods from American Fork to Mill Creek, 5 or 6 miles, and which, located under various names, has turned out eight or ten million dollars. The Eclipse is on the Big Cottonwood side of the divide, and comprises everything between the Flagstaff and the Reed and Benson. It has a fine plant, protected from snowslides, and shaft down 600 feet, with levels connecting with the Flagstaff levels toward the east and reaching out toward the Reed and Benson on the west. Nearly \$300,000 have been expended by this company in the acquirement of title, the provision of plant, and in sinking and drifting, and this is an example of what is going on east and west of the Emma belt and above and below on the steep slopes of the mountains.

Crossing into Big Cottonwood, the Maxfield, a location on the Emma belt, is the only mine of importance about which there is much activity at present. The company completed a long tunnel in September last, connecting with the workings from the surface at a considerable depth, draining off the water and otherwise facilitating the working of the mine. About 500 tons of ore, bringing the company \$50 to \$60 per ton, was shipped the last quarter of the year. The Silver Mountain, the Kessler, and the Reed and Benson are prominent mines of Big Cottonwood, and there are a hundred others of more or less promise.

About 28,660 tons of ore were shipped from Bingham the past year. In the earlier years of the district the output largely exceeded this, but when the oxidized ores of the surface had been mainly used up, the output fell to a point much below what it is at present, and for the past few years it has steadily increased. The great ore channel of the district strikes northeasterly from the summit of the range (Oquirrh) about 3 miles, to the valley crossing Upper Bingham, Bear, Yosemite, and Copper Gulches. Below Bear Gulch its course is cut off from the range by Bingham Cañon, the exposure is to the south, and the ground is comparatively dry. The Brooklyn, the Yosemite, the Yosemite No. 2, the Miner's Dream, the Wasatch, and the Lead mines are on this part of the great ledge or zone.

The Brooklyn comprises several locations adjoining the old Telegraph on the northeast. The hoisting works and concentrating mill are in the Yosemite Gulch, 300 or

400 feet lower than the divide between it and Bear Gulch. The main incline is on the quartzite foot-wall, and pitches northwesterly at an angle of 45 degrees. Thirteen levels have been opened along the foot-wall, aggregating in length about 3 miles. The ore makes in pipes and chimneys 100 to 150 feet along the course of the ledge, and from 2 to 12 and 20 feet thick. These chimneys or pipes go down with slight change on the whole either in dimensions or character of contents. The ores are galena, carbonates, and sulphates, 60 per cent. requiring concentration to bring it to a shipping grade, to wit, 10 ounces silver and 50 per cent. lead. Concentration is by jigs and tables, and costs 75 cents to \$1 per ton. Three hundred to five hundred tons are shipped per month by the Brooklyn, and have been the past four years. The vein is regular and well defined on the foot-wall side. The hanging wall, a lime shale, is much less easily located, and is believed to be 400 or 500 feet from the foot-wall.

The formation is complicated by the existence of the Yosemite, comprising several locations, on a vein very like the Brooklyn, parallel, pitching perhaps 20 per cent. less, and 400 to 500 feet toward the hanging country, on which the workings are extensive both in depth and lineally, although less extensive than the workings of the Brooklyn. The Yosemite is reputed to have produced a million and a half. The works are in Yosemite Gulch, the concentrating mill 3 miles below, in Butterfield Cañon. The ground rises each way from Yosemite Gulch, and a great deal of it is still unexploited. Water was struck in the working incline on the sixth level, and the ore became pyritous, but down near the eighth level it is changing to galena carrying 16 ounces and upward of silver. The Brooklyn also struck water in one of its ore pipes on the twelfth level, but the lean iron pyrites which came in therewith is giving place to galena between the thirteenth and fourteenth levels.

In Copper Gulch, half a mile farther east, and 200 or 300 feet lower, these two veins are worked as the Lead and the Yosemite No. 2, and as the Wasatch and the Miner's Dream, respectively. They present the same characteristics and yield the same kind and quality of ores as the Yosemite and Brooklyn. A tramway 4 or 5 miles long, belonging to the Lead, conveys the ores by gravity to the Lead concentrating mill on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, in Lower Bingham. The workings of the Lead are 700 feet deep at present, with the exception of the Brooklyn workings, the deepest in the district. That at this depth they have a larger and better body of ore than ever is encouraging for the whole district. The Lead shipped at the rate of 300 or 400 tons per month the past year, and could largely increase this rate of output if it were desirable. The Wasatch and Miner's Dream are opened by incline to a depth of 600 feet, the Yosemite No. 2 by adit and incline from the adit. Although shipping some ore they are not regarded as having really reached as yet the producing stage.

West of the Brooklyn and the Yosemite, in the old Telegraph, in Bear Gulch, where the exposure is to the northward, these two veins, if such they are, seem to have become one. The clean marketable ore on the property, which is a consolidation of twenty-one locations, reaches in places a depth of nearly 200 feet, and the lean iron pyrites, upon which the oxidized ores bottomed, at the level of the bed of the gulch—here and above the true water level—is estimated at 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons. Out of the ridges bordering Bear Gulch 60,000 to 70,000 tons of oxidized ores, which sold for \$1,500,000, were taken. Still west of the old Telegraph, in the Spanish, the mineralized zone is 600 feet wide, the ore making in pipes and kidneys of all shapes and dimensions, but with a certain regularity of strike and dip. On the surface there was a vast body of oxidized ores.

The Jordan lies next west. At its intersection with the South Galena the oxidized ores of the surface worked out a hundred thousand tons, worth two million, and there now lies in the same vicinity a million tons of \$20 quartz, in which gold and silver are so combined that no way has yet been found to work it without a loss of most of one or the other metal. Four hundred thousand tons of similar material, bearing \$8 and upwards per ton in gold and about the same in silver, constitute a hillside above the bed of Carr Fork on the Stewart property, half or three-fourths of a mile north of the Jordan, believed by competent geologists to be part of the same deposit. On all this upper part of the mineral belt the snow-fall is heavy, it melts slowly, sinking instead of running off, and the ground appears to be full of water clear up to the surface drainage. At all events the surface drainage is the line of division between oxidized and base ores. The Jordan, the Spanish, and the old Telegraph were paralyzed by the exhaustion of their oxidized ores, but as methods have improved work has been resumed, and their output is yearly increasing, shipments comprising remnants of surface carbonates, generally requiring concentration, and galena more or less mixed with iron pyrites, which has to be roasted and in much of it the pyrites dressed out. All these mines have concentrating mills, in which, by a careful adjustment of jigs, screens, and tables, determined or regulated by experimenting, galena and iron pyrites are obtained as separate products, cheaply and without great loss. The latter generally carries a fair proportion of the silver and has a value as fluxing material.

As has been stated, the deepest workings in the Brooklyn and the Yosemite seem to

indicate that the pyritic zone is less than 200 feet thick, galena predominating below, a galena twice as rich in matter as the surface carbonates and sulphates. If this prove true it will lead to deeper workings on the upper part of the point, where the ores appear to be in practically unlimited quantity. But if the pyrites persist to go deep the future of the district must mainly depend upon the utilization, in some manner, of low-grade pyritous ores. To accomplish this, cheap and perfect ore dressing, saving of all of the valuable contents, cheaper transportation, cheaper fuel, and cheaper labor than are available at present are indispensable conditions.

There are many productive and valuable mines in the district aside from those mentioned, not on or even near the principal ore channel. Such are the Lucky Boy, the Silver Shield, the Live Pine, the Last Chance, the Nast, the Saturn, the Aladdin, the Alameda, the Dixon, the Winamuck, and ten times as many more.

They seem, in general, to be improving both in product and promise. None of them have been explored to any depth below water-level. Most of them are worked by lessees, depending upon the product for development and even for plant, and are necessarily worked with the greatest care and economy. Could this district—and this is equally true of all our mining districts—command means by assessment to outfit and open the mines systematically, as the Comstock mines could and did for twenty years, Utah mining would enter upon a new era, and our output would be doubled twice over. Miners' wages in Bingham are \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. Lumber costs \$26 per M, round timber 10 cents per running foot, coal \$10 a ton. Salt Lake County's total output of ore for 1887 was 30,384 tons.

Tooele County.—Shipments of ore from Tooele County for 1887, inclusive of about 130 tons run through the Paseoe smelter and 450 tons from the Bolter Springs Station on the Salt Lake and Western Railway, were 7,850 tons. The mineral belt at Stockton strikes southerly along the foot-hills of the western slope of the Oquirrh range, a little diagonally with the range itself, throwing it up toward the summit further south, as at Dry Cañon, Ophir, and east of Bolter Springs Station. The belt is a mile or more in width. There are two systems of veins at Stockton, one striking east and west, in which the main ore bodies strike, the other north and south, thinner, less persistent, and apparently feeders. The formation is quartzite and lime, underlaid by syenite. Granitic porphyry dikes cross and disturb the veins. The gangue is oxide of iron, quartz, spath, and clay. The ore is galena and carbonates, free from base metals and very desirable as a flux for drier ores. The ore makes in well-defined pipes, or chimneys, of which there may be five or six in the course of 1,000 linear feet. The water-level is 700 or 800 feet below the surface. None of the mines appear to have gone below it, there being no necessity for it as yet.

At present the Honerine is the leading mine. A description of the Honerine will give a fair idea of mining in the district. It is held to be a bedded vein in magnesian limestone, crossed by dikes of porphyry and a series of fine fissure veins. It is equipped with steam hoist, and is opened to the water-level, about 800 feet, by working inclines and levels 100 feet apart. Only 3 per cent. of the ore is shipped as milled, which runs 64 per cent. lead and 34 ounces silver per ton, with a little gold; 97 tons out of 100 are run through jigs at a cost of \$1 per ton, and dressed down to 26 tons of concentrates, which contain 53 per cent. lead, 23 ounces silver, and \$1 in gold. The mine has 20,000 tons in reserve, and a promise of ten times as much more in new ground being opened by a tunnel 3,000 feet in length; thirty-seven men are employed, at a per diem wage of \$2.50 to \$3. Lumber costs \$28 per thousand, round timber 5 cents per running foot, and wood from \$4 to \$5.50 per cord. Shipments from the Honerine have run between 300 and 400 tons per month the past four years, and dividends amounting to \$125,000 have been paid, \$37,500 of which was declared in 1887.

Several incorporated companies and sundry individual miners are working and developing more or less promising properties, and the business and its returns are steadily increasing. There is a smelter on Rush Lake, 2 miles from the mines, for some years idle, recently rejuvenated and getting into operation again. One reaches the district via the Utah and Nevada Railway, which turns the Oquirrh range on the shore of Great Salt Lake. The railway terminates on the north side of a sharp ridge which is thrown clear across the valley about 10 miles south of Great Salt Lake. At Dry Cañon and Ophir there is new and increasing life and activity. The Gem, at Ophir, is being opened by incline and tunnel to a depth of 700 feet. The ledge is a contact between lime-stone and slate shale about 12 feet thick, fed by a series of stringers coming in from the foot-wall country. The ore makes in pipes, and can be selected to a very high grade.

The Consolidated Mining Company are opening the Grayrock and Antelope by shaft and tunnel to a depth of 600 feet. They have large bodies of ore ready for stoping, much of which requires concentrating to bring it to a shipping grade. The Brim brothers and others are taking out ore in a small way on Lion Hill. These districts were very lively fifteen years ago, but were abandoned for fields which appeared to offer greater inducements as soon as the surface had been skimmed. In-

provement in methods, processes, and appliances since that time, giving value to ore then worthless, is fast recalling attention to this section. It is very convenient to market, and will certainly be the scene of increasing activity in the future. New mines are being opened a few miles northeast of Bolter Springs Station, on the Salt Lake and Western Railway, about 12 miles north of Eureka. An adit at one place discloses a ledge of 33 per cent. lead ore more than 20 feet wide. The outcrop of the ledge is iron ore. The ore carries but little silver, although it improves in that respect with depth, and there is here the promise of a new district. Mining on the slopes of the Oquirrh from Stockton and Bingham to Tintic is in a healthy state, the area is broadening, more money is being expended in improvements, and the output increases in quality as well as in quantity from year to year.

Washington County.—The zone of silver-bearing sandstone which crops out in the Silver Reef in Washington County is from 10 to 100 feet thick; it conforms to the stratification, dips 15 or 20 degrees from the horizontal, is overlaid by clay shale and red sandstone and underlaid by white sandstone. Within this zone the pay rock occurs in well-marked bodies or shoots, usually small in dimensions, but sometimes extending from 60 to 200 feet on the strike, and from 100 to 300 feet on the dip of the formation. These bodies or shoots may be separated by barren ground; oftener they are connected by irregular stringers of pay-rock. With the exception of where it is associated with the silicified remains of organic matter—reeds, rushes, trunks, and limbs of trees—the pay-rock is plain sandstone, undistinguishable by the eye from the ordinary material of the reef. The silver is mainly in the form of chloride, and the rock contains on the average 20 ounces per ton, 80 per cent. of which is obtained by wet crushing and pan amalgamation with salt and bluestone. It is easily crushed, a 5-stamp mill reducing 30 to 40 tons in twenty-four hours. Total cost of mining and milling is less than \$15 a ton, perhaps as low as \$13 per ton; the Christy and the Stormont companies, which divide between them the best of the ground so far as known, have, with 15 stamps and pans in proportion, taken out 5,000,000 ounces of fine silver in the past ten years. The Stormont closed its mill about the 1st of January, 1887, and in July suspended operations. The mill is now leased and run on custom ores. The Stormont workings have not penetrated so far in depth as the Christy workings, which are both north and south of the Stormont on the same zone. The Stormont property, so fertile above, can therefore hardly be exhausted. With 1887 the Christy completed an almost continuous run of ten years. Its property is worked the deepest of any in the district, and shows no signs of exhaustion. The company mines and mills 10,000 to 12,000 tons of rock each year. The output of the district for 1887 was 221,728 ounces of fine silver, most of which was the product of the Christy mill.

TOTAL ORE PRODUCT FOR 1887.

The total output for the year by counties is as follows, to wit:

	Tons.
Beaver County	5,369
Juab County	22,900
Suunit County	70,663
Salt Lake County	20,384
Tooele County	7,850
Washington County	12,000

Total 149,166

This is exclusive of about 10,500 tons of Tintic iron ore. As near as can be made out this ore was reduced as follows:

	Tons.
Ontario and Daly mills	50,000
Christy mill	12,000
Northern Spy mill	900
Salt Lake smelters	65,500

Total 128,400

The remainder, 20,766 tons, was shipped out of the Territory for reduction, and this does not sum up all that was so shipped into 7,805 tons, since there were shipped abroad 28,571 tons. The 7,805 tons must probably be added to the product of the counties, as above stated, making the total ore product 156,971 tons.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends paid in 1887 amount to \$1,257,500, to wit: Ontario, \$900,000; Daly, \$300,000; Honerine, \$37,500; Mammoth, \$20,000. The profits of mines worked by

individuals or close corporations and of smelters connected with foreign corporations there is no means of ascertaining. The New York Engineering and Mining Journal reports \$25,000 in dividends paid by the Brooklyn in 1887, which, if true, must be added to the above.

COST OF EXTRACTION AND REDUCTION.

Cost of mining and reduction varies greatly with circumstances. At the Ontario it is something less than \$30 per ton; at the Daly it is given at \$26; at the Horn Silver in 1883-'84 it was about \$26. These figures include all cost for the year, maintenance of plant, dead work, incidental expenses, but not, of course, original cost of plant and opening of the mine. At Silver Reef cost of mining and milling is \$13 to \$15. At the Crescent the past year the ores are charged \$19 per ton for shipping ores, \$5 of which is on account of concentration. The mass of low-grade ores—probably three-fourths of them—require concentration. Many of them have to be roasted, the lumps in out-door heaps, the fine in reverberatory or revolving roasters. To the charge against the Crescent ores must be added \$10 or \$12 per ton for transportation to smelters and smelting. The figures given are the cost figures of mines varying widely as to location, natural conditions, as dimensions of vein or ore bodies, water, distance from market, etc., grade and nature of ores, appliances and processes of reduction. But doubtless \$30 per ton amply covers cost of extraction and reduction of all Utah ores.

SAMPLING.

There are ten sampling mills in the Territory; one at the Horn Silver, one in Mr. Campbell's mill at Milford, two at Park City, four at Sandy and vicinity, two in Salt Lake City. Together they sampled the past year about 87,000 tons of ore. Ordinarily only the fifth or tenth sack of a lot of ore is sampled, and the cost is \$1 per ton for the whole of it. Where the whole is sampled the charge is \$4 a ton. The sampler crushes the ore to the size of peas, thoroughly mixes, and sends sealed packages to the assayers, upon whose certificates it is bought and sold.

SMELTING.

In the Jordan Valley, 6 to 12 miles south of Salt Lake City, on the railroads, are the Utah smelters, four or five different concerns, comprising about a dozen stacks. Those in blast at present are the Germania, three stacks, three revolving roasters, and one large reverberatory; the Hananer, three stacks, with crushing and roasting facilities, run by water power; the Mingo, four stacks and five reverberatories, the three plants being valued at \$400,000. Together they run six or seven stacks pretty steadily, employing about 270 men at an average wage of \$65 each per month. During the past year they smelted 65,500 tons of silver-lead ores and 34,000 tons of fluxing materials, consuming 27,000 tons of fuel, and running out 13,500 tons of lead bullion, worth, in Salt Lake—lead, an average for the year of \$50 a ton, and silver 94 cents an ounce, \$178 per ton—\$2,403,000. The items of cost were:

Article.	Tons.	Cost per ton.	Total value.
Iron ore	9,513	\$4.50	\$42,809
Limestone.....	24,950	1.75	43,608
Scrap-iron	60	6.00	360
Colorado coke.....	15,728	13.00	204,464
Charcoal	1,680	13.00	21,840
Coal	7,563	5.00	37,815
Coal-slack	1,374	3.00	4,122
Wood (cords).....	800	4.00	3,200
Labor, 270 hands, \$65 per month.....			212,521
Total			570,739

About \$8.70 per ton of ore smelted \$5.70 per ton of all the material smelted. If their purchase of ores run with their reduction—they paid for silver ores \$1,768,500—they paid an average of \$27 a ton, and realized about \$37 a ton, \$10 for the lead and \$27 for the silver, Salt Lake prices. Their outlay for ores, fluxing materials, fuel and labor sums up \$2,339,239, leaving a profit of \$6,761 in cash, besides a possible increase of stock and something considerable in furnace matte. The total transportation in connection with their business may be fairly estimated as 140,000 tons an average distance of 300 miles.

CONCLUSION.

Mining in Utah appears to be in a healthy and growing condition. The southern mines are not as productive as formerly, just at present, but the northern districts are more productive. Work is being resumed in some districts once practically abandoned. Mines are being discovered and opened outside of organized districts, and new railroads projected to give our western mines an outlet. More money than formerly is being expended in prospecting and development. From the strength of prices of metals an increase in the value of our output may reasonably be expected, at the same time that its increase in amount is certain. Our mining field offers solid inducements to skill and enterprise backed by money. With these there can be no doubt that our mineral output might be doubled within two or three years.

The mineral product of the Territory for the calendar year of 1887, carefully prepared from reliable sources by Mr. J. E. Dooley, manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank of Salt Lake City, is herewith given.

	Copper.	Lead refined.	Lead unrefined.	Silver in bars.	Silver in bullion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
Germania Lead Works.	Pounds. 302,800	Pounds. 2,500,000	Pounds. 7,215,616	Ounces. 110,815	Ounces. 420,067	222	2,571
Hanauer Smelter.	-----	-----	12,064,900	-----	843,437	-----	2,050
Mingo Furnace Company.	-----	-----	5,215,310	-----	278,265	-----	993
Daly Mining Company.	-----	-----	1,565,600	713,337	292,422	451	331
Ontario Silver Mining Company.	-----	-----	4,029,200	1,055,468	913,200	-----	927
Silver Reef District.	-----	-----	-----	221,728	-----	-----	-----
Other mines and placers	-----	-----	-----	11,116	-----	-----	167
Net product bars and base bullion.	302,800	2,500,000	30,089,728	2,112,464	2,747,391	673	7,039
Contents ore shipped.	-----	-----	13,941,950	-----	1,091,596	-----	3,079
Contents ore and matte shipped.	2,188,520	-----	1,647,285	-----	210,286	-----	596
Totals.	2,491,320	2,500,000	45,678,961	2,112,464	4,049,273	673	10,714

RECAPITULATION.

	Quantity.	Value.
Copper, at 5 cents per pound.	pounds.	\$124,566.00
Refined lead, at 4.47 cents per pound.	do.	111,750.00
Unrefined lead, at \$52.40 per ton.	do.	45,678,961
Fine silver, at \$0.97 per ounce.	ounces.	1,196,788.77
Fine gold, at \$20 per ounce.	do.	6,161,737
		5,976,884.89
Total export value.	-----	11,387
		227,740.00
		7,637,729.66

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$10,604,631.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Percent. of total silver product.	Percent. of total gold product.
1877.	Ounces. 4,359,703	Ounces. 17,325	Ounces. 2,102,098	Ounces. 11,035	48.2	63.6
1878.	4,357,328	15,040	2,108,339	10,165	48.3	67.5
1879.	3,835,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7
1880.	3,783,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8
1881.	5,400,101	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.9
1882.	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1883.	4,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80
1884.	5,669,488	5,530	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8
1885.	5,972,689	8,903	3,189,578	7,289	53.4	81.8
1886.	5,918,842	10,377	2,838,263	8,369	47.9	79.1
1887.	6,181,737	11,387	4,049,273	10,714	65.7	94

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including silver and gold necessarily produced in its manufacture, west of the Missouri River.

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, vice-president and general manager, Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion including gold and silver contents.	Per cent. of entire product.
1878	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	18.1
1879	75,349,501	19,234,394	25.5
1880	80,167,936	28,114,564	35
1881	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885	90,181,260	35,731,711	39.6
1886	103,011,761	44,635,655	43.3

The above statement shows a marked annual increase in the percentage of precious metals produced in the manufacture of base bullion. It demonstrates conclusively that the process of smelting is in the ascendant for the reduction of ores, and that any legislation having for its object the repeal of the present tariff on lead, or the placing of lead ores or products on the free list, or other causes tending to decrease or discourage the production of lead, will produce a corresponding decrease in the gold and silver production west of the Mississippi.

RAILROADS.

The railroad system of Utah as given in my last report was as follows:

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge 4 feet 8 inches.	Gauge 3 feet.
Union Pacific:				
Main line in Utah.....	Ogden	Wyoming line	73	.....
Utah Central.....	do	Frisco	280	.....
Salt Lake and Western.....	Lehi	Silver City	57	.....
Echo and Park City.....	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Nevada.....	Salt Lake City	Terminus	37	.....
Utah and Northern*.....	Ogden	Idaho line	76	.....
Utah and Eastern.....	Coalville	Park City	27	.....
			441	140
Total Union Pacific.....				
Denver and Rio Grande Western:				
Main line in Utah.....	Colorado line	Ogden .....	.....	310 ¹⁵ / ₁₆
Bingham Branch.....	Bingham Junction	Bingham	16 ³ / ₄	.....
Little Cottonwood.....	do	Alta	18 ¹ / ₂	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	Pleasant Valley Junction	Coal mines	17 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	.....
Coal mines.....			6 ¹ / ₂	.....
			368	.....
Total Denver and Rio Grande Western.....				
Central Pacific in Utah.....	Ogden	Nevada line	157	.....
San Pete Valley	Nephi	Chester	34	.....
Grand total			598	542

* Total length Ogden to Silver Bow, 410 miles.

To which must be added the mileage of two new local roads of importance, the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas and the Salt Lake and Eastern.

At present the mileage of the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway, including switches, side tracks, and spurs, is about 20 miles; in course of construction, 2 miles; contemplated extensions, 4 miles. Construction on the Salt Lake and Eastern has but recently begun. Its mileage is about 8 miles; in course of construction, 24 miles; contemplated extension, 30 miles.

Of these two comparatively new roads it may be truthfully said that they are destined to be, and now are, two of the most important factors in marking a new era in the commercial growth both of Salt Lake and Summit Counties.

The Salt Lake and Eastern fills a long-felt want in furnishing a direct line between this valley and the country east. Park City is a natural ally of Salt Lake. Geographically she is more favorably located to Salt Lake than to any of the other larger towns of the Territory. But this is by no means all. Her base of supplies is here. She is dependent upon this and Weber Valleys for her vast supply of salt for refin' and milling purposes. Her merchandise, her flour, her fruits and vegetables are, in large part, shipped from here.

Add to this the fact that the two counties are closely drawn together, it is but proper to state that this new and direct alliance by rail of the capital city and the Territory's most important mining camp is a most opportune and necessary step.

The only wonder is that enterprise has not given it an earlier recognition, as this step has certainly been feasible for a number of years.

The Salt Lake and Fort Douglas is important in the sense of helping to develop the country in that it is opening up the vast sandstone quarries east of the city and in furnishing an easy and expeditious transit from the suburban districts and military posts into the city.

THE INDIANS OF UTAH.

Being without reports from the agencies located in this Territory, it is difficult to give more than a general treatment of this subject. I believe there are some 2,000 to 2,200 Indians in Utah altogether, the greater number of whom are at the Uintah and Ouray Agencies on the eastern boundary of the Territory. The remainder exist partly in roving bands and partly in the settlements they have made for themselves at different places. There are three such communities where the Indians, by abjuring their tribal relations, have taken up the lands permitted them by law and have done much to improve them and their own condition. These Indian towns are at Deep Creek, Thistle Valley, and at Washakie, near Bear River. At the latter place they have a school, store, decent houses, and some comforts. The roving bands acknowledge some one or other of the well-known chiefs; those in the northern part of the Territory being chiefly Shoshones, and those to the south Piutes. There is not the slightest sign of hostility on the part of the Indians away from the reservations, those who rove being unambitious and without spirit, while as to those who gather in their farming villages all their paths are peace.

LABOR SUPPLY AND WAGES.

The past year has been an active and busy one throughout the Territory. Extensive building has been going on in Salt Lake and Ogden cities, while in the other cities and towns healthy growth and improve-

ments are marked. Labor has been in demand and fully employed, commanding wages as follows:

		Wages.	Remarks.
Carpenters.....	per day.....	\$3.50	In strong demand; could employ more.
Joiners.....	do.....	3.50 to 4.50	Do.
Wood-working machinists.....	do.....	3.50	Scarce.
Wood-turners.....	do.....	3.50	Do.
Steam-fitters and plumbers.....	do.....	4.00 to 4.50	Do.
Masons and brick-layers.....	do.....	4.00 to 4.50	Stiff; fully employed in good weather.
Engineers (stationary).....	do.....	3.00	
Stone-cutters.....	do.....	4.00 to 4.50	In good demand.
Blacksmiths and shoers:			
In town.....	do.....	3.00 to 3.50	In good supply; no surplus.
In camp.....	do.....	4.00	Do.
Plasterers.....	do.....	3.00 to 3.50	Fully employed.
Slaughterers.....	per month.....	60.00 to 90.00	All employed; no surplus.
Tailors.....	per week.....	15.00 to 20.00	Scarce.
Bakers.....	per month.....	45.00 to 50.00	
Miners.....	per day.....	3.50 to 4.00	Well employed.
Laborers.....	do.....	1.75 to 2.00	Fully employed.
Masons' tenders.....	do.....	2.00	Do.
Farm hands.....	per month.....	30.00	With board.
Cattle and sheep herders.....	per month.....	30.00 to 40.00	In good demand.
Cigar-makers.....	per week.....	20.00 to 35.00	
Painters.....	per day.....	3.00 to 4.00	Frequently scarce.

EDUCATION.

The commissioner of schools of the Territory, appointed under section 25 of "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,'" is now collecting information for his annual report in conformity with that law, and so soon as the same can be completed it will be sent to the Department.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The full complement of lands (two townships) granted by the Government for university purposes have been located, as required by law, in the counties of Cache, Juab, Piute, San Pete, Salt Lake, Sevier, Tooele, and Utah. These lands are without water right, and for this reason are of comparatively little value, most of our farming depending upon irrigation, and their future value will depend in a great measure upon the adoption of an improved system of storing water, or the sinking of artesian wells. It would seem, considering the value of these lands, that Congress should supplement its gift and make additional grants for university purposes.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Old capitol building.—I renew my former recommendation for the sale of the Government property at Fillmore, in Millard County, Utah, as it is no longer used for Government purposes.

Penitentiary.—A new building, containing cells, kitchen, bakery, dining-hall, etc., has been completed by the expenditure of the \$50,000 heretofore appropriated for the penitentiary, very much to the relief and improvement of that institution. The necessity is great for the further appropriation of \$100,000, now pending before Congress, as the cells are taxed to double their capacity. A new wall around the building is a necessity, and the present accommodations for the warden and

the guards are wholly insufficient, consisting of an old building which was characterized by the last grand jury as "being unsafe and totally unfit for human habitation."

Government building at Salt Lake City.—The action of the Senate and House of Representatives looking to a suitable appropriation for the erection of a Government building in Salt Lake City is a step in the direction of supplying a long-felt want. Such an appropriation will be an economic expenditure of the public money, and will aid and supplement the movements now being made by our whole people to add to our population and increase our prosperity.

Industrial Home.—The "Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah" has expended the sum of \$10,500 out of the \$40,000 appropriated in its behalf in the purchase of a site in Salt Lake City, and have contracted for a building to cost something over \$20,000, which is now in process of construction.

Deseret University.—An appropriation of \$85,451 was made at the last session of the legislative assembly in aid of the university, to enable it to discharge its obligations incurred in the erection of its building and to complete the same.

Deaf-mute Institute.—An act establishing a Deaf-mute Institute in connection with the Deseret University was passed by the last legislative assembly and approved by the governor and an appropriation of \$20,000 made to erect a building.

Exposition.—The city of Salt Lake, in a communication made to the legislative assembly, tendered to the Territory 10 acres of ground within the city limits, for exposition and fair ground purposes. The generous gift was accepted by the Territory and \$20,000 appropriated to erect permanent buildings. The board of directors of the fair association, with commendable promptness and energy, commenced the erection of a commodious building, and have just closed a highly creditable and successful exposition.

Reform School.—An appropriation was also made by the legislature of the sum of \$75,000, and provision made for the establishment of a reform school for the correction of juvenile offenders, to be located in Weber County. The citizens of Ogden, the county seat of Weber County, with praiseworthy generosity donated a valuable tract of 35 acres as a site for the school, the land being within the limits of the city, and work has begun upon the buildings.

Agricultural College.—To enable the Territory to avail itself of the bounty of the General Government in the encouragement of agriculture and obtain the benefits which will come from an educational institution devoted to the interests of agriculture, an act was passed providing for the establishment and location of an agricultural college in Cache County, and \$25,000 was appropriated to erect the necessary buildings. It is promised and expected that Cache County will not be behind Salt Lake and Weber Counties in a generous encouragement of public institutions, and that the county will provide and donate a farm for the college.

Capitol grounds and building.—A most commanding and beautiful site of 20 acres, situated in the northern part of Salt Lake City, was tendered to the Territory by the city, upon which to erect capitol buildings. The site overlooks the city and valley. The gift was accepted, a board of capitol commissioners appointed, and \$25,000 appropriated for the improvement of the grounds and for the procuring of plans and specifications of the buildings to be erected, the plans and specifications to be submitted to the next legislative assembly.

Asylum for the Insane.—At an expenditure of \$125,000, lands and buildings have been provided at Provo, in Utah County, for the care and treatment of the insane. The present buildings provide accommodations for about ninety patients, and the institution is well and capably managed.

TERRITORIAL BONDS.

To meet the appropriations made for educational and charitable institutions, the Territory for the first time in its history provided for the making of a loan, and authorized the issuing of one hundred and fifty 1,000-dollar bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable in twenty years, but redeemable at any time after ten years. The whole of the issue was taken by Mr. J. E. Dooley, of this city, manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank at a small premium.

THE SITUATION AND UTAH STATEHOOD.

It is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to state that marked and decided changes for the benefit and advancement of the people and the prosperity of the Territory have taken place. To some extent there has been a bridging of the chasm that has separated the Mormon and non-Mormon people since the settlement of this Territory. The Mormon people in some measure have relaxed the old rule of rigorous exclusiveness, which has heretofore kept them separate and entirely apart from their non-Mormon fellow-citizens. They have exhibited a spirit of liberality and enterprise in appropriating moneys for needed charitable and educational institutions. Without having the control, they have united with non-Mormons in public organizations for the protection of and increase of trade ; they have united with them also in the celebration of the national anniversary upon the last two occasions of its observance ; and they have united with them also for the advertising of our advantages and resources as a means of securing new population and capital for their development.

They have, where the power has been in their hands, while retaining control, liberalized the municipal government of this city by giving representation therein to the non-Mormons. They have done likewise in the boards controlling the Asylum for the Insane, the Deseret University, the Reform School, the Agricultural College, and the Territorial fair ; the last legislative assembly enacted liberal laws for cities, enabling them to make loans and issue bonds for sewerage and the obtaining of additional supplies of water. They have provided also for election of aldermen and councilmen by wards in cities.

It is proper to remark that all of the changes noted have occurred since the enactment of the law of Congress of 1887, and taking of the oath prescribed by said law by the Mormon people, and the inauguration by them of the movement to secure the admission of the Territory as a State. It can scarcely be doubted that the impelling inducement moving the Mormon leaders to the better and more liberal policy above indicated, and the object they seek to attain is the admission of Utah as a State. Many well-meaning, honest, and upright non-Mormon citizens, fearing the accomplishment of such purpose, and thereby the intrenching behind the barriers of statehood of the power that has so long dominated here, have withheld their encouragement from these laudable movements.

There can be no fair, unprejudiced, and candid person, Mormon or non-Mormon, but must see and acknowledge the benefits that have already

accrued to the general public by a departure from the old ways. Nor should they fail to perceive the good that the future holds in store for our faithful adherence to our new and wiser course. I have not been of those who feared bad results from good and meritorious actions. Every movement of merit, whatsoever the motive prompting, and from whatsoever source emanating, has received from me hearty encouragement and earnest support.

Yet I am most firmly convinced that there is an irreconcilable political difference, fundamental in character, between the Mormon system and the government established by the United States, and that of necessity an irrepressible conflict will wage until it is settled. I believe it wise, too, and for the best interests of the whole community that that difference should never be lost sight of or concealed from public notice; and that at all suitable times, and upon every proper occasion, efforts should be made to its rightful adjustment. Wisdom, however, dictates that while this conflict is in progress both sides to the controversy should engage in a generous rivalry for the material development of the Territory.

The Mormon people are united in pressing for the admission of Utah as a State into the Union, urging that both as to wealth, material development, and every essential this community is well qualified for statehood. That having ostensibly, by oath and public profession, renounced polygamy, no reasonable objection can be now made against admission.

The non-Mormons, both Democrats and Republicans, are united in opposing the admission of the Territory, while conceding that as to numbers our population is sufficient, and that our resources would justify our assuming the responsibilities of a State government, yet in essentials far more important we are lacking. That the majority of this people have been educated to adhere to a power foreign to the spirit and genius of our institutions. To this despotism they render allegiance and yield obedience; when it commands, though contrary to the law of the land, they obey, as witness the establishment and practice of polygamy; that to admit Utah into the Union of States is to enthronize with sovereignty this power behind the barriers of statehood. That the avowal of a renunciation of polygamy was for the purpose of continuing and permanently establishing the political control of this power. That to admit Utah is to determine that the principles of our republican government shall not apply to all our people and the whole of our territory, but that the best interests and important destinies of at least one of our States is to be intrusted to those who claim to rule not only by right but by power divine.

In considering this matter, of vital interest to this Territory and the whole country, prejudice and passion should have no voice in the discussion. The examination should be calm, dispassionate, and fair, but carefully confined to the subject.

The discussion of the Utah problem has evolved much unprofitable religious disputation which has clouded and obscured the real issue of grave importance. The Mormon people have vehemently protested that a crusade has been and is being made against their religion; that a war has been made upon their people; that the minority has endeavored and is endeavoring to establish its rule and obtain control by appealing to bigotry, prejudice, and hate. From the very nature of the controversy, the difference being fundamental in its character and not susceptible of compromise, the element of religious faith injected into it, the long time and the zeal and earnestness with which the con-

test has been waged, precludes the idea that it could have been conducted through the years without unfairness and misrepresentation upon both sides.

As to the justice of the claims made by the Mormon people as above set forth, as to their treatment by the Government, its officers, and the people of the United States, including their fellow citizens in the minority resident in this Territory, I may be allowed to repeat what I have before had occasion to say :

The unity which is obtained by recognizing the supremacy of one man or set of men, by attributing to him or them a knowledge and power not granted to others derived from superhuman and supreme source and therefore not to be questioned, but must be obeyed, is the establishment of complete absolutism in those holding power, and the most abject and servile slavery in those submitting. It stifles enterprise, prevents progress, is death to prosperity, unites all people not connected with it in antagonism to it. Intelligent freemen will not object, but cheerfully submit, though their ideas may not prevail, in communities of which they are members, so long as they know that they have had an equal chance with their neighbors in asserting themselves. But when this is denied them, and they are conscious, regardless of the merits and worth of their views, that they have no voice, but are buried beneath a power alien to and unrecognized by the government under which they live, it is not surprising that they should rebel against the tyranny which paralyzes manhood and destroys freedom.

The contest which the minority have waged and now urge has not been upon the principle that minorities should control, but that freedom should be established and prevail here as elsewhere in our land ; that no one man or set of men asserting and claiming absolute power as of divine right shall regulate and control the State and all the affairs of the citizens, moral, religious, social, political, commercial, and financial ; that each citizen's weight in public affairs and private enterprise shall alone depend upon merit and capacity.

Submission to the government of God through His priesthood, and the unity it enforces, brought this people to accept, sustain, and uphold polygamy, whether practicing it or not, regardless of the sentiments of the Christian world, and in defiance of the law of the land. This revelation, enforced upon the people as law by the priesthood and accepted of necessity without question by them, attracted the attention of the whole country. Its practice received universal condemnation, provoking the enactment of Federal laws against it, and their enforcement by officials of Federal appointment.

No church organization can obtain and hold political power in this country. It is contrary to the spirit and genius of our free Government.

That I may be understood, let it be known that I have no religious controversy with the Mormon people. I firmly hold to the rightfulness of the constitutional guaranty which the Government has given, that it will always hold the creeds of its citizens as sacred and inviolable as their lives. No attack is made upon, nor is any punishment of, the Mormon religious creed asked for. The wisdom and propriety of putting, not the belief in, but the practice of, polygamy equally by Mormon and non-Mormon, Jew and Gentile, under the ban of the law has passed beyond the pale of profitable discussion. With polygamy out, I make the statement, and challenge successful contradiction that there is no tenet, ceremony, practice, observance, or right inculcated or taught of a religious nature by the Mormon Church that the law has been or is invoked against. The Mormon Church as a religious factor is, under the law, upon the same footing as every other religious body or denomination in the land, with equal rights and privileges—no more, no less—and it should be so left without interference.

I shall not arraign the Mormon people as wanting in comparison with other people in religious devotion, virtue, honesty, sobriety, industry, and the graces and qualities that adorn, beautify, and bless life. Nor will I attempt to detract from the praise or glory that is due, or claimed, for the hardy pioneers who settled and reclaimed this land. Too often, in the past, arguments made upon this line by the defenders of the Mor-

mon system have been made to do duty in concealing and protecting assailable and indefensible positions. Not all the sacrifices of the pioneers, had they been more glorious than history has ever recorded, nor all the virtues of the highest Christian civilization, though this people possessed them all, nor the surrender of the whole people to a willing martyrdom, could justify the despotism of the Mormon political system to a people who have known and appreciate the blessings of a free government.

In the Mormon polity established and governing the people of this Territory since its settlement, the unity of the church and state is perfect and indissoluble. It is based upon the complete and absolute control of a priesthood—wielding a supreme power, exercised and yielded to as emanating immediately from God—in all things secular as well as spiritual. The word of this priesthood is to the Mormon people the command of God, not only in matters of faith and morals, but in all civil, political, and commercial affairs. This priesthood not only rules the church, but governs the state.

A complete and comprehensive system of laws, rules, and regulations, with all needed agents and officers, is provided to direct and prescribe, not alone the spiritual life and moral actions of the Mormon people, but to control them in all their various avocations, public and private. It is passing strange, yet true, that in this land of liberty and free government, for forty years a power more absolute and despotic than any other known to civilization has held sway and dominion over a people whose birth-right is freedom; that here we have had, as it is nowhere else in our land, a union of church and state, the latter subordinate to the former.

This power has demanded and received tribute from high and low, rich and poor. Every trade, business, industrial pursuit, and profession has and must contribute to it. It has exacted from the Mormon people, by way of tithing, millions of money. Its tithing yards and houses are great marts of trade, where the church as an organization is the head and proprietor, and where its faithful servants in charge find place, employment, and emolument. It has engaged in many, if not all, secular employments and business; constructed and operated gas-works, street-railroads, telegraph lines, built and conducted a theater as a public place for profit, engaged in merchandising, owned farming lands and coal mines, horses, cattle, and sheep, conducted on an extensive scale farming and stock-raising. Where it does not engage immediately in business and trade, it lends its power and influence to its leaders and faithful followers in co-operative institutions which it promotes.

By way of illustration, the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution is a mammoth manufacturing and mercantile corporation, with its principal houses located at the capital and branch houses scattered throughout the Territory. Its head is the president or presiding officer of the church. Its articles of incorporation provide, as a condition, to become a stockholder membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; its business houses decorated with an all-seeing eye and inscribed with the motto, "Holiness to the Lord." It is generally true, and if any exist the exceptions are very rare, that only the faithful to the church, or those not of the faith who are willing to serve the interests of the church, are given place and employment in all the various enterprises and business of the community conducted and controlled by the Mormons. No matter what the capability and merit of a non-Mormon who will not serve the church interest, no door of employment

or advancement is opened to him by the Mormons. To an extent truly surprising their dealing in business affairs is with and among themselves, emphasizing forcibly the truth of the designation that they have applied to those not of the faith that they are "outsiders."

The political power which is common to the Territories, and which, by reason of their numerical strength, is held by the Mormon people, has been a powerful agent in the upbuilding and solidifying of the dominant church power; the faithful to the church have always been the favored of the state, and, as in private business affairs, the way of advancement and preferment has been closed to all not of the faith and unwilling to serve the church. The contest for supremacy among freemen for administering the government and forming its policies, prevailing over the rest of the country, has not obtained here to any great degree, because of the submission without question of a large majority of the people to the counsel and voice of the ruling church authorities. The church power has determined the policy of the civil government and administered the affairs of the Territory through its faithful servants, whom it has selected and designated as Territorial, county, and municipal officers. The civil interests being always subordinated to those of the church, the fullness and absolute dominion of this power over the individual and the community, and the manner in which it affects every individual, private and public, must be lived under and felt to be fully appreciated.

I am not unmindful that the defenders of the Mormon system will take issue with me, and deny the correctness of the views that I have advanced as to their system, and will claim for it the merit of being the most liberal and perfect of free governments existing on earth—a theodemocracy as they name it, resting upon the will of God and the voluntary consent of the people—that is to say, God commands in affairs secular as well as religious, the people obey. The people are taught by the church authorities that it is their duty to obey the will of God, a failure to do which will lose them earthly prosperity and comfort and eternal glory and happiness. They are taught that the church leaders are charged with conveying to them this will of God by direct revelation. The people believe, and voluntarily obey. Let it be understood always that I address myself alone to the civil, and make no question whatsoever as to the religious, polity.

With a view to suppressing polygamy, Congress has passed laws making its practice a crime and disfranchising polygamists. It has also aimed a blow at the commercial and business power heretofore wielded by the Mormon Church, by enacting laws limiting the extent of, and the uses of, property to be acquired and held by it and all other churches. It has given to the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, the appointment of probate judges, leaving almost the whole political power of the Territory in the hands of the people to be controlled and used by the Mormon Church.

If the statements I have made are true and to be relied upon, Utah has a theocratic government, while the other States and Territories have republican governments. This government, under another name and widely different forms, is as theocratic to all purposes as that of the ancient Hebrews.

The truth or falsity of my statements is susceptible of ascertainment by investigation and proof. Justice to the whole country as well as to the Mormon and non-Mormon people of this Territory, requires such investigation to be made. If true, it is due the country and the non-Mormons living here to hearken to the wishes of the latter, and provide a government more in consonance with their desires, and one

more likely to prepare and fit the Territory for Statehood. If false, and there is nothing in the Mormon system opposed to republican institutions and free government, then the Territory ought to be admitted as a State, as all other necessary qualifications are conceded.

Believing that a clear knowledge of the facts and a full appreciation of the situation will secure from Congress necessary legislation for the good of this Territory, I recommend the appointment by Congress of a committee composed of equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans from both Houses, with full authority to make a complete and thorough investigation of the conditions heretofore and now prevailing in Utah, with all necessary power to secure the attendance of witnesses and a full ascertainment of facts. If, however, it should be deemed, by reason of other Congressional duties, such a committee could not devote the necessary time and attention to such an investigation, provide for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission, to be composed equally of the two great parties, to be clothed with the power suggested for said committee, and charged with like duty and no other.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB W. WEST,
Governor.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C.

OLIN
J
87
1883
1889

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1889.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.

R E P O R T

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1889.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1889.

R E P O R T
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, October 20, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with the request made in your letter of July 19, 1889, I respectfully submit the following report of affairs in Utah Territory:

There has been no census of the inhabitants of the Territory since the national census of 1880. It is now estimated that the total population of the Territory is 230,000.

The estimated population of the counties is as follows:

County.	Population.	County.	Population.
Beaver	5,300	Salt Lake.....	60,000
Box Elder	8,480	San Juan	400
Cache	19,120	San Pete	16,400
Davis	6,610	Summit	9,420
Emery	5,540	Sevier	5,800
Garfield	2,120	Tooele	5,950
Iron	4,40	Uintah	2,850
Juab	4,800	Utah	23,760
Kane	5,300	Wasatch	3,710
Millard	4,505	Washington	5,300
Morgan	2,120	Weber	22,770
Pi Ute	3,280	Total	229,895
Rich	2,120		

Of the 143,962 persons in Utah in 1880, 99,969 were natives of the United States, 80,841 of whom were born in Utah.

Since 1880 the foreign-born population has been increased by Mormon immigration as follows:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1881	2,233	1887	1,027
1882	2,693	1888	1,419
1883	2,462	1889	1,368
1884	1,799		
1885	1,549	Total	16,094
1886	1,544		

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY, AND INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Statement showing the population of the incorporated cities and towns of Utah Territory; the assessed value of the property and the indebtedness of the same for the year 1889, together with the population in 1880.

	Assessed valuation of property.	Indebtedness.	Estimated population, 1889.	Population, 1880.
<i>Cities incorporated under special charters.</i>				
American Fork	\$220,000	None.	2,300	1,825
Alpine	70,000	\$200	400	319
Beaver	251,171	500	1,900	1,911
Brigham City	300,000	None.	3,000	1,877
Cedar City	113,000	800	1,000	691
Cosville	146,000	None.	1,500	911
Corinne	162,255	None.	275	277
Ephraim	120,000	None.	2,400	1,688
Fairview	80,000	None.	1,225	863
Fillmore	100,000	850	1,100	987
Grantsville	150,000	None.	860	1,007
Hyrum	240,800	None.	2,100	1,234
Kaysville	250,000	5,000	1,600	1,187
Lehi City	270,340	None.	2,200	1,538
Logan	(*)	(*)	4,500	3,398
Manti	225,000	None.	2,500	1,748
Mendon	43,000	None.	600	543
Moroni	90,000	None.	1,225	838
Mount Pleasant	180,000	None.	2,500	2,004
Morgan	127,980	None.	700	433
Ogden	†7,000,000	100,000	15,000	6,069
Park City	621,566	None.	8,000	1,542
Parowan	100,000	None.	1,000	957
Payson	228,000	None.	2,300	1,788
Pleasant Grove	228,850	400	2,200	1,775
Provo	1,000,000	None.	6,000	3,432
Richfield	143,521	None.	1,700	1,197
Richmond	116,756	None.	1,150	1,198
Salt Lake City	18,611,752	385,000	45,000	20,768
Smithfield	147,640	1,500	1,500	1,177
Spanish Fork	238,932	None.	3,000	2,304
Spring City	67,200	None.	1,200	989
Springville	420,000	None.	3,000	2,312
St. George	242,315	834	1,400	1,332
Tooele City	107,909	None.	1,100	918
Washington	53,700	None.	376	483
Wellsville	100,000	None.	1,500	1,193
Willard	73,653	457	600	412
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>				
Bear River	1,665	None.	400	340
Fountain Green	71,420	None.	700	601
Heber City	(*)	None.	1,600	1,291
Kanab	46,950	None.	670	394
Monroe	71,000	None.	875	744
Nephi	(*)	None.	2,200	1,797
Salem	5,000	.....	625	510
Total	30,837,269	495,541	134,881	80,810

* No return. † The assessment for city purposes is 50 per cent higher than for county and Territorial purposes.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

5

REVENUE FOR 1888.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the year 1888, at the rate of three-fifths of one per cent., for Territorial and school purposes.

County.	Amount.	County.	Amount.
Beaver	\$3,773.12	San Pete	\$9,958.55
Box Elder	14,900.38	Sevier	3,952.97
Cache	13,291.10	Summit	11,700.00
Davis	8,718.23	Tooele	8,031.66
Emery	6,181.80	Uintah	1,675.11
Garfield	1,444.99	Utah	25,773.19
Iron	2,499.19	Wasatch	3,889.21
Juab	7,342.58	Washington	3,836.14
Kane	1,636.29	Weber	27,714.60
Millard	5,936.76		
Morgan	3,040.62	Total for 1888	282,393.94
Pi Ute	1,605.01	Total for 1887	227,361.48
Rich	2,623.40		
Salt Lake	111,341.82	Increase	55,032.43
San Juan	2,047.22		

Or 24 per cent.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1889.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of Utah Territory for the year 1889.

County.	Real property.	Personal prop- erty.	Total 1889.	Total 1888.
Beaver	\$381,485.50	\$365,834.00	\$747,119.50	\$628,853.33
Box Elder	1,991,702.00	482,492.00	2,474,194.00	2,483,390.66
Cache	1,659,380.00	711,628.00	2,370,658.00	2,216,183.33
Davis	1,355,370.00	213,349.00	1,568,719.00	1,453,038.33
Emery	1,625,133.00	132,344.00	1,757,477.00	1,026,966.66
Garfield	(*)	(*)	240,831.66	240,831.66
Iron	219,537.00	221,217.00	440,754.00	416,531.66
Juab	986,096.00	612,098.00	1,598,194.00	1,223,763.33
Kane	105,520.00	296,658.00	402,178.00	272,715.00
Millard	214,110.00	662,561.00	876,671.00	989,460.00
Morgan	384,680.00	112,627.00	497,287.00	506,770.00
Pi Ute	78,142.00	243,394.00	321,536.00	267,501.66
Rich	228,619.00	210,028.00	438,645.00	437,233.33
Salt Lake	15,299,538.66	5,430,748.00	20,730,286.66	18,558,970.00
San Juan	375.00	263,694.00	264,069.00	341,203.33
San Pete	1,203,380.00	564,622.00	1,768,002.00	1,659,758.33
Sevier	428,575.00	386,911.00	810,486.00	658,828.33
Summit	1,146,498.32	910,443.24	2,056,941.56	1,950,000.00
Tooele	604,874.00	713,131.00	1,218,005.00	1,338,610.00
Uintah	86,233.00	246,088.00	332,316.00	278,185.00
Utah	3,626,866.00	810,000.00	4,436,866.00	4,295,531.66
Wasatch	420,682.00	247,718.00	668,400.00	564,868.33
Washington	327,345.00	348,482.00	676,827.00	639,356.66
Weber	3,656,954.00	1,564,895.00	5,221,849.00	4,619,100.00
Total	35,925,725.48	15,750,855.24	51,917,812.38	47,065,656.66

*No return.

Increase over 1888, \$4,851,656, or 13 per cent.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The disposition and settlement of the public lands in Utah Territory, and the statement of the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is shown in the following table:

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entry.....	3,297	323,829.25	\$490,674.50
Mineral entry.....	1,460	12,268.29	61,605.00
Mineral applications.....	1,713	1,443.00	15,580.00
Desert applications.....	2,573	508,338.61	120,546.49
Desert final.....	478	80,914.07	80,914.07
Homestead entry.....	8,157	10,002,998.44	128,968.01
Homestead final.....	3,891	532,024.85	21,654.95
Timber culture.....	1,051	127,866.96	12,715.00
Timber foal.....	6	660.00	24.00
Adversee claims.....	787	612.05	6,505.00
Pre-emption filings.....	11,056	1,326,520.00	33,168.00
Coal filings.....	856	102,720.00	2,568.00
Central and Union Pacific sections.....		348,282.23	4,273.40
Land warrants.....		23,957.00	615.00
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip.....		13.00	27.00
Agricultural College scrip.....		84,912.04	2,232.00
Valentine scrip.....		440.00	11.00
Chippewa scrip.....		80.00	2.00
Supreme court.....		4,360.02	
Timber sold.....			127.08
Timber depredations.....			12,632.59
Testimony fees.....			5,689.56
Coal cash entries.....		7,510,678.33	139,482.02
Stumpage.....			2,788.72
Total.....		20,992,918.14	1,151,783.39

Report of the business of the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries.....	163	12,578.73	\$23,507.89
Mineral entries.....	98	900,6703	4,550.00
Mineral applications.....	75	948,8985	750.00
Desert applications.....	216	50,489.98	14,262.46
Desert final entries.....	73	12,322.96	12,322.96
Homestead entries.....	288	4,185.45	4,677.00
Homestead final entries.....	196	28,131.41	1,230.00
Timber-culture entries.....	200	24,745.27	2,449.00
Timber-culture final entries.....	1	120.00	4.00
Adverse mining claims.....	11		110.00
Pre-emption filings.....	345	45,422.70	1,035.00
Coal filings.....	125	20,000.00	375.00
Coal cash entries.....	4	560.87	9,617.40
Testimooy.....			1,461.67
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip.....			3
Union and Central Pacific Railways' selections.....			134.64
Total.....	1,795	200,406.9388	76,487.05

	Acres.
Total area surveyed in Utah to June 30, 1889	12,339,931.19
Total area surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1889	259,489.38

LIVE STOCK.

Statement showing the number of horses, cattle, and sheep assessed in Utah Territory for the year 1889.

Counties.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Beaver	1,866	4,917	32,950
Box Elder	4,220	10,849	74,621
Cache	6,057	9,243	4,234
Davis	2,346	4,456	897
Emery	2,544	12,342	99,293
Garfield	2,059	8,418	16,026
Iron	1,738	6,867	26,312
Juah	2,250	3,645	148,900
Kane	2,512	8,202	77,879
Millard	3,607	4,875	121,565
Morgan	1,066	3,107	937
Pi Ute	2,105	7,323	43,228
Ritch	2,542	11,756	5,651
Salt Lake	5,032	6,226	10,862
San Juan	780	22,054	6,300
San Pete	5,186	9,364	45,800
Sevier	3,416	8,622	53,708
Summit	2,689	9,480	602
Tooele	3,854	4,790	237,620
Uintah	6,671	2,851	16,875
Utah	6,740	13,192	69,525
Wasatch	1,958	10,614	17,147
Washington	1,686	9,041	16,100
Weber	3,900	7,333	2,190
Total	75,723	190,667	1,128,113

The above statement represents about 50 per cent. of the total number of horses, cattle, and sheep in the Territory. In some counties it probably does not give more than 40 per cent. of the total number.

During the past few years the people have given more attention to the improvement of live stock. They have imported a large number of thoroughbred animals. The exhibition made of these animals at the agricultural fair held in Salt Lake City this fall was equal in point of general excellence to any exhibit made at a similar exhibition in the West.

Wool clip for 1889 (estimated) pounds.. 11,000,000
Estimated number of sheep shipped and driven from the Territory 225,000

THE UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LANDS.

The question of what the Government should do with the vast tracts of land which can only be used for grazing purposes is assuming vital importance throughout the West, and is directly associated with the problem of a cheap food supply.

Under the present conditions these unoccupied lands are used by persons engaged in raising horses, cattle, and sheep. There is no harmony of interests among them, and there being no protection afforded by the law in the use of the lands, there is frequent conflict between the clashing interests.

If the Government would provide some way by which the persons engaged in stock-growing could acquire title to the grazing lands which never can be used for agricultural purposes, it would remove one of the most serious drawbacks to the growth of the stock industry, and promote the settlement of the country. The grazing and mountain lands constitute nearly seven-eighths of the entire land area of Utah.

If the Government will classify these lands so that the title can be vested in persons engaged in raising stock, they could adopt measures

to protect the natural forage plants which are now rapidly disappearing and which are their sole dependence for feed for their stock. The proceeds from the sales of these lands should be devoted to increasing the water supply in the respective territories.

MINERAL PRODUCT FOR 1888.

I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Dooly, the cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank at Salt Lake City, for the following very valuable and comprehensive statement of the mineral product of the Territory:

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s statement of the mineral product of Utah for 1888.

	Copper.	Lead, unrefined.	Silver.		Gold.	
			In bare.	In base bullion and ores.	In bare.	In bullion and ores.
			Pounds.	Ounces.		
Germania Lead Works.....	499, 250		7, 072, 700	442, 137		2, 386
Hanauer Smelter.....		9, 882, 000		522, 550		2, 263
Mingo Furnace Co.....	256, 519	5, 129, 100		247, 768		2, 276
Daly Mining Co.....		1, 283, 162	856, 438	238, 311	588	318
Ontario Silver Mining Co.....		1, 924, 702	1, 074, 965	930, 623		1, 058
Silver Reef District.....			263, 466	3, 000		
Other mines and placers.....			1, 769		444	
Net product bare and base bullion.....	755, 769	25, 291, 664	2, 196, 638	2, 384, 389	1, 032	8, 401
Contents ore shipped.....		18, 150, 778		1, 393, 100		4, 045
Contents copper, ore, bullion, and matte shipped.....	2, 131, 047	1, 124, 715		204, 728		408
Totals.....	2, 886, 816	44, 567, 157	2, 196, 638	3, 982, 217	1, 032	12, 854

RECAPITULATION.

2, 886, 816 pounds copper, at 10 cents per pound.....	\$288, 681. 60
44, 567, 157 pounds unrefined lead, at \$64 per ton.....	1, 203, 313. 23
6, 178, 856 ounces fine silver, at \$0. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce.....	5, 787, 527. 85
13, 886 ounces fine gold, at \$20.....	277, 720. 00
Total export value.....	7, 657, 242. 68

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the sea-board, it would increase the value of the product to \$10, 993, 781. 02.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of the silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver product.	Total gold product.
1877.....	4, 350, 703	17, 325	2, 102, 098	11, 035	48. 2	63. 6
1878.....	4, 357, 328	15, 040	2, 108, 339	10, 165	48. 3	67. 5
1879.....	3, 835, 047	15, 932	1, 797, 589	5, 693	46. 8	35. 7
1880.....	3, 783, 566	8, 0-0	1, 408, 819	2, 778	37. 1	25. 8
1881.....	5, 400, 101	7, 958	2, 643, 899	2, 622	48. 9	32. 9
1882.....	5, 435, 444	9, 039	2, 581, 789	5, 016	47. 3	65. 5
1883.....	4, 531, 763	6, 991	2, 351, 190	5, 597	51. 8	80.
1884.....	5, 669, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	5, 530	3, 25, 984	3, 806	57. 4	68. 8
1885.....	5, 972, 689	8, 903	3, 189, 576	7, 289	53. 4	81. 8
1886.....	5, 918, 842	10, 577	2, 838, 263	8, 389	47. 9	79. 1
1887.....	6, 161, 737	11, 387	4, 019, 273	10, 714	65. 7	94.
1888.....	6, 178, 855	13, 886	3, 982, 217	12, 854	64. 4	92. 5

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including silver and gold necessarily produced in its manufacture west of the Missouri River.

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, vice-president and general manager—Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals including lead.	Total value of lead bullion including gold and silver contents.	Per cent. of entire product.
1878	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	18.1
1879	75,349,501	19,234,394	26.5
1880	80,167,936	28,114,564	35.
1881	84,504,417	30,258,430	35.8
1882	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885	90,181,260	35,731,711	39.6
1886	103,011,761	44,635,655	43.3
1887	104,645,959	41,595,853	39.7

The metals, lead, silver and gold are obtained in small quantities in almost all the productive mines located in this inter-mountain region. The ores are mostly low grade, and the assimilation of the metals, causes the process of smelting to be the favorite and most economical method of reduction. This fact will explain the increase in the percentage of gold and silver produced in the manufacture of base bullion. It demonstrates conclusively, that any legislation, having for its object the repeal of the present tariff on lead, or the placing of the product of lead or lead ores on the free list, must diminish its production, and decrease in the same ratio the gold and silver product of the United States. This injury to our great mining industry is augmented by the action of the Treasury Department in admitting foreign ores (notably from Mexico) free of duty under a strained and doubtful interpretation of the present laws.

It will be seen that 64.4 per cent. of the silver and 92.5 per cent. of the gold produced in Utah is obtained by smelting or in the reduction of lead ores.

The mining industry has been generally prosperous. Several new and important developments have been made in Park City and in other mining camps. It is the opinion of the miners that there would be a great increase in the mineral product were it not for what they believe to be an erroneous construction of the law relative to the admission of lead ores by the Treasury Department.

LIST OF UTAH MINERALS.

An adequate idea may be formed of the generous manner in which nature has lavished her treasures upon Utah from the following statement of minerals found in the Territory:

Precious metals.

Gold.—Occurs in placers at Bingham, and in lead, copper, and silver mines in various parts of the Territory.

Silver.—Native wire silver, silver glance, brittle, horn, and ruby silver occur in the different mines, mixed with lead, iron, and copper ores.

Other metals.

Antimony.—Has been mined at Marysville, and occurs in lead-silver ores in the form of sulphuret.

Arsenic.—This occurs as mispickel in lead-silver ores.

Copper.—Native copper occurs at Tintic and many other places. Various forms are found, such as carbonate, azurite, and malachite. Sili-cate and pyrite of copper are found in the mines of Tintic, in central Utah, in the Wasatch Mountains, and on the western border.

Iron.—This is very abundant throughout. In Iron County there are several million tons of hematite, magnetite, and lemonite running over 60 per cent. metallic iron, occurring in one locality. At Tintic there is a large body of hematite, with some ilmenite. In various parts of the Territory there are large deposits of oxides of iron of all shades, valuable for paints.

Nearly all the forms of iron occur in our lead-silver and copper-silver ores.

Lead is the most abundant metal in the mines. It is most commonly found as galena, though anglesite and wulfenite occurs. Lead is found in almost every mining camp in the Territory, and is the chief source of all the precious metals. Were the production of lead to become unprofitable nearly all the mining in the Territory would cease.

Manganese.—This occurs in several places. In central Utah there is a large bed that will doubtless become very useful in making manganese iron.

Mercury.—Cinnabar occurs near Camp Floyd and at Marysvale, where it has been made into metallic mercury.

Molybdenum occurs in ores.

Zinc blende occurs in many ores, and is often a troublesome element.

Miscellaneous.

Coal exists in vast quantities along the east side of the coal range and on both sides of the Uintahs, from the northern limit to Arizona. It belongs to the Cretaceous age. Some of the veins are 40 feet thick. Some veins make a fair quality of coke, and are being utilized now.

Building stone of every grade, from the finest quartzose granite, marble, limestone, and sandstones of every grade and hue, are abundant and accessible.

Salt occurs both as rock-salt and as a part of the Great Salt Lake. Unlimited quantities can be produced annually.

Sulphur occurs at Cove Creek and in the mountains in seemingly inexhaustible quantities.

Alum is found in many localities.

Asbestos also occurs.

Asphaltum also occurs in many places in vast deposits or lakes. Ozocerite occurs at Colton in small seams. Uintahite (gilsonite) is found in a 4-foot vein near the Uinta Reservation and now supplies the world with Japan varnish. Elaterite, a closely allied product, is also found in a large vein on the Reservation. Petroleum occurs at Green River, and gives indication of being valuable.

Cement.—There are several places where there is a natural Portland cement.

Fire clay is found in many places.

Gems are found, such as topaz, garnet, chalcedony, amethyst, etc.

Graphite is found in paying quantities in three places.

Gypsum occurs in endless quantities; also alabaster and selenite.

Kaolin is found of very pure quality and would make very fine ware.

Lithograph stone occurs in several places.

Mica is abundant, and in a few places valuable.

Obsidian occurs abundantly in the volcanic regions.

Salt peter is found in several places.

Silica of a quality to make the finest glass is abundant.

Slate, good for mantels, is found at Utah Lake.

Tripoli of fine quantity is mined near Salt Lake City and on the promontory.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Utah has no public buildings for the use of the Federal offices. There is urgent need of such a building to be located at Salt Lake City. The total amount paid for rents would pay the interest on a very large sum of money, say, \$250,000. It would, therefore, be a measure of economy on the part of the Government to erect a suitable building at once, as the rents will increase annually and the land become more valuable.

There is another very strong reason why Congress should provide for such a building. Many of our citizens come to Utah without having seen anything of the country or learning anything of the Government, except what may be learned during a hurried trip across the continent. They reach Utah and see massive buildings erected by private enterprises, but nothing which in any way represents the Government. It seems to me it would be a most valuable object lesson to them if the Government would erect a magnificent building. It would give them some idea, at least, of the dignity and power of the Government, and would reflect credit upon the Government. The different Federal offices are now scattered all over the city.

Old capitol building.—The old capitol building, erected at Fillmore, Utah, the former seat of government, at a cost of \$25,000, is now used for mission-school purposes. I recommend that it be sold or granted to the Territory for school purposes.

Penitentiary.—At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$95,000 was made for the erection of new buildings at the Utah Penitentiary. For some reason the money has not been applied to the purpose for which it was granted.

The present accommodations at the penitentiary are insufficient, and the new buildings should be erected as soon as possible.

I recommend that Congress provide that persons imprisoned in the Utah Penitentiary be put to work. The system of punishment which provides food, clothing, and shelter, to able-bodied men, and frequently leaves their wives and children to suffer, does not commend itself to humane persons. If the prisoners were kept at work their earnings could be applied, after deducting the cost of maintaining them, to the support of those dependent on them, if any, or retained for them until their terms of imprisonment would expire.

Industrial Home.—A large, commodious, and attractive-looking building has been erected by the Government at a cost of nearly \$50,000. This building was provided for by Congress in response to a philanthropic movement of the Christian women of Utah to establish an industrial home for women who renounce polygamy, and their children of tender age.

Deseret University.—In connection with the university there is now being erected a Deaf-Mute Institute.

Reform School.—The Reform School building has just been completed at an expense of \$75,000, and will be opened on October 31 of this year. It has been furnished with suitable furniture and everything requisite to meet the demands that may be made upon it.

Agricultural College.—The erection of a college building was commenced in June last, and will be finished about November 15 of this year, at a cost of \$25,000.

The services of an experienced gentleman have been secured to take charge of the college and of the agricultural experiment station to be conducted in connection with it. It promises to be one of the most useful of the Territorial institutions.

Insane Asylum.—This institution, located at Provo, is crowded with patients far beyond its capacity. It is confidently expected that the new legislative assembly will provide for additional accommodations.

Capitol grounds.—The \$25,000 appropriated for the purpose of improving the land granted to the Territory by the city of Salt Lake as a site for the proposed capitol building has been expended in placing an iron fence around the land and in running ditches and flumes and reservoirs to secure a water supply.

Agricultural exposition building.—This building was completed last year, and has been used for agricultural fair purposes. The fair held this year was highly creditable and very successful.

IRRIGATION.

The present year has been an unusually dry one. The farmers in many parts of the Territory have not been able to raise more than one-half of the usual amount of grain, vegetables, etc., and the question of the water supply has become of vital interest to the people. During the month of August last the committee of the United States Senate appointed to investigate the subject of irrigation and the facilities for storing water for the reclamation of the arid lands visited Utah and were in session for two days in Salt Lake City.

The people of the Territory were deeply interested in the visit of the committee, and, through the efforts of the county courts and many of the citizens, a complete statement was prepared of the actual condition of the water supply and the opportunities.

There was also filed with the committee maps showing the location of settlements, streams, and the places especially adapted as sites for reservoirs. This very valuable information was given to the committee and will be made a feature of their report. The following statistical statement will convey a very fair idea of the extent of the interests dependent upon irrigation in Utah:

Statistics of irrigation in Utah as reported for the year 1889.

County.	Area in acres.	Acres under cultivation.	Acres that could be cultivated from present canals.	Acres that could be cultivated from new canals.	Depth of snow in mountains, in feet.	Irrigation season begins.	Irrigation season ends.	Elevation above the sea in feet.
Beaver	1,689,600	9,500	14,250	150,000	8	May 15..	Aug. 15.	5,000 to 6,000
Box Elder	2,767,360	53,280		133,480				4,300 to 5,700
Cache	633,600	43,154	73,327	116,607	3	Mav. 1..	Sept. 1..	4,533
Davis	160,000	26,413	46,263		4	April ..	October ..	4,215 to 5,000
Emery	5,603,680	14,825	29,200	372,620	4	March ..	Nov. ..	3,900 to 4,500
Garfield	2,892,800	5,000	1,400	15,950		Apr. 15..	Aug. 1..	5,835 to 6,275
Iron	2,102,400	6,997	15,650	161,910	4½	Apr. 1..	Nov. 1..	5,419 to 6,100
Juab	2,457,600	4,000		100,000				5,000 to 5,500
Kane	2,659,200	1,825	2,450	14,850		Apr. 1..	Oct. 1..	
Millard	4,492,800	13,500		200,000	3	Apr. 15..	Aug. 15..	5,000 to 6,000
Morgan	675,840	10,000			5	May 20..	Sept. 1..	5,500
Piute	2,368,000	12,135	14,535	16,500	4½	Mar. 20..	Sept. 10..	5,400 to 7,000
Rich	497,280	40,11	119,965		4½	Apr. 1..	Aug. 15..	6,000 to 6,422
Salt Lake	614,400	38,587		89,087	6	May 15..	Sept. 15..	4,215 to 4,500
San Juan	5,809,920	6,025		600,000				5,000
San Pete	1,164,800	3,200	6,900		6	May 15..	Sept. 1..	5,500
Sevier	993,280	25,000	35,050	100,000		April ..	October ..	6,000
Summit	2,419,200	7,500		15,000				6,000
Tooele	4,140,800	6,250	12,500	200,000	3			4,400 to 5,500
Uintah	4,000,000	8,932		66,228	6	April ..	October ..	4,400 to 5,000
Utah	1,344,000	69,126		225,540	4			4,600 to 4,800
Wasatch	1,344,000	18,000		32,000				6,000 to 7,509
Washington	1,649,920	8,892		18,900	6	April ..	October ..	2,700 to 3,400
Weber	3,360,000	117,600		143,100	2			4,315 to 5,000

Statistics of irrigation in Utah as reported for the year 1889—Continued.

Statistics of irrigation in Utah as reported for the year 1889—Continued.

County.	Excess of water.	Acres of crops lost.	Amount of water that could be stored.	Reservoir sitee.			Elevation in feet.	Acres that could be irrigated by them.	Number times land is irrigated during season.	Number hours land is irrigated each time.
				Number.	Location.					
Beaver .....	.....	{ Very much	25	{ 9 in valley	6,000		17,000	{ 8	24	
Box Elder				{ 16 in mountains	8,000					
Cache	14,385			{ Valleye	4,300		1,000			
Davie					6,000					
Emery										
Garfield										
Iron										
Juab										
Kane										
Millard										
Morgan										
Pinte	400			10	{ 1 in valley	5,400		10,000	5 to 6	8
Rich					{ 9 in mountain	7,000 to 9,000				
Salt Lake				20	Valleye	6,000 to 7,000	77,810			
San Juan				15	{ Valley	4,500	53,400			
San Pete	600				{ Montaine	9,000	133,400			
Sevier										
Summit										
Tooele										
Uintah	970									
Utah	28,985			34						
Waatch										
Waehington										
Weher	Much.	32½ p.c.		Several						

Where no details are given no report has been received.

In connection with the subject of irrigation a brief statement of the work proposed to be done by the "Bear Lake and River Water-Works and Irrigation Company" may prove of interest.

This company, organized under the laws of Utah, proposes to construct a mammoth system of head works, conduits, and canals, by means of which the waters of Bear Lake, Bear, Ogden, and Weber Rivers in Utah are to be diverted and distributed to cities, towns, and farms for municipal and domestic use. The lands which will be tributary to the canal will exceed 250,000 acres. Some of this land is equal to the finest in the Territory for agricultural purposes; in fact nearly all of the land is remarkably fertile. The cost of the canal when completed will probably exceed \$2,000,000.

The influence of this vast enterprise on the section of country through which it runs and the Territory, if successful, can hardly be overestimated. It will transform thousands of acres of arid land into garden spots, and will enable many thousands of people to find comfortable homes.

It is a most important enterprise for the Territory, and ought to be successful.

The board of directors are representative men. The organization of the company was accomplished by the energy and enterprise of Mr. John R. Bothwell.

PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker law the Territorial superintendent of public schools is appointed by the supreme court of the Territory. He is required by law to make an annual report to Congress, and to give in his report detailed information respecting the schools. I shall therefore only refer to the subject in a general way.

The importance of free public schools and an efficient public school system in which the youth may be educated is universally recognized.

While Utah has a very fair system of public schools, they fall far short of what they should be. The tax collected for the support of the schools does not pay one-half the expenses of maintaining the schools; consequently the pupils must pay tuition fees or the schools be closed. In many of the poorer districts the children are denied school privileges for many months of the year.

There is little prospect—in fact there is no prospect—that this will be changed. I am led to this conclusion by the fact that the Mormon people, with almost entire unanimity, are quietly preparing for denominational schools, in which their children may be taught Mormon theology in addition to the ordinary branches of education.

State or county academies have been established under church auspices, and in some of the school districts the Mormon children have been withdrawn from the public schools and placed in church schools.

The following extract from a letter written by Wilford Woodruff, the president of the Mormon Church, shows very clearly the object and purpose of establishing these church schools:

We feel that the time has arrived when the proper education of our children should be taken in hand by us as a people. Religious training is practically excluded from the public schools. The perusal of books we value as divine records is forbidden. Our children, if left to the training they receive in these schools, will grow up entirely ignorant of those principles of salvation for which the Latter-day Saints have made so many sacrifices. To permit this condition of things to exist among us would be criminal. The desire is universally expressed by all thinking people in the church that we should have schools where the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants can be used as text-books, and where the principles of our religion may form part of the teaching of the schools.

It is very plain that the church has decided to take its place as an enemy of the public school system and the principles which are its foundation. The remedy for such an evil is obvious. Congress should at once place the control of the public schools in the hands of those who are disposed to be friendly to the public school system. If the Mormon Church leaders are determined to oppose these schools by establishing denominational schools, their power and influence should be destroyed so far as the administration of school affairs is concerned, and this can only be done by taking the management and control of these schools out of the hands of its members. The free public school has justly been regarded as one of the strongest pillars which supports our political fabric, and it is a strange perversity which prompts the dominant power in Utah, in this age of enlightenment and progress, to attempt to break it down.

The different denominations had, in Utah, for the year ending June 30, 1889, the following schools :

Denomination.	1889.			1888.		
	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.
Baptist	2	3	150	2	3	140
Catholic	6	50	900	7	50	1,000
Congregational	24	48	2,490	22	38	1,883
Methodist	21	35	1,396	20	61	1,649
Presbyterian	32	62	2,150	33	61	1,925
Protestant Episcopal	6	27	800	5	22	800
Swedish Lutheran	2	5	75	1	3	45
Total	93	230	7,961	90	238	7,442

Of the 2,490 scholars enrolled in the Congregational schools, 1,035 were the children of Mormon parents ; of the 1,396 scholars enrolled in the Methodist schools, 291 were the children of Mormon parents.

Bishop Abiel Leonard, of the Episcopal Church, in his report says :

I am persuaded that the religious schools planted in this Territory have done very much to bring about the change in public sentiment as to the bounden duty which rests upon every true man to uphold the Government of the United States, and to compel respect to the laws enacted by the highest legislative authority. The work of our schools is not yet completed, but I believe the day is not distant, especially in the larger towns, when we may feel that our mission in sustaining free schools has passed.

It is but a small tribute to the unselfish work of the various denominations to say that they have performed a great work in promoting the emancipation of the people of Utah, and that they have supplied a need that could be met in no other way ; and yet I can not but feel that the presence of the denominational school is not consistent with the principles upon which our Government rests. I believe the non-Mormons in Utah will welcome the day when they will give way before the rise of a free public school system.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

Congress has set apart sections 16 and 36 in each township of land for the use of the public schools, and the land has been located. These lands are situated in Rich, Cache, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Juab, San Pete, Sevier, and Pi Ute Counties.

Land without water is of but little use in Utah, and as the water supply has all been appropriated, the school lands are comparatively worthless.

The total amount of the grant is 46,080 acres, which, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, would realize \$57,600. The amount may reach \$75,000, but I do not believe it is adequate for the great purpose which the Government had in view when it made the grant.

I believe it would be a wise act on the part of Congress to increase the grant.

INDIANS.

So far as I have been able to learn, the Indians on the Uintah and Uncompahgre Reservations in northeastern Utah (Uintah County) are

contented, and give but little cause of complaint, if any, to the agent in charge.

The only serious difficulty known has been occasioned by the Uncompahgre Indians leaving the reservation to hunt in the mountains of Colorado during the season for deer hunting, which can only be prevented by United States troops scouring the country. These Utes were removed to Utah in 1882, and claim, so I am informed, that they are not now located on the land set apart for them under the treaty ratified by Congress, and which is situated at the junction of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers. They claim the right to hunt on this land and say it belongs to them. Some of the Uintah Indians are engaged in agriculture, raising stock, etc., and are fairly prosperous. The territory occupied by these Indians is equal to the most fertile in Utah, and there is no good reason why they should not be made self supporting.

There are about 1,500 in the Territory, exclusive of those on the two reservations. They are chiefly Piutes and Shoshones, though there are some Pah Vants, Piedes, and Utes. Most of them exist by begging and by spasmodic attempts at hunting and fishing. They lack spirit and are uncared for; they greatly need schools and missionaries, and to be taught how to take care of themselves and to till the soil.

The Government does little, if anything, for them. The squaws do most of the drudgery. In Tooele County there are 350 to 400 Indians, Goship Shoshones, who, though poor, are far better off than most Indians. They do a little farming, are anxious to own their land, and to be taught. Those at Deep Creek are much better off, and partly civilized.

In Millard County, on the edge of Nevada, there are a few very industrious Indians, but there are white settlers who steal their water, and the Indians are in danger of being driven out by them. They are entitled to and should receive some protection from the Government.

In San Pete County there are 115 Indians, Utes, who recognize no tribal relations. They own their own land, own stock, have houses, live at Indianola, in Thistle Valley, and are doing well. I am informed that they are being taught polygamy by the Mormon missionary who lives with them.

In Garfield County there are about 50 Indians, mostly in Potato and Panguitch Valleys.

In Sevier County there are 100 Indians in Grass and Rabbit Valleys who are totally neglected.

In Kane County there are about 100 Indians. I am informed they practice polygamy. They are poor, and earn a precarious livelihood by making ditches, chopping wood, farming a little, etc., and hunting.

In Iron County there are from 150 to 175 Indians who are destitute.

In San Juan there are about 100 Indians, part genuine Utes and part Moanecoppy. They live by the chase and begging.

In other counties small bands of Indians may be found, who, like most of the Indians not on the reservations, have abandoned their tribal relations. They are objects of pity, and their numbers are being rapidly reduced by disease. The Government ought to provide for them in some way.

REMOVAL OF THE COLORADO UTES TO UTAH.

A determined effort is now being made by prominent men of Colorado to have the Utes now located in southern Colorado removed to Utah. A commission was appointed to select a place and they chose San Juan

County, Utah. Their action was reported to Congress, but was not ratified. From information which I have received I am led to believe that the proposed removal will work, not only a hardship to the Indians, but a great injustice to many deserving settlers who have made themselves homes, and have built up large business interests in the locality which it is now proposed to turn over to the Indians to satisfy the selfish demands of the people of another State.

These settlers have vested rights and should receive just and equitable consideration by Congress. The people of Utah are almost unanimously opposed to the bringing of these Indians to the Territory. I append to this report a letter which I have received from F. A. Hammond, the probate judge of San Juan County, which presents the case of the settlers very clearly and pointedly.

The proposed treaty should not be ratified, and I enter a protest against it on behalf of the people of this Territory.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

During the past year the people have enjoyed unusual prosperity, the influence of which has been felt all over the Territory. In the principal cities and counties there has been phenomenal prosperity. Property has rapidly advanced in value and business has correspondingly increased. In Salt Lake City and Ogden a large number of new and valuable buildings have been erected. There has been a constant tide of emigration pouring into these two cities, enough to effect in Ogden a complete political revolution. The people of this rapidly growing city are active, persevering, and industrious, and deserve the success which has come to them.

It is expected that a like political revolution will take place at the municipal election to be held in Salt Lake City in February next. If this result is accomplished it will be because of the vigorous new element which is making its presence felt in the city and is putting new life into all the avenues of business.

The growing prosperity of the Territory has attracted the attention of capitalists who reside in other States and Territories. They are investing very largely in property, and are assisting in the development of our wonderful resources. Though there are many jarring interests in Utah, caused by the different habits and opinions of its inhabitants with respect to its material welfare, there seems to be a general feeling of unanimity.

There is no more inviting field for the capitalist than is Utah. There are vast possibilities in the fields of industrial enterprise which are only waiting to bring wealth to those who develop them. Utah is rich in all of the material resources which tend to make a country great and powerful. There is no good reason why it should not enjoy for many years to come the stimulating influence of the swelling tide of prosperity which is now rolling over the Territory.

The climate is unsurpassed, the material resources are unlimited, and life and property are perfectly safe.

These are conditions which ought to enable Utah to take her place in the march which the great West is making to future empire.

BANK STATEMENT.

I have received from the following-named banks the following statement of their business on June 30, 1889:

Name.	Capital.	Deposits.	Increase of deposits.
			Per cent.
Commercial National, Ogden.....	\$150,000	\$384,673.50	70
Deseret National, Salt Lake.....	250,000	1,566,379.91	40
First National, Ogden.....	100,000	541,662.91	61
First National, Provo.....	50,000	154,000.00	50
J. W. Guthrie, Corinne.....	50,000	18,210.00	8
Thatcher Bros., Logan.....	100,000	97,196.18	(*)
Union National Bank, Salt Lake.....	400,000	985,461.53	25
Utah National, Ogden.....	100,000	415,000.00	35
Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake.....	200,000	1,200,000.00	35
Zion's Saving Bank, Salt Lake.....	100,000	539,629.58	(t)
Total	1,500,000	5,882,213.61	.....

* First year.

† The Salt Lake branch of Wells, Fargo & Co. has no capital, but draws on the parent bank at San Francisco. The \$200,000 given is surplus.

‡ Not given.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Utah is herewith given:

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge 3 feet.
Union Pacific :				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming line	73	.....
Utah Central	do	Friaco	280	.....
Salt Lake and Western	Lehi City	Silver City	57	.....
Echo and Park City	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Nevada	Salt Lake City	Terminus	37	.....
Utah and Northern	Ogden	Idaho line	76	.....
Utah and Eastern	Coalville	Park City	27	.....
Total Union Pacific .....	.....	.....	441	140
Denver and Rio Grande Western :				
Main line in Utah	Colorado line	Ogden	310 ¹⁵	.....
Bingham branch	Bingham Junction	Bingham	16 ³ ₅	.....
Little Cottonwood	do	Alta	18 ⁷ ₅	.....
Pleasant Valley	Pleasant Valley Junction	Coal mines	17 ⁷ ₅	6 ¹⁵ ₅
Coal mines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Denver and Rio Grande Western .....	.....	.....	368	.....
Central Pacific in Utah :				
San Pete Valley	Ogden	Nevadoline	157	.....
Salt Lake and Fort Douglas	Nephi	Chester	34	.....
Salt Lake and Park City	Salt Lake	Fort Douglas	6	.....
.....	do	Park City	12	.....
Grand total .....	.....	.....	598	560

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway is now changing its line from narrow to broad or standard gauge. The total number of miles changed will be 345, at a contemplated cost of \$7,500,000, and it is expected the work will be completed about January 1, 1890. The widening of the gauge between Salt Lake and Ogden is now completed.

The Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway now being constructed will connect Salt Lake City with the important mining town of Park City, and will prove of great importance in developing a very interesting and valuable tract of country.

A company has been formed to build a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Ogden and Salt Lake City, in Utah. Contracts have been let for grading, and it is expected the road will soon be in successful operation.

A company has also been formed to build a road from Salt Lake City to Evanston, Wyo., tapping the coal-fields in Chalk Creek. It is claimed that the coal in Chalk Creek is of a superior quality and can be mined very cheaply; it is proposed to continue the road from Salt Lake City to the Nevada State line, and ultimately to the coast.

Freight classification for twelve months of 1888 and 1889, shipped over the Union Pacific Lines in Utah (not including Utah and Nevada Railway).

Commodities.	Pounds.	Commodities.	Pounds.
Ore and matte.....	72,399,032	Rock	872,423
Lumber	37,499,028	Poultry	40,000
Grain	11,251,982	Charcoal	208,270
Green fruit and vegetables.....	9,454,473	Posts	400,230
Coke	3,401,040	Sulphur	3,423,988
Livestock.....	16,026,700	Copper bullion	146,763
Building material.....	8,711,743	Water	2,292,300
Coal	111,266,751	Junk	48,400
Railway material.....	4,379,960	Flour and mill stuffs	2,340,080
Lucerne seed.....	1,181,988	Oil	225,260
Wool and hides.....	6,154,602	Tan bark	795,320
Limestone	24,495,255	Hay and straw	2,761,607
Machinery and implements.....	925,007	Salt	32,850,414
Bser	766,290	Sulphate of soda	617,250
Slag	3,574,085	Sundries	5,741,671
Bullion	9,030,215	Groceries	4,200,890
Slack	348,069	Merchandise	39,287,571
Granite rock.....	2,981,050	Total	420,302,184
Dried fruit	202,472		

Statement of freight commodities shipped over the Rio Grande Western Railway for the twelve months ending June 30, 1889.

Commodities.	Tons.	Commodities.	Tons.
Products of agriculture:		Products of forest—lumber.....	18,944
Grain	4,252	Manufacturers:	
Flour	1,042	Petroleum and other oils	2,480
Other mill products	573	Sugar	6,954
Hay	1,558	Iron, pig and bloom	232
Fruits and vegetables	4,924	Iron and steel rails	3,773
Canned goods	5,113	Other castings and machinery	1,562
Products of animals:		Bar and sheet metal	1,155
Livestock	5,368	Cement, brick, and lime	3,148
Dressed meats	127	Agricultural implements	819
Other packing-house products	836	Wagons, carriages, tools, etc	1,088
Wool	1,431	Wines, liquors, and beers	789
Hides and leather	128	Household goods and furniture	1,290
Products of mines:		Merchandise	22,912
Anthracite coal	8,585 $\frac{1}{4}$	Miscellaneous, other commodities not mentioned above—powder, salt, etc	5,112 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bituminous coal	167,024	Total tonnage	353,469
Coks and charcoal	18,371		
Ors	51,159		
Stone, sand, and other articles	12,083		
Bullion	6,736		

Statement of freight traffic movement over Utah and Nevada Railway, July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.

Commodities.	Tons.	Commodities.	Tons.
Grain.....	459	Iron and hardware	181
Flour.....	148	Castings and machinery.....	184
Hay.....	115	Cement, brick, and lime	145
Live stock.....	22	Agricultural implements	4
Wool.....	102	Wagons, carriages, tools, etc.....	14
Bituminous coal.....	3,670	Salt and soda	3,364
Ores.....	5,856	Merchandise	475
Bullion.....	1	Ice	418
Lumber.....	533	Miscellaneous	321
Ties.....	420	Total	16,474
Posts and poles.....	49		
Sugar.....	37		

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The number of men belonging to the trades-unions in Salt Lake City, is as follows:

Members of trades-unions, federated	810
Members of trades-unions, not federated	515
Trades labor men not of trades-unions	900

In Ogden :

Members of trades-unions federated	350
Members of trades-unions not federated	135

The number of persons engaged in skilled and unskilled labor throughout the Territory I am unable to learn, and can give no estimate, having no data to base such an estimate upon.

The number of skilled laborers is now about equal to the demand, excepting carpenters, brick and stone masons. The last-named trades are about 15 per cent. short of the actual demand.

The supply in other brauches is about equal to the demand. All skilled laborers can readily obtain work in Salt Lake City and Ogden.

The following table will show the rate of wages paid for certain kinds of labor and the hours employed:

Occupation.	Wages per day.	Hours per day.
Bricklayers.....	\$4.50 to \$5.50	9
Carpenters.....	2.75 to 3.50	10
Blacksmiths.....	3.50 to 4.00	10
Hod carriers.....	2.50	9
Laborers.....	1.50 to 2.00	9
Painters.....	3.00 to 3.50	9
Plasterers.....	4.00 to 4.60	9
Printers.....	*18.00 to *25.00	9
Plumbers.....	3.50 to 4.00	9
Stone-cutters.....	4.00 to 4.50	9
Stone-masons.....	4.50 to 5.50	9
Tinners.....	3.50 to 4.00	9

* Per week.

PISCICULTURE IN UTAH.

For a number of years past the Government has been engaged in the free distribution of various kinds of fish, every State and Territory being the beneficiary. The first fish received in Utah were German carp,

and the number received since the first distribution, in 1883, is as follows:

1883	1,800	1887	23,372
1884	4,000	1888	11,420
1885	8,500	1889	*9,640
1886	11,160		

Nearly all these carp were put into private ponds—artificially prepared—by the applicants from every county in Utah, except Uintah and San Juan.

Carp have also been planted in the following waters, as follows:

Sevier River	500	Weber River	1,000
Spanish Fork	500	Bear River	1,000
Beaver River	500	Draper Canal	500
Jordan River	1,000	Scipio Lake	500

In the month of June, 1887, 1,000,000 shad fry were planted in the Jordan River. In 1888, 2,000,000 shad fry were placed in the Utah Lake. In November, of 1888, a shad of the last planting was caught which had made very rapid growth, being about 6 inches long. This shad was expressed to the U. S. Fish Commissioner, at Washington, D. C., at his request.

Further consignments of shad and white fish have been promised, which will be put into Bear Lake, from which they will find their way to Bear River and its tributaries into Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah.

NEW APPORTIONMENT.

At the election for members of the legislative assembly, in August last, the total vote cast was:

For councilors.

Mormon	14,161
Gentile	6,136
Scattering	199
Total	20,496

For representatives.

Mormon	14,192
Gentile	6,054
Scattering	66
Total	20,312

This was the second election held under the apportionment made by the governor, secretary, and members of the Utah Commission under the provisions of section 22 of the Edmunds-Tucker act. The apportionment was made in the spring of 1887, and was based on the returns of the National Census of 1880.

It is now seen that many counties have outgrown this apportionment, and do not receive the representation which their population entitles them to. In the third council district (Weber County) 2,638 votes were cast, 12.3 per cent. of the total vote. In the twelfth council district (Iron, Garfield, Kane, Washington, and San Juan Counties) 969 votes were cast, 4.2 per cent. of the total vote, a difference in the vote of two districts, having equal representation, of over 8 per cent. of the total vote.

*Applied for.

The six council districts which represent the most populous and prosperous portions of the Territory cast 12,100 votes; the remaining six, 8,127 votes.

A like inequality is found to exist in the votes cast in the representative districts. In the fourth district (Ogden City) 1,665 votes were cast, while in the twenty-third district (Iron and Garfield Counties and part of San Juan County) but 395 votes were cast, a difference in the vote of two districts having equal representation of nearly 8 per cent. of the total vote. I therefore deem it important and necessary that Congress should authorize a new apportionment to be made immediately after the taking of the next national census, and by the same Federal agency.

CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED BY FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

There is an imperative necessity for some action that will help to build up a population in sympathy with the Government in those parts of Utah where a Gentile is as much a stranger as he would be were he in a foreign land. A great many people have apostatized from the Mormon Church; by so doing they have deprived themselves of all association with their Mormon neighbors, and experience has shown that when a man becomes an apostate, as a rule, he leaves the Territory. Thousands have apostatized who would now, had they remained, be a power in the Territory. Among the reasons which they give for leaving the Territory are these: They say they were socially ostracized; they were made to pay taxes on a larger proportionate assessment than their neighbors; that they were deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood, etc.

It is of vital importance that something be done to keep them in the Territory, and if they can be made to feel that the officials will deal with them fairly they will probably do so.

Some Federal agency should be authorized to appoint the following county officers: Selectmen, clerks, recorders, superintendents of district schools, and assessors.

THE SITUATION.

Recent events of a political and business nature which have transpired in the Territory during the past year have led many people to believe, especially outside of Utah, that a marvelous change has taken place, and the downfall of Mormon domination practically assured.

If this were true the need of Federal supervision over the political and social affairs of the Territory would no longer exist. I am forced to express the opinion that it is not true, and feel that I will be performing a grateful duty if I can give the facts concerning the Utah of to-day, in such shape and form as to enable Congress and the country to form clear opinions concerning them. It must seem strange to many that public officers in official political reports constantly intermingle political and church affairs, and in considering the importance and effect of political action, refer to contemporaneous action of church officials as interpreters of the acts, when in this country church and state are separated by law, and in political discussions religious beliefs are almost a prohibited subject.

If the change referred to has taken place it means—

First. That the non-Mormons are now in the majority, and control in political and business matters; or,

Second. That the Mormon Church has ceased to sanction violations of law, and the people have abandoned their hostility to the Government and its laws.

The Gentile strength.—The facts are that at the last municipal election the Gentiles carried the city of Ogden by 433 majority. Six months later an election was held throughout the Territory for members of the legislative assembly. The Gentiles elected 2 of the 12 members of the council and 6 of the 24 members of the house. At this election the Gentiles again carried Ogden, and also carried Salt Lake City by 41 majority. These notable victories awakened the wildest enthusiasm, and were hailed with delight by the people of the country, and many expressed the opinion that the Mormon power was at an end in Utah.

I regret to say they were in error. The time may come when the Gentiles will be in the majority, but it will be many years hence. The facts are that outside of Salt Lake City and Ogden the Gentile population is found in the mining camps and in the small railroad cities and towns. They are principally settled and engaged in mercantile and professional business. In Salt Lake City and Ogden they own more than one-half of the real property. As a rule they do not own or occupy any of the agricultural lands, and are not engaged in agriculture.

The strict Mormons regard the invasion of Utah soil by Gentiles somewhat as the Crusaders regarded the occupancy of the Holy Land by the Saracens, and are advised by their leaders not to sell their lands to Gentiles.

In 23 of the 24 counties, and in 256 of the 278 election precincts the Gentiles were in the minority at the last election. The great bulk of the population of Utah is and always will be in the valleys. The agricultural lands lie in the valleys and comprise a very small part of the whole. The total land and water area of Utah is 54,380,000 acres. From reports made to me by the county courts, it seems that not more than 500,000 acres were under cultivation during the present year. Probably 500,000 acres more could be brought into cultivation if some way were provided to store the surplus water during the wet season. Nearly all the land under cultivation, and the water that can be used to irrigate it without great expense, is owned and appropriated by the Mormons, and as they hold and own the land and water, they hold and own Utah.

That this is so is shown by the fact that they have been sending out colonies into the States and Territories adjoining Utah. This is an overflow, and in this they do not go singly, as settlers usually do, but the neighborhood where they intend to settle is explored, a few families sent, to be followed by others, and a colony established, and exclusive occupation taken so far as they go and so far as such occupation is possible. In this way they have colonized Utah, and with the aid of assisted immigration have acquired the agricultural lands, and appropriated the waters which can be easily reached to irrigate them.

While it can not be denied that progress is being made, and more rapidly, too, than at any previous time in the history of the Territory, it will be seen that those who are of the opinion that Utah has passed from under the Mormon power are mistaken.

The present attitude of the Mormon people.—In passing to the consideration of the question whether the Mormons have ceased to enforce the doctrine of plural marriage and have abandoned their well-known hostility to such Federal laws as are in conflict with what they claim to be religious belief, let us look at the character of the Mormon people and their leaders.

The early Mormons were mainly native Americans and religious enthusiasts. Under a vigorous system of proselyting by missionaries they have been largely recruited from all parts of the world. Either by chance or from policy their missionaries have mostly been to the parts of the country where the average rate of intelligence is the lowest, and they made many converts either of American birth or from those of foreign birth who had first settled elsewhere in the United States. For a long time the bulk of their converts have come from the lower classes of England and Scandinavian countries, and they are yearly brought over by ship-loads. Their missionaries say nothing of plural marriage, and some converts hear of it for the first time when they reach Utah. They are picked up by process of "natural selection;" the doctrine as expounded by the missionary fits the mental condition of the convert. He is told of the new and wondrous revelation, the intercourse with and guidance of spirits and angels; the power to work miracles, heal the sick, and cure the deformed; that God has not only taken this chosen people under his care, but has given them a fine country, where every one can have fertile land, the association of a brotherhood of equals, and separation from the wickedness and oppression of the world. The doctrine thus put forth by shrewd leaders is accepted by the illogical and those who give credence to the marvelous, to miracles, the portents of dreams, and those in whom the imagination is not controlled by strict methods of reasoning.

The hopes of a better worldly condition and the offer of aid to reach it are not without effect. They are not without intelligence sufficient to utilize their general experience in practical affairs; they are industrious in a slow, plodding way, frugal and easily governed. A firm religious enthusiasm is their leading characteristic. As a rule they are law-abiding, especially as far as the law is confirmed by the priesthood, but they accept the doctrine of plural marriage in all sincerity and as a radical and necessary part of their religion, and any civil law punishing polygamy and kindred offenses as crimes, is considered wrong.

They have accepted the doctrine of polygamy and will probably adhere to it as long as they live, and it is but a very poor tribute to their honesty to say they have abandoned it. The women are as devotional as the men, probably more so. An intelligent woman probably expressed the sentiment of her sex in regard to polygamy, by saying: "It is a cross, but I suppose it is true, and we must bear it."

While the Mormon masses are too sincere to voluntarily make false pretenses, they could be induced to accept and adopt any form of words, however contradictory, if advised to do so by their authorities, for obedience to the priesthood and to obey counsel is diligently inculcated as a first duty, and should they be told to sign a declaration they were Mohammedans and that the priesthood understood the matter and it was for the advancement of the cause and the glory of God, they would probably do it.

In other communities every man feels a consciousness of personal equality and independence and personal responsibility, and a strong love of country as against everything else. In Utah, among the Mormons this is not the case. That instinctive love of country which is the distinguishing characteristic of the American people does not find a responsive sentiment in Utah. The orthodox Mormon, in every political and business act puts the church first, the country afterwards. It can not be otherwise for the priesthood claim all government but its own to be illegal, and claim a "separate political destiny and ultimate temporal dominion, and by divine right."

Of political and official Mormonism, I can only say it is probably sincere. There is insincerity, but it is not the rule. It is illogical to suppose such a body can be substantially held together on any theory of combination to support what they consider a mere imposture. It may as well be understood that the strength of Mormonism, both in its masses and officials is in its sincerity and not in its imposture. In official Mormonism there may be some insincerity but not enough to affect the question, and it may use its position for selfish ends. But this can be done by force of the position, and as well if it be sincere as if it be insincere, as human nature is not changed by the kind of church it enters.

A fair degree of sincerity is the only virtue I can ascribe to political and official Mormonism. When it has any point to attain in behalf of Mormonism it deals in evasions, meaningless words or words of double meaning, hypocritical pretenses, false assertions, and every helpful evasion of word or act. Its attitude in regard to the status of the Mormon people in regard to polygamy is delusive to the last degree. It knows there is no material change of opinion on the subject; but it seeks to convey the idea that there has been. It will not come out with a clear apprehension on the subject; but seeks and uses evasive expressions, intended to convey the idea abroad that the declaration has been made, and it is irritated when something express and definite is asked. The position it assumes is this: We have numbers and wealth sufficient to be released from Federal control. There formerly was opposition in the Territory to the law against polygamy, but see the present loyal attitude of our people. They have taken the registration oath; have put in their proposed constitution a condemnation of polygamy as a crime. What more can you ask? If the express question is put, Do you and your people still believe that polygamy is right and the doctrine one of divine origin? the answer is evasive. It will be at once said, You should not inquire into our religious views; those are mere opinions; and so long as we swear loyalty to the laws and offer you this constitution, and thus fulfill all proper political conditions, you have no right to intermingle church and state and ask our religious views, or suspect the bad faith of what we have sworn. When other Territories have applied for admission, and given you the evidence that they have fulfilled all political conditions, you did not enter upon an unconstitutional inquiry concerning the religious belief of its inhabitants, and how can you in our case? We demand statehood as a right always accorded when political conditions are fulfilled.

This sophism, accompanied by suggestions of oppression, unjust prosecutions, agitation against them for the sake of plunder, and that there is no Utah question because polygamous marriages have ceased, entangles many who can only give the question a passing thought, and they are apt to think there are really two sides to the question.

No Territory has ever applied for statehood or release from any measure of Federal control with the great body of its people devoted to social crimes, and firmly believing such crimes are either commanded or permitted by revelation, and no Christian church has ever taught any such doctrine, so that Congress has never had occasion to enter upon any such inquiry.

In regard to the political affairs of Utah, one side claims that the inquiry as to the loyalty of the people to the laws of their country is a proper political inquiry. The other side claims that this is bringing in a religious discussion, and you have no business with a religious belief. There is such a wide difference in the use of terms that a harmonious conclusion is impossible.

One example will illustrate the distinction, and show the agitation of the question is not, as asserted, the work of jealous priests or rapacious laymen. The Josephite Mormons are understood to accept all the doctrines of Mormonism, except the revelation concerning polygamy, which they have claimed is a forgery, and they have intermingled with other religious denominations in the States and Territories undisturbed and enjoying all the immunities and privileges of law-abiding citizens. They have not withdrawn by themselves, organized crime, sanctified it to the people by revelation, and called it religion; hence there is no political discussion concerning their belief.

At one time it was thought the Josephite doctrine might be an important factor in Utah, but its influence has been crippled by the later proof that at Nauvoo, in the life-time of Joseph Smith, polygamy was practiced by the leaders, and that men could and did marry two women by one ceremony. Until the proof was made, and perhaps it was permitted to come out to meet the growing influence of the Josephites and their assertion that the revelation was a forgery concocted in Utah, the Mormons had persistently denied they were guilty of any violation of law, and were driven out without excuse, at the instigation of priests and for plunder, though there are still living in Utah those who practiced polygamy at Nauvoo. The incident shows mendacity and deceit are not new characteristics of orthodox Mormonism.

The last official expression of the Mormon people with regard to polygamy, other than the proposed State constitution, was made May 2, 1885, and is as follows:

As to our religious faith, it is based upon evidence which to our minds is conclusive; convictions not to be destroyed by legislative enactments or judicial decisions. Force may enslave the body, but it can not convince the mind. To yield at the demand of the legislature or judge the rights of conscience would prove us recreant to every duty we owe to God and man. Among the principles of our religion is that of immediate revelations from God; one of the doctrines so revealed is celestial or plural marriage, for which ostensibly we are stigmatized and hated. This is a vital part of our religion, the decisions of courts to the contrary notwithstanding.

This candid admission of their position is as true to-day as when it was first made, and expresses the situation at this time. Some young Mormons, probably 140, at the late election broke away from the ancient discipline and voted as they pleased. I hope the number will be increased at the next election. In that way the church is losing a few adherents on the outer side, but there is no change in the position of the leaders, and the sincere Mormons will never renounce polygamy until they are convinced that God has commanded them to do so, and they will, whenever they have the power, enforce and practice polygamy, and every other interest of the church, whether it conflicts with law or not, and will believe that in doing so they are serving the divine will, and will gladly accept any punishment which may come to them because of this in the spirit of martyrs.

This fact stands out very clearly. There has been no change in the doctrines of the church or its teaching, and it will not do to claim they have assumed a loyal attitude because they refuse to sanction violations of law. They must teach their people that the law is supreme, and cease to honor those who violate it.

The claim is made that the church does not now interfere in political matters, but, like all other religious organizations, leaves its members free to act for themselves.

The Gentiles claim that the past and the present history of the church does not support this claim; that the church is a political organization with aims that are political, and that it manifests greater zeal in pre-

serving and perpetuating its political power than in promoting the religious purposes for which it was ostensibly organized.

They call attention to the fact that the money which it collects from its people as tithing, under the plea of religious duty, is mainly used in promoting political ends in and out of the Territory, and notably at Washington City, the capital of the nation.

The Mormon people are constantly advised to be united in their temporal and spiritual matters. This advice does not come from the laymen, but is given from the pulpit. A union of temporal and spiritual affairs means that the people must be "obedient to counsel," and the "counsel" always emanates from the high priesthood.

The non-Mormons are amazed that the fact of the church interfering in political matters should be denied. Every apostate Mormon in the Territory bears willing testimony to the fact, and the acts of the Mormon leaders confirm it. At the last legislative election there was a contest in the ninth council district between two Mormons, one the candidate of the Mormon party, and one who ran as an independent candidate, and whose candidacy was a protest against the political methods of the Mormon church. In a letter received from a prominent citizen of the district occurs the following statement:

Apostle John Henry Smith made his appearance in our county on Friday the 2d instant (August, 1889). The people at Huntington were drummed together on said evening, and Smith called their attention to the fact that he was an apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; that they had chosen and sustained him in that position, and had covenanted to sustain him as their counselor and adviser, and he now wished them to thoroughly know and understand he was there to see and to counsel and advise and persuade all to sustain the People's (Mormon) ticket.

In Davis County at the same election there was a contest between two Mormons for the office of selectman; one nominated by the People's Party, the other as an independent candidate. A prominent citizen of the county, and an official, in a letter makes the following statement:

I had the pleasure of listening to him (George Q. Cannon) the last day of the meeting. He dwelt wholly upon politics, and among other things said: "Now, brethren, you will shortly have an election here (referring to the county election), and how will you act—after the order of the world to stir up strife and contention, or will you do it after the order of God, and elect the men whom God wants?" That sermon, with a visit from Penrose, editor of the Deseret News, settled the election. If you will turn to the election returns from Davis County you will see David Stoker was run for selectman by the Liberals. The priesthood prevented his election.

Another well-known citizen of Davis County makes substantially the same statement, with the further statement that it occurred at a "priesthood meeting," and that "on election day teachers were delegated to see that every one of the People's party (Mormon) voted the straight ticket."

I submit these statements for consideration in connection with the assertion that the church does not interfere in political matters, but leaves its members to act for themselves, and will only state that Mr. Cannon is not a member of any committee of the People's party, and had no other relation to the people of Davis County than that given by his official position as an apostle of the church.

If a member of the church acts independently of the People's party, he is made to understand in a very pronounced way that he has displeased the church; that he has taken a step which is wrong, and is frequently declared to be "an enemy of his people." The result has been that few men have had the courage to avail themselves of the opportunity to be independent under such circumstances. While there are many Mormons who would gladly welcome some action on the part of the church abandoning polygamy and remanding the church to its

appropriate sphere as a religious organization, the greater number still adhere to the old faith with all its teachings and practices. The church and people stand to-day where they stood when the first colony was planted in the Salt Lake Valley. In conversation with a Mormon member of the legislative assembly on this subject, he said to me, "Well, this is God's work; if it is right it will go ahead; if it is wrong it will not; it is in his hands and he will take care of it." This probably expresses the opinion of the orthodox Mormon.

It will now be seen why political officers in political reports refer to church doctrines and practices. It is because they involve the body of the people and are disloyal and hostile to the laws, and hence the subject becomes in the strictest sense political. In fact, the church doctrines and their practices are so intimately interwoven with the political affairs of Utah that they can not be considered separately.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Elsewhere in the report I have recommended that the public schools be placed under the control and authority of some Federal agency; that certain county officers be made appointable by some Federal authority; that a new legislative apportionment be made after the taking of the next census, and that prisoners confined in the penitentiary be placed at work.

I believe it is the intention of the American people to extirpate polygamy and its kindred evils from their land, and that Congress is determined to give force and effect to this intention by appropriate legislation. The reports made by previous governors of the Territory, and by the Utah Commission, recommend special measures for consideration by Congress, all of which, so far as they are now essential, have my hearty indorsement and support. Encouraging Gentile immigration has been suggested. The walls are up against it, unless a great increase in mining, the establishment of manufacturing on a large scale, or the founding and enlargement of industrial pursuits other than agriculture take place. The founding, example, and teaching of Christian churches has been recommended. Several denominations have established churches, but the converts from Mormonism are none too numerous. There is a self-sufficient complacency in the Mormon that entirely satisfies him with his religion. Establish schools throughout the Territory, others say. This has been done to some extent by various religious denominations, but the progress is slow in producing any marked result. It has been suggested that the courts should be increased and offenses vigorously prosecuted. The Government has been for years well represented by able and efficient officers, and the result has been important, but not decisive. This course has not changed opinion, but has caused greater care in concealing offenses.

Officers have great difficulty in making arrests in the agricultural districts, and are forced to find out the residence of the person wanted, approach and surround his house in the night, or come upon him at some unexpected hour of the day; and at times, after getting in sight of the man, ability as a hurdle racer is more serviceable in making the arrest than their warrant or official character. If they run down their man, and return to his house, the witnesses wanted have disappeared and inquiries made of men, women, or children are met with a universal "don't know." If the witness is placed on the stand, and questioned as to facts of recent occurrence, his mind is a blank. Mothers have frequently testified that they did not know their daughters were married, and when asked if the fact of the daughter having children did not at

least excite some interest as to the fact of marriage, the answer would be, "It was none of my business," or "My daughter is old enough to take care of herself." Members of the priesthood have denied facts while on the stand which were notoriously known to be true.

Others suggest the taking of all political power from the church, and call attention to the fact that this power is used by the church to strengthen the position of the leaders socially, politically, and financially. They point with emphasis to the fact that the most lucrative county offices in the Territory are continued in certain families, descending, like the priesthood, by inheritance, from father to son, to the exclusion of the "common people," and also say that a high position in the priesthood is generally accompanied by an equally high position in the political and business world, secured by church influence, until religion, politics, and business are so intermingled that it is difficult to draw the line where the one begins and the other ends, and this will continue to be so until the strong hand of the Federal Government is interposed to force an effectual divorce of church and state.

The suggestion to strip the church of political power is met by the objection that it is an attempt to punish the Mormon people for their religious views, and because of this is unconstitutional.

In a discussion of this character we must be careful that both sides understand and employ terms in the same sense; otherwise the discussion will run on lines so far apart that no definite result or understanding can be reached. It is well here to see what is meant by religious belief and unconstitutional inquiry about religious belief and church affairs and doctrines. In this country, under constitutional guaranties, it is impossible for the law to encroach upon the domain of religion while the latter keeps within its true boundaries; but if a religious sect can adopt and practice something prohibited by law and claim immunity on account of religious belief, it may, or other sects may, extend religious belief and practices to cover the whole domain of criminal law, and crimes and religion would become synonymous terms. The Mormons believe in and practice polygamy, and claim it is justified by revelation, and therefore a part of their religion. The United States punishes the offense and calls it a crime, and what the Government calls *crime* the Mormon Church calls *religion*—claims immunity for it as a religious belief, and to that extent swallows up the domain of the law.

I believe the great majority of the people will welcome any change that will end the long struggle, which has only brought sorrow and suffering to them, while their leaders have enjoyed plenty and apparent immunity from punishment because of wealth and position. With them it is not a question of political power. They care nothing for the offices, but they do want peace, and if they were left alone would have peace.

I recognize, however, how serious the situation is, and how much is involved in the duty of changing the attitude of a perfectly disciplined host. I do not care to interpose any suggestions beyond echoing the voice of the loyal people here, which insists that what is unlawful in the Mormon system must be extirpated, that there must be no relaxation; on the contrary, should the present laws prove inadequate, and the Mormon people continue in their present attitude, then the Government should not hesitate to provide some form of government for the Territory which will be patriotic and wise enough to do what is right.

In my opinion, expressing to the Government my best judgment, which it is entitled to and should have, I do not hesitate to say that

any temporizing policy which leaves the church in a position to control the political policy of the Territory is only delaying the final settlement, and that future legislation should be aimed at the political power of the church, which has been the main pillar of its strength in Utah.

In the mean time it will be seen that the Utah problem is wholly new in America and not so easily solved as those unacquainted with all the facts might suppose, and its laterals reach to the mooted questions of unrestricted immigration, cheap citizenship, and whether in this country personal rights have not been hedged so closely that at times public danger may ensue.

In conclusion, I desire to say that so far as I have been able to learn the Federal officers in Utah are performing their duties faithfully and efficiently. The courts and district attorney are enforcing the laws with vigor. The election laws have been ably enforced by the Utah Commission. I take this opportunity to say that the presence of the commission and its work have been of material aid to the government.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

BLUFF, SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH, September 9, 1889.

SIR: Your favor of the 31st of July is received. It reads as follows:

Will you kindly furnish to me for use in my annual report, to be made to the Secretary of the Interior, a statement with reference to the condition of the Indians now in San Juan County; also estimate the number of the same, and the tribe to which they belong, or of which they were formerly a part, together with any suggestions you may have to make regarding the same.

I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

P. S.—I would also be pleased to receive from you a statement respecting the proposed removal of the Colorado Ute at Durango (I believe) to Utah Territory, and its probable effect upon the property of the inhabitants of San Juan County, the number of the inhabitants that will be affected, and the probable effect upon the settlement of the county.

In answer I would respectfully state that there are about one hundred Indians in San Juan County. Part of these are of the genuine Ute tribe. Their home has always been where they are now located, never having belonged to any reservation, and a part from the Moancoppy, in Arizona. Their condition is that of the average mountain Indian in his uncivilized state. They live by the chase and begging. They receive no aid whatever from the General Government.

The leading men of Colorado are making, as you know, an effort to have the Colorado Utes brought to Utah, and they will doubtless be successful unless some steps are taken by the officials of Utah to prevent it.

The probable effect upon the inhabitants of the county embraced within the lines of the proposed reservation means no more nor less than destruction to all their interests, as there would remain no other alternative for them to do than to make new homes elsewhere.

The number of inhabitants that would be affected is thirty families, averaging seven souls to the family. These people possess good claims, with valuable improvements, and they have no disposition to leave their homes unless compelled to by the Government. Besides these there are about sixty cattle men employed by the different companies owning ranches around the Blue and Elk Mountains, in this proposed reservation. There are about 27,000 head of horned stock, 12,000 head of sheep, and about 600 head of horses owned and ranged in this part of the county. There are also about 5,000 head of cattle owned by men in Colorado who range their cattle here during the winter on account of taxes being lower in Utah than in Colorado.

It has cost the settlers from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year since 1879 to feed the Indians and make presents to them, in order to maintain friendly relations with them. We

had also to purchase the privilege of running stock on the Elk Mountains; the Indians as late as three years ago would not consent to white men's stock ranging there.

Should the Government conclude to remove the Southern Utes to this country and oust the settlers, the Government will receive about 2,500 acres of fenced improved lands, with about 17 miles of canals; also a few fine orchards in full bearing, and a number of acres of lucerne land yielding three good crops a year. One large dwelling-house, costing at least \$8,000, located on the northeastern slope of the Blue Mountains; sixty-five log cabins, some rock houses, school-house, store building, shoe-shop, a large number of corrals, with most of the town lots fenced.

On roads we have expended in the county \$27,500, about \$7,000 of which, I think, was appropriated by the Territory. These roads are well located, two of them leading east into Colorado, one from Bluff, and one from Monticello; one from Bluff, 80 miles distant west to the Colorado River, and one from Bluff north to Emery County line, 120 miles.

No mines or minerals of any consequence have been discovered in the region covered by the lines of the proposed reservation, except some placer claims on the east side of the Colorado River, some 80 miles west of Bluff City, claimed by one Case, Hite & Co., but which have never been worked. This company has been operating some four years on the west side of the river, not in this county, and have, so I am told, in the way of a city one rudely constructed house, having a small ditch constructed for the purpose of sluicing out gold. These improvements are on the west side of the Colorado River, but the proposed line of reservation follows the bed of the river.

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that the Government act promptly, and either open this region for settlement again (as it was withdrawn last November) and assist the settlers to reclaim this desert land or else take it for reservation purposes. In the event of its being held for reservation purposes, I would suggest that a committee of three be appointed, with power to act, who should repair at once to this region, look over the country the Utes are to leave and the country they are to come to, that they may see and understand fully what the Government is to give and what it is to receive, and determine the value of the settlers' claims. This need not occupy more than twenty days, and thus settle this vexed question, as the settlers can not improve the land in consequence of its having been withdrawn, and they are really in danger because of the restless condition of the Indians, they regarding the white people as trespassers. I would suggest also that good practical western men be sent among these Indians found in San Juan County to teach them how to farm and live as the whites live; and after they have first been taught how to earn their living and become self-sustaining, then, if the Government see fit, let schools be introduced among them.

Yours, respectfully,

F. A. HAMMOND.

P. S.—The canals at Bluff have cost the people \$100,000, and are now in active operation.

F. A. H.

Governor ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.



Duplicate

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1890.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1890.

R E P O R T

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1 8 9 0 .

• • • •

WASHINGTON :
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1890.

R E P O R T
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

SALT LAKE CITY, September 9, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your request of July 28, 1890, I respectfully submit for your information the following report of affairs in Utah Territory during the past year:

A census of the inhabitants of the Territory was taken by the Government in the month of June last. I have not been able to secure an accurate statement of the population as shown by the returns now in the Census Office at Washington. From information furnished to me by A. S. Condon, supervisor of census for Utah, the population of the counties appears to be as follows:

County.	Population.		County.	Population.	
	1890.	1880.		1890.	1880.
Beaver.....	4,354	3,918	Salt Lake.....	59,521	31,977
Box Elder.....	7,732	6,761	San Juan.....	450	204
Cache.....	15,349	12,562	San Pete.....	16,600	11,557
Davie.....	6,788	5,279	Sevier.....	5,938	4,457
Emery.....	4,329	556	Summit.....	7,775	4,921
Garfield *	2,469	.....	Tooele.....	3,301	4,497
Grand†.....	541	.....	Uintah†.....	2,319	799
Iron.....	3,658	4,013	Utah.....	23,300	17,973
Juab.....	5,591	3,474	Waheatch.....	5,113	2,927
Kane.....	4,711	3,085	Washington.....	5,736	4,235
Millard.....	3,881	3,727	Weber.....	22,901	12,344
Morgan.....	1,996	1,783	Total.....	220,932	143,963
Pi Ute.....	2,821	1,651			
Rich.....	1,838	1,263			

* New county, created in 1882 from Iron County.

† New county, created in 1890 from Emery County.

‡ Indian reservation not included.

The above estimate does not include the military posts nor public and charitable institutions.

If this showing is correct the Territory has increased in population 77,019 since June, 1880; about 55 per cent.

The population in 1850 was 11,380; in 1860, 40,273 (increase 250 per cent.); in 1870, 86,786 (increase 110 per cent.); in 1880, 144,963 (increase 66 per cent.).

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

MORMON IMMIGRATION.

From the year 1881 to the year 1889 the foreign-born population of the Territory has been increased by Mormon immigration 16,094. During the present year the usual number of immigrants have arrived, mostly from Scandinavian countries. The average annual immigration to Utah of this character is about 1,800. It is very largely assisted immigration, many of the immigrants paying their passage money after their arrival here by installments, or as they are able to do so from their earnings.

POPULATION—ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Statement showing the population of the incorporated cities and towns of Utah Territory, the assessed value of the property, and the indebtedness of the same for the year 1890 and for 1889, together with the population in 1880 and 1890.

	Assessed valuation of property.		Compared with assessment for county purposes.	Amount of indebtedness (1890).	Population.	
	1890.	1889.			1880.	1890.
<i>Cities incorporated under special charter.</i>						
American Fork	\$259,950	\$220,000	Less	\$1,100	1,825	2,070
Alpine	70,000	70,000	Lower	150	319	465
Beaver	284,878	251,171	Samo	None	1,911	1,785
Brigham City	316,056	300,000	Lower	None	1,877	2,918
Cedar City	93,186	113,000	Lower	\$500	691	1,474
Coalville	193,000	146,000	Lowel	None	911	1,269
Corinne	179,095	162,255	Lower	None	277	212
Ephraim	131,550	120,000	Lower	None	1,698	1,918
Fairview	74,000	80,000	Higher	None	863	1,020
Fillmore	111,060	100,000	Lower	\$1,200	987	980
Grantville	147,662	150,000	Much lower	None	1,007	1,100
Hyrum	121,567	240,800	Half	None	1,234	1,300
Kaysville	219,166	250,000	One fourth	\$5,000	1,187	1,770
Lehi City	277,426	270,340	Half	None	1,538	1,903
Logan	1,647,278	(*)	Same	(*)	3,396	4,699
Manti	254,337	225,000	Same	\$6,000	1,748	1,997
Menden	45,000	43,000	Lower	None	543	858
Moroni	79,189	90,000	Same	None	838	1,000
Mount Pleasant	200,000	180,000	Same	None	2,004	2,200
Morgan	(†)	127,980	(*)	None	433	586
Ogden	7,000,000	11,400,000	Same	\$150,000	6,069	14,919
Park City	1,199,556	621,566	(*)	(*)	1,542	4,977
Parowan	101,380	100,000	Lower	None	957	1,072
Payson	265,000	228,000	Half	(§)	1,788	2,120
Pleasant Grove	321,000	228,850	Lower	None	1,776	2,140
Provo	3,169,430	1,000,000	Same	\$5,000	3,432	5,004
Richfield	159,539	143,521	Same	None	1,197	1,600
Richmond	75,000	116,750	Much lower	None	1,198	1,390
Salt Lake City	54,353,740	16,611,752	Higher	\$450,000	20,678	46,259
Smithfield	153,390	147,640	Lower	937	1,177	1,390
Spanish Fork	216,890	238,932	(*)	.....	2,304	3,069
Spring City	100,000	67,200	Lower	None	989	1,210
Springville	420,000	420,000	Lower	None	2,312	2,947
St. George	249,905	242,315	Higher	\$614	1,332	1,560
Tooele City	117,500	107,909	Lower	2,000	918	1,072
Washington	50,000	53,700	Lower	None	488	300
Wellsville	114,097	100,000	Same	None	1,193	1,308
Willard	75,135	73,653	Lower	\$63	412	700
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>						
Bear River	15,000	1,565	Same	None	340	349
Fountain Green	70,782	71,420	Lower	None	691	740
Heber City	(†)	(†)	(*)	None	1,291	1,492
Kanab	43,600	46,950	Lower	None	394	565
Monroe	75,000	71,000	(*)	None	744	940
Salem	47,317	5,000	Same	None	510	713
Nephi	827,324	(*)	Higher	\$12,000	1,797	2,084
Total	73,913,927	30,837,269		832,664	80,810	123,150

* No report.

† No assessment made.

‡ \$10,178 surplus on hand.

§ Surplus on hand.

The figures given above, of population for 1890, are based on estimates made by Dr. A. S. Condon, census supervisor for the district of Utah. The increase of value of property over 1889, as shown by the assessment rolls, is 139.6 per cent. The increase of indebtedness over 1889 is 27 per cent.

The increase of population, as shown by the figures above given, over 1880, is 58 per cent.

REVENUE FOR 1889.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the year 1889, at the rate of three-fifths of 1 per cent., for Territorial and school purposes.

Counties.	Value of property asseseed.	Territorial and school tax.
Beaver.	\$637,017.00	\$3,822.10
Box Elder	2,457,015.00	14,742.09
Cache	2,349,670.00	14,098.02
Davis	1,552,178.00	9,313.07
Emery	1,432,780.00	8,596.68
Garfield	283,712.00	1,702.27
Iron	417,411.00	2,504.47
Juab	1,530,510.00	9,183.06
Kane	402,145.00	2,412.87
Millard	865,547.00	5,205.28
Morgan	494,930.00	2,969.58
Piute	325,558.00	1,953.35
Rich	430,677.00	2,584.06
Salt Lake	19,030,050.00	119,580.30
San Juan	214,068.00	1,584.06
San Pete	1,957,912.00	11,747.47
Sevier	809,475.00	4,856.85
Summit	2,157,922.00	12,947.53
Tooele	1,220,072.00	7,320.43
Uintah	332,317.00	1,993.90
Utah	4,287,433.00	25,724.60
Wasatch	666,066.00	3,996.40
Washington	675,810.00	4,054.86
Weber	5,353,415.00	32,120.49
Total for 1889.	50,835,600.00	305,016.14
Total for 1888.	47,106,102.00	282,636.61
Increase.	3,729,588.00	22,379.53

Or nearly 8 per cent.

The assessors' tables, as returned to the county courts, showed a total in the Territory of \$51,917,312.38 $\frac{2}{3}$. This amount was reduced to the figures above given by the action of the equalizing boards.

The assessed valuation for 1891, as shown in the table giving the valuation for the year by counties, is \$104,758,755.06. The tax levy for the year at the rate fixed by law (one-half of 1 per cent.) will be \$523,793.77, an increase over 1890 of 71.7 per cent.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Statement showing total revenue for each year from 1854 and the total assessed value of property from 1855.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Total value of property as- sessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Total value of property as- sessed.
1854	\$6,386.31	(*)	1872	\$43,976.40	\$17,500,560.00
1855	17,348.89	\$3,489,779.00	1873	53,870.87	21,148,348.00
1856	18,999.38	2,937,977.00	1874	57,021.45	(*)
1857	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1875	58,222.95	28,289,180.00
1858	9,032.32	(*)	1876	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1859	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1877	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1860	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1878	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1861	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1879	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1862	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1880	151,335.24	25,222,540.00
1863	50,482.00	5,048,200.00	1881	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1864	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1882	174,483.93	29,080,656.00
1865	47,269.65	9,453,930.00	1883	185,006.55	30,334,425.00
1866	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1884	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1867	53,259.13	10,647,826.00	1885	208,931.72	34,821,957.00
1868	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1886	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1869	59,968.03	11,393,606.00	1887	227,361.48	37,833,580.00
1870	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1888	232,636.61	46,868,247.00
1871	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1889	305,016.14	49,883,690.00

* No data from which to obtain the amount.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS 1890.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property, and improvements in the several counties for 1890.

County.	Real prop- erty.	Improve- ments.	Personal property.	Total 1890.	Total 1889.
Beaver	\$218,818.50	\$386,085.00	\$688,956.00	\$1,293,859.50	\$747,119.50
Box Elder	719,998.00	253,045.00	748,483.00	1,821,526.00	2,474,194.00
Cache	2,795,270.00	316,742.00	964,317.00	4,076,329.00	2,370,658.00
Davis	1,608,603.00	477,375.00	600,423.00	2,866,401.00	1,568,719.00
Emery	227,080.00	11,165.00	671,643.00	909,888.00	1,757,477.00
Garfield	37,961.00	52,782.00	243,906.00	334,649.00	240,831.00
Grand*	540,326.00	-----	277,389.50	817,715.50	(†)
Iron	123,672.00	162,871.00	318,460.00	605,003.00	440,754.00
Juab	1,243,865.00	512,112.00	752,797.00	2,508,774.00	1,598,194.00
Kane	1127,114.00	(§)	376,038.00	503,162.00	402,178.00
Millard	392,814.00	(§)	1,058,823.00	-----	876,671.00
Morgan	263,245.00	122,860.00	149,660.00	535,765.00	497,287.00
L'ute	123,021.00	89,073.00	298,910.00	511,004.00	321,536.00
Rich	380,548.00	65,440.00	231,668.00	677,556.00	438,645.00
Salt Lake .....	(||)	(||)	(||)	52,171,000.00	20,780,286.66
San Juan	47,500.00	-----	264,904.00	312,464.00	264,069.00
San Pete	1,914,050.00	674,108.00	2,588,158.00	1,768,002.00	
Sevier	423,078.00	125,716.00	297,163.00	845,957.00	810,486.00
Summit	1,411,018.00	1,210,557.00	767,807.00	3,389,182.00	2,056,941.56
Tooele	437,340.00	290,000.00	594,165.00	1,321,505.00	1,218,005.00
Uintah	154,468.00	81,826.00	66,108.00	302,396.00	332,316.00
Utah .....	(||)	(||)	(||)	10,216,916.00	4,436,866.00
Washington	181,420.00	209,505.00	379,775.00	770,700.00	668,400.00
Wasatch	511,655.00	157,935.00	320,646.00	990,236.00	675,827.00
Weber	10,285,422.00	1,696,065.00	2,587,110.00	4,568,597.00	5,221,849.00
	24,168,286.50	6,321,153.00	13,333,114.50	104,758,750.00	51,917,312.38‡

* Now county.

† Included in Emery County.

‡ Includes improvements also.

§ Included in real property.

|| No report. Included in total.

Increase in assessed valuation over preceding year \$52,841,421.12, or 100.1 per cent.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

7

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business of the United States land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries.....	135	11,011.88	\$10,283.37
Mineral entries.....	90	1,406.8985	6,410.00
Mineral applications.....	90	1,799.1153	900.00
Desert applications.....	307	80,344.94	21,979.00
Desert final entries.....	98	24,898.73	24,898.73
Homestead entries.....	350	49,206.87	5,482.21
Homestead final entries.....	249	35,237.78	1,451.10
Timber-culture entries.....	257	18,611.57	1,917.00
Final timber-culture entries.....	7	720	28.00
Adverse mining claims.....	50	.....	500.00
Pre-emption filings.....	362	43,440	1,086.00
Coal filings.....	78	9,360	224.00
Coal entries.....	8	1,159	23,194.80
Railroad selections.....	107	474.44	1,343.00
Teimony fees.....	.....	.....	1,684.42
Total	384,673.2238	110,421.63	

Acres.	
Total area surveyed in Utah to June 30, 1890.....	12,431,745.60
Total area surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.....	91,814.41

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of the public lands in Utah Territory, and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entry.....	3,460	336,407.96	\$514,162.30
Mineral entry.....	1,555	13,168.8903	66,155.00
Mineral applications.....	1,788	2,391.8985	1,638.00
Desert applications.....	2,789	558,828.59	143,808.95
Desert final	551	93,237.03	93,237.03
Homestead entry.....	8,445	10,007,183.89	133,665.01
Homestead final entry.....	4,067	560,156.26	22,884.95
Timber culture.....	1,251	152,612.23	15,164.00
Timber final	7	780	28.00
Adverse claims.....	798	612.05	6,615.00
Pre-emption filings.....	11,401	1,371,942.70	34,203.00
Coal filings.....	981	122,720	2,943.00
Coal cash entries.....	.....	7,511,239.20	149,090.42
Central and Union Pacific sections.....	.....	348,282.23	4,407.04
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip.....	.....	13	27.03
Land warrants.....	.....	23,957	615.00
Agricultural college scrip.....	.....	84,912.04	2,232.00
Valentine scrip.....	.....	440	11.00
Chippewa scrip.....	.....	80	2.00
Supreme Court.....	.....	4,360.02	.....
Timber sold .....	.....	.....	127.08
Timber depredations .....	.....	.....	12,632.59
Testimony fees.....	.....	.....	14,094.26
Stumpage .....	.....	.....	2,788.72
Total	21,193,325.0788	1,228,270.44	

LIVE-STOCK.

Statement showing the number of horses, cattle, and sheep assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1889 and 1890, and the assessed value for 1890.

County.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.		
	1889.	1890.	Assessed value.	1889.	1890.	Assessed value.	1889.	1890.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	1,866	2,574	\$80,281	4,917	6,392	\$64,861	32,950	48,061	\$46,160
Box Elder.....	4,220	4,477	117,135	10,849	10,094	141,410	74,521	80,215	200,587
Cache.....	5,057	6,262	271,664	9,243	9,988	123,873	4,234	4,010	9,629
Davis.....	2,346	5,060	165,340	4,456	9,538	149,426	897	4,962	10,680
Emery.....	2,544	2,626	90,519	12,342	9,707	123,329	99,293	156,440	351,990
Garfield.....	2,059	2,032	47,164	8,418	9,024	110,553	16,026	16,311	26,323
Grand*.....	1,131	27,310		23,543	238,220		(†)		
Iron.....	1,738	4,875	64,001	6,867	6,706	85,330	26,312	41,642	83,167
Juab.....	2,350	2,097	77,607	3,645	2,790	51,395	148,900	138,220	276,440
Kane.....	2,312	2,145	66,930	8,202	9,801	127,413	77,879	85,346	170,692
Millard.....	3,607	4,891	91,392	4,875	6,206	62,060	121,555	180,088	360,176
Morgan.....	1,066	1,233	50,625	3,107	3,547	38,235	937	947	2,875
Pi Ute.....	2,105	2,464	103,114	7,323	9,415	131,304	43,229	27,440	69,492
Rich.....	2,542	2,366	82,810	11,756	9,307	116,337	5,651	4,201	8,402
Salt Lake.....	5,032	(†)	(†)	6,226	(†)	(†)	10,862	(†)	(†)
San Juan.....	780	791	20,554	22,054	27,392	237,920	6,300	6,100	6,220
San Pete.....	5,186	5,002	194,415	9,364	9,711	84,298	45,800	2,423	3,605
Sevier.....	3,415	3,902	113,119	8,623	10,513	122,689	53,708	31,967	61,355
Summit.....	2,689	3,308	118,469	9,480	8,845	175,675	602	8,304	12,456
Tooele.....	3,854	3,682	96,330	4,790	4,844	48,785	237,620	189,088	332,094
Utah.....	6,740	6,781	386,005	13,192	12,013	187,225	69,525	63,347	134,910
Uintah.....	6,671	3,149	105,825	2,851	11,494	117,167	16,875	41,115	60,672
Wasatch.....	1,958	2,000	81,750	10,614	9,383	119,927	17,147	9,322	13,855
Washington.....	1,686	1,965	89,410	9,041	10,402	143,318	15,100	11,843	21,695
Weber.....	3,900	4,082	157,950	7,333	6,841	106,740	2,190	4,903	10,160
Total.....	75,723	75,895	2,619,739	199,567	237,496	2,907,490	1,128,113	1,156,295	2,281,585

* New county created in March, 1890.

† No report.

Increase: Horses, 172; cattle, 37,829; sheep, 28,182.

In the year 1889 it was estimated that about 50 per cent. of the live-stock in the Territory was assessed. During the present year it is estimated that about 70 per cent. has been assessed. It is expected that when the provisions of the new revenue law are fully enforced there will be a complete assessment of all property, including live-stock.

The live-stock industry is rapidly growing to be one of the most important in the Territory. Many farmers find it much more profitable to feed the fodder which they raise to live-stock than to haul or to send it to a sometimes distant market. The horses, cattle, and sheep raised by them are a very attractive and striking feature of the annual Territorial fairs.

The wool clip for 1889 is estimated to be 11,575,000 pounds.

The number of cattle exported is estimated to be 30,000.

The number of sheep exported is estimated to be 260,000.

A very strong corporation is about to be formed for the purpose of establishing stock-yards at Salt Lake City and for the building of packing-houses. I am informed the site has been selected and that work will be commenced on the ground very soon. An enterprise of this character, if successful, will give to the farmer a home market for his live-stock.

THE UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LANDS.

I again invite attention to the vast amount of unoccupied lands, about 31,000,000 acres, owned by the Government in Utah Territory.

Under the law of October, 1888, sites for reservoirs have been reserved on which water may be stored to be used for agricultural pur-

poses. It is anticipated that by means of these artificial methods a fair amount of land may be reclaimed. But natural conditions make it impossible to use much of the unoccupied lands for any other than grazing purposes. The people of Utah are largely interested in raising horses, sheep, and cattle. They have spent a large amount of money in improving their live-stock, and they are anxious to have the Government take some action that will enable them to acquire title to the grazing lands, or at least secure them in the use of them. This question will grow in importance with each succeeding year, and it would certainly be the part of wisdom to place these lands in the hands of people who are vitally interested in preserving the natural grasses which grow upon them. If these forage plants are destroyed the land will have no value.

I recommend that the title to these lands be vested in the Territory, the proceeds arising from the sales to be used for the improvement of the water-supply, or as an endowment for the public schools.

In support of this recommendation I again call attention to the unsatisfactory conditions under which the lands are occupied. The title being vested in the Government, they are looked upon as lands which may be used by any one. The result is that the man who to-day may find a place where he can feed and water his animals, may to-morrow find himself surrounded by other men with their animals, and in a short time the forage plants sufficient to maintain a limited number of animals are eaten out, or completely destroyed. Again, it is well known that between the cattle and sheep interests there exists a bitter antagonism, and it is proving to be a blight not only to these interests but to the Territory also.

If something is not done by the Government to protect these grazing lands, and to provide adequate protection to those engaged in raising live-stock, the time is not far distant when this valuable industry will be practically destroyed; a result which will seriously affect our food supply.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

The total amount of the school land granted to the Territory is 46,080 acres. The water-supply has been appropriated for use on lands cultivated by the settlers, and when the school lands are offered for sale there will be no water to use upon them. This will render them or the greater part of them practically valueless.

I believe the grant should be increased and that the legislature should be authorized to take some action respecting the sale of the lands already granted.

IRRIGATION.

In my last report a table was given showing that 117,600 acres of land were under cultivation in Utah in 1889, and that a large number of acres could be brought under cultivation if new canals were built. The question of irrigation in the arid region is now receiving attention from Congress. It is now very plain that unless some artificial methods be employed the limit of cultivation will soon be reached. The water-supply in these arid regions is derived from the rivers which have their source in the heart of the great mountain ranges. They are fed by the melting snows and find their way to the valleys below through deep cañons. The water is diverted from these cañon streams at or near the mouth of the cañon by means of canals, and spread over the land.

Until the climate changes no other supply of water can be depended.

upon for, owing to the limited water-surface, there is not sufficient solar evaporation to furnish the necessary rainfall.

It then becomes a matter of vital importance that something be done to store the great amount of water which pours down these cañons in the fall, winter, and spring. To do this successfully will require the construction of large engineering works on a scale and at a cost far beyond the financial ability of the settler.

I am of the opinion that any works which may be provided to properly husband the large amount of water which is now running to waste will have to be erected under the supervision and at the expense of the General Government.

It is probable that in Utah water is not now performing its full duty, but this will gradually be overcome by experience and better methods.

The experiments which are now being made elsewhere to obtain water from the depths are being carefully observed by the citizens of Utah. It is believed that the great rock basins which underlie the earth's surface hold vast bodies of water, and if the experiments are successful they may be repeated here.

The question of the water-supply is a momentous one to the West, and should receive intelligent and friendly consideration.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

A public building is very much needed in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Territory has now a large population, as shown by the last census. The public records are growing in volume and in importance, and some place should be provided where they may be safely kept. To-day the Federal offices are scattered all over Salt Lake City, and the public records are liable to destruction by fire at any time. The land, court, and other records, if destroyed, would entail a very heavy loss. The post-office facilities are entirely inadequate for a city of 50,000 people and a distributing point for the entire southern portion of the Territory. The amounts now paid for rents will pay the interest on a very large sum, and it would seem to be wise economy to erect a building at once.

A bill is now pending in the National House of Representatives, having passed the Senate, providing for the erection of a building to cost \$250,000. I earnestly recommend its passage.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OGDEN, UTAH.

A public building is also needed at Ogden, Utah, the second city in the Territory.

Ogden is the most prominent railroad center between Denver and San Francisco. It is also an important distributing point for the postal service, and for a large commercial trade in the Rocky Mountain basin.

No other city in the West has increased so rapidly in population during the past ten years; and, so far as I can learn, it is likely to continue.

A bill is also pending in the House of Representatives, having passed the Senate, providing for the erection of a building there, and I earnestly recommend its passage.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol building erected at Fillmore, Millard County, Utah, the former seat of government of the Territory, still stands, but is, I

am informed, gradually yielding to the ravages of time. A part of it is now being used for school purposes. It was erected at a cost of \$25,000, and I recommend it to be given to the Territory. Some controversy has arisen respecting the title to the land upon which the building was erected, and I am informed the capitol square is gradually being occupied by the citizens of Fillmore, several buildings have been erected.

The site for the building was selected by Orson Pratt, Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, William C. Staines and Joseph L. Robinson, commissioners appointed by the legislative assembly for that purpose. Their action was ratified by the assembly. At the time the site was selected the title was vested in the General Government. If by any subsequent act of the Government the title was passed to other parties I am not aware of it, though it is probably the fact that the patent for the land embraced within the Fillmore City town-site may include the land on which the building stands. However this may be, I have no doubt the citizens of Fillmore will deal justly with the Government in the matter.

PENITENTIARY.

The Department of the Interior advertised for bids for the erection of an addition to the Utah penitentiary to cost about \$95,000, the amount appropriated by Congress. The bid of the Pauly Jail Building Company, of St. Louis, Mo., was accepted, and I am informed an agent of the firm is now here to make the necessary arrangements to proceed with the work. The buildings contemplated are very much needed.

I again renew my former recommendation that prisoners confined in the penitentiary be placed at work. Under the present system the weight of punishment falls upon his family, if the prisoner be married, or upon those who may be dependent upon him for support. He is given shelter, food, and necessary care, while too often his dependent ones suffer sadly for the necessities of life.

Many cases have come to my attention wherein the innocent families have been the ones really punished. It seems to me that prisoners ought not to be allowed to lead a life of idleness, which is not likely to cause them to reform, but should be made to work, their surplus earnings to be given to those dependent on them, or to themselves when their term of imprisonment expires.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The affairs of the Home are under the supervisory control of the members of the Utah Commission, who are required by law to make an annual report to the Government.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

This important institution received from the last legislative assembly an appropriation of \$75,000, for different purposes, notably the completion of the main building and for the completion of the building provided for the education of the deaf mutes.

The University opens this year under very flattering auspices.

REFORM SCHOOL.

This very important public institution was formally opened for the reception of inmates last fall. It has supplied a very urgent public need. Thirty-five thousand dollars was appropriated to complete it, and to meet the current expenses.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The college building was completed last spring, and the college formally opened on the fourth of the present month. The sum of \$33,000 was appropriated for necessary buildings, which have been erected; and \$15,000 for expenses. This institution will, I believe, prove to be a great benefit to the people.

The soil and climate of Utah, because of the wonderful natural features, is very much diversified. The experiments to be made on the college grounds will prove instructive and beneficial, and will give valuable information to agriculturists.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Owing to the crowded condition of the present asylum building (the southern wing) it was found necessary to complete the building, and the sum of \$163,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

The main building and northern wing are now being erected. When completed the asylum will rank in point of completeness with almost any other like building in the West, if not in the country. Certainly no Territory, and many States, have not provided as complete a building for the care and treatment of the insane.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The legislature did not see its way clear to provide for the erection of a capitol building. It, however, authorized the Capitol Building Commission to accept a plan for the proposed building, and appropriated \$10,000 for the improvement and care of the capitol grounds.

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The sum of \$34,217.42 was appropriated to meet a deficit, and for the erection of the southern wing to the main building. An annual fair will be held about the 1st of October. The indications are that it will prove to be one of the most successful ever held.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The sum of \$47,500 was also appropriated for the purposes of improving roads and bridges in the different counties.

INDIANS.

About fifteen hundred Indians, remnants of former Pi Ute, Shoshone, Pah Vants, Piedes and Ute tribes, are to be found scattered throughout the Territory, mostly in the southern and eastern counties.

About six hundred of these obtain a livelihood by farming, raising live stock, etc., and are gradually becoming accustomed to peaceful pursuits.

The remainder are engaged in fishing, hunting, begging and, too often, stealing. As a rule their condition is a pitiable one, but they must be seen before their condition can be appreciated. They long ago renounced their tribal relation and now roam at will. They are degraded and very ignorant.

I again recommend that the Government provide in some way for their care and support.

Several petitions have been presented to me signed by citizens residing in Grand and San Juan counties, asking me to lay before the Department of the Interior the fact that straggling bands of Ute Indians from the Uintah Reservation in Utah and the Pine Ridge Reservation in Colorado, and the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico, are committing serious depredations upon the property of residents in the counties named; that they are stealing horses, killing cattle, stealing produce from the farms and killing game for the hide alone. It is represented that large number of deer are being killed and that, in fact, they are being exterminated. It is further represented that they are a cause of fear to the settlers, and give aid and assistance to the thieves and outlaws who are said to infest this section of the country, and are a menace and hindrance to the officers of the law in their efforts to apprehend and bring to justice these outlaws.

These complaints are annually made, and for good cause. For some reason, during the summer season, the rule seems to be relaxed, and these straggling bands are allowed to leave their reservations. The portion of the country which is thus menaced by these Indians has only been settled within the past few years. If the settlers are afforded protection their number will rapidly increase.

REMOVAL OF THE COLORADOUTES TO UTAH.

The effort which is being made by certain citizens of Colorado to have the Southern Colorado Utes removed to Utah, has so far been unsuccessful, though still persisted in. The legislative assembly of this Territory at its last session adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the proposed removal on the ground that the proposition receives no support from the citizens of the Territory, and that the feeling against it is universal and strong. The memorial further represented that the removal would work injustice and hardship to many deserving settlers; that valuable rights would have to be relinquished; that important and extensive resources, both natural and agricultural, would have to be abandoned, and would remain undeveloped; and that the presence of these Indians would be a menace and a hindrance to the settlement of the country. These are strong reasons, and are entitled to careful consideration. When it is remembered that quite a large portion of the limited amount of land available for settlers is now embraced within two Indian reservations in Utah, it will, I think, be admitted that Utah has now her share of Indians, and should not be made to receive more at the selfish behest of a neighboring State.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral product of Utah from 1879 to 1889, both inclusive.

	Refined lead.		Unrefined lead.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Pounds.</i>				
1879	2, 301, 276	\$103, 557. 42	26, 315, 359	\$592, 085. 57
1880	2, 892, 498	144, 824. 90	25, 657, 643	641, 441. 75
1881	2, 645, 373	145, 495. 51	38, 229, 185	955, 554. 62
1882	8, 213, 798	410, 690. 00	52, 349, 850	1, 361, 096. 00
1883	3, 230, 547	161, 527. 00	63, 431, 964	1, 585, 799. 00
1884	4, 840, 987	169, 434. 54	56, 023, 893	980, 418. 12
1885			54, 318, 776	1, 222, 176. 45
1886	208, 800	9, 667. 44	48, 456, 260	1, 405, 231. 54
1887	2, 500, 000	111, 750. 00	45, 678, 961	1, 196, 788. 77
1888			44, 587, 157	1, 203, 313. 23
1889	2, 359, 540	89, 062. 52	59, 421, 730	1, 378, 584. 13
Total	29, 192, 819	1, 346, 409. 33	514, 443, 778	12, 522, 499. 19

	Silver.		Gold.		Copper.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Ounces.</i>						
1879	8, 732, 247	\$4, 106, 351. 70	15, 732	\$298, 908. 00		
1880	3, 668, 182	4, 029, 501. 30	8, 020	160, 400. 00		
1881	4, 938, 345	5, 503, 762. 95	6, 952	139, 610. 00		
1882	5, 435, 444	6, 114, 874. 00	9, 039	180, 780. 00	605, 880	\$75, 735. 00
1883	4, 531, 763	4, 984, 939. 00	6, 991	139, 820. 00		
1884	5, 669, 448	6, 123, 047. 04	5, 530	110, 600. 00	63, 372	6, 337. 20
1885	5, 972, 689	6, 211, 596. 56	8, 903	178, 060. 00		
1886	5, 918, 842	5, 860, 837. 34	10, 577	211, 540. 03	2, 407, 550	144, 453. 00
1887	6, 161, 737	5, 976, 884. 89	11, 387	227, 740. 00	2, 491, 320	124, 568. 00
1888	6, 178, 855	5, 787, 527. 51	13, 886	277, 720. 00	2, 886, 816	288, 681. 60
1889	7, 147, 651	6, 636, 254. 65	24, 975	499, 500. 00	2, 060, 792	206, 079. 20
Total	59, 370, 244	61, 355, 576. 94	122, 022	2, 424, 708. 00	10, 515, 730	845, 852. 00

The mining industry, like the agricultural, is always producing, but only after hard and unremitting toil on the sides and in the depths of almost inaccessible mountains. Since the year 1878, calculating from the most reliable data I can obtain, the yield of gold, silver, lead, and copper, as shown in the above table, has amounted to \$78,495,045.46. The yield in 1878 was \$5,100,12.69; in 1889, \$8,830,080.50, an increase of over 73 per cent. in eleven years. A large proportion of this amount, at least 60 per cent., has been expended for labor and supplies, thus affording a home market for surplus labor and products. The mining industry has been to a very large extent the basis of all the real prosperity which has come to the Territory. Commencing with the discovery of gold in California, which caused a ceaseless tide of emigration to flow through the valley of Utah, where thousands of dollars were spent for supplies to last them on their journey to the coast, down to the present time, this industry has been constantly adding to the material prosperity of the Territory. During the past year the miners have been very successful. Many important discoveries have been made in different mining camps. The action of Congress in passing the silver bill and the anticipated legislation imposing a tariff on lead ores imported from other countries has had a stimulating and beneficial effect, and it is probable the West is about to experience a revival of the mining industry on an extensive scale.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

15

METAL PRODUCT FOR 1889.

I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Dooly, the cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank at Salt Lake City, for the following very valuable and comprehensive statement of the mineral product of the Territory:

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s statement of the mineral product of Utah for 1889.

Copper.	Lead.		Silver.		Gold.	
	Refined.	Unrefined.	In bars.	In base bullion and ores.	In bars.	In bul- lion and ores.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Germania Lead Works.....	141,767	2,359,540	4,761,686	-----	372,875	4,368
Hanauer Smelter.....	-----	9,260,000	-----	-----	562,650	6,250
Mingo Furnace Company.....	538,610	11,278,690	-----	-----	692,517	6,107
Daly Mining Company.....	-----	2,124,841	764,357	430,770	297	712
Ontario Silver Mining Company.....	-----	2,604,280	972,442	939,622	-----	1,614
Silver Reef district.....	-----	-----	134,407	-----	-----	-----
Other mines and placers.....	-----	-----	6,200	-----	442	-----
Net product bars and base bullion.....	680,377	2,359,540	30,029,497	1,877,400	3,048,434	739
Contents ores shipped.....	-----	-----	28,380,048	-----	2,103,111	-----
Contents copper ore, bullion, and matte shipped.....	1,380,415	-----	1,012,185	-----	118,705	-----
Total.....	2,060,792	2,359,540	59,421,730	1,877,406	5,270,250	739
						24,236

RECAPITULATION.

2,060,792 pounds copper, at 10 cents per pound.....	\$206,079.20
2,359,640 pounds refined lead, at 380-100 cents per pound.....	89,662.52
59,421,730 pounds unrefined lead, at \$46.40 per ton.....	1,378,584.13
7,147,651 ounces fine silver, at \$0.93½ per ounce.....	6,656,254.65
24,975 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce.....	449,500.00

Total export value..... \$8,830,080.50

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the sea-board, it would increase the value of the product to \$12,352,414.53.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Silver produced.	Gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Silver product.	Gold product.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1877.....	4,359,703	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6
1878.....	4,357,328	15,040	2,108,339	10,165	48.3	67.5
1879.....	3,835,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7
1880.....	3,783,566	8,020	1,403,810	2,878	37.1	35.8
1881.....	5,400,101	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.9
1882.....	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1883.....	4,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	6,597	51.8	80
1884.....	5,669,488	5,530	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8
1885.....	5,972,689	8,903	3,189,576	7,289	53.4	81.8
1886.....	5,918,842	10,577	2,838,263	8,369	47.9	79.1
1887.....	6,161,737	11,387	4,049,273	10,714	65.7	94
1888.....	6,178,855	13,886	3,982,217	12,854	64.4	92.5
1889.....	7,147,651	24,975	5,270,250	24,236	73.7	87

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including silver and gold necessarily produced in its manufacture, west of the Missouri River.

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, vice-president and general manager, Welle, Fargo & Co., San Francieco.]

Year.	Value of precious metal, including lead.	Value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Percent of entire product.
1878	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	18.1
1879	75,349,501	10,234,394	25.5
1880	80,167,936	28,114,564	35.
1881	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884	84,975,954	31,181,250	36.7
1885	90,181,260	35,731,711	39.6
1886	103,011,761	44,635,655	43.2
1887	104,645,050	41,595,853	39.7
1888	114,341,592	38,004,826	33.2
1889	127,077,836	42,878,063	33.5

The metals, lead, silver, and gold, are obtained in small quantities in almost all the productive mines located in this inter-mountian region. The ores are mostly low grade, and the assimilation of the metals causes the process of smelting to be the favorite and most economical method of reduction. This fact will explain the increase in the percentage of gold and silver produced in the manufacture of base bullion. It demonstrates conclusively that any legislation having for its object the repeal of the present tariff on lead, or the placing of the product of lead or lead ores on the free list, must diminish its production, and decrease in the same ratio the gold and silver product of the United States. This injury to our great mining industry is augmented by the action of the Treasury Department in admitting foreign ores (notably from Mexico) free of duty under a strained and doubtful interpretation of the present laws.

PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

At the last session of the legislative assembly, held at the beginning of the present year, a new school law was passed. The leading changes made in the school law by the act are:

(1) The schools are made free. Under the law of 1880 tuition might be charged in any or every district.

(2) (a) Cities of the first and second class are now organized under one central authority, while before there were as many boards of trustees as there were districts. Thus Salt Lake City had twenty-one districts and twenty-one boards of trustees, each distinct from and without legal knowledge of the others, hence there could be no system or economy. (b) Under the present law there may be established, in cities of these classes, schools from the kindergarten up to and including high schools, together with manual training schools. (c) Cities of these classes may levy a tax for the special support of their schools; they may also bond for the erection of buildings, etc.

(3) The commissioner of schools now has a salary, and is not left to the mercy of each legislature for support.

(4) The law carefully classifies and sets forth the duties of all officers created by it.

(5) It provides for compulsory education, but not in a manner which will in my opinion be effective.

In my last report I expressed the opinion that there was but little prospect for a change in the school law. I am glad to be able to say that the legislative assembly did make an agreeable change by passing the law above referred to. Whatever may have been the motives

which prompted the assembly to pass the law, it is only just to say that it was a patriotic act, and one for which the assembly should receive proper credit. A very important step has been taken in the direction of placing the school system on a proper basis. By this law the Territory has probably gone as far as the present condition of the Territorial finances will permit.

With a free-school law in force throughout the Territory, the necessity for the schools established by the different religious denominations opposed to Mormonism will gradually cease.

These schools have performed a valuable work. At a time when the district schools were under Mormon control, and Mormon history and doctrines taught in them, they afforded the non-Mormons the opportunity of having their children educated under different and better influences.

But denominational schools are opposed to the principles upon which our Government was established, and the non-Mormons will be glad to see the day come when the last one will have closed its doors forever.

I know of no reason why I should qualify the opinion previously expressed, that the Mormon Church has determined to, and is now engaged in the work of establishing church schools throughout the Territory. The number of these schools is being gradually increased, with but one object in view—that of teaching their children the principles of their religion as a part of their education.

Statement showing the number of schools established and maintained by religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for the years 1889 and 1890, and the number of teachers and pupils; also the number of churches and ministers for 1890.

Denomination.	1890.			1889.			1890.	
	Schools.	Teach- ers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teach- ers.	Pupils.	Churches.	Minis- ters.
Methodist	24	35	1,767	21	35	1,396	28	23
Protestant Episcopal	6	23	550	6	27	800	8	7
Catholic	7	40	800	6	50	900	10	14
Congregational	24	50	2,380	24	48	2,490	5	8
Swedish Lutheran	1	3	60	2	5	75	5	4
Baptist				2	3	150	2	4
Presbyterian	32	61	2,250	32	62	2,150	15	21
Total	94	212	7,807	93	230	7,961	73	81

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

The business prosperity which caused so great an advance in values in the commercial centers of the Territory, and which commenced about two years ago, has continued until it has now reached nearly all of the central and northern counties. In these localities the sales of real property has amounted to millions of dollars, and this transfer period, if I may call it such, has now been succeeded by an era of building.

As a consequence the Territory is in a remarkably healthy condition, financially, and those who have come here from other States and have invested in real property have had no reason to regret their action. In all probability this prosperity will continue.

In mineral and agricultural wealth Utah can not be surpassed by any portion of the West. There are vast deposits of minerals, particularly of coal and iron, and other minerals which only await the touch of indus-

try to make them yield a hundred fold. When the time shall come that these deposits shall be utilized, Utah will enter upon a period of development which will far exceed that of the present time. Her soil, climate, and natural resources have attracted the attention of investors and of those who are seeking new homes in the West.

For these reasons the tide of immigration has steadily continued and will probably continue for some time to come. Many of the new citizens who have come here to cast their lots with us are enterprising and public spirited to a marked degree, and their inspiring presence has been felt in many business enterprises.

Under these new conditions the leading cities of the Territory, especially Salt Lake and Ogden and Provo, have grown very rapidly.

The following statements will give a pretty clear idea of the value and character of the improvements of real property made in the incorporated cities and towns of the Territory during the year ending June 30, 1890; of the condition of the banks; of the corporations formed; of the commodities shipped over the railroads; of the number of miles of railroads; of the labor supply, etc.

Statement showing the number of residences and business buildings erected or under contract for erection in the cities and towns for the year ending June 30, 1890.

	Dwellings.	Value.	Business houses.	Value.
<i>Cities incorporated under special charters.</i>				
American Fork.....	7	\$6,700	2	\$3,000
Alpine	1	1,000	.....	.....
Beaver.....	12	15,000	(*)	.....
Brigham City.....	24	14,000	4	4,000
Cedar City.....	1	500	.....	.....
Coalville.....	8	7,500	5	5,750
Corinne.....	.....	.....	2	1,000
Ephraim.....	.....	.....	1	2,600
Fairview.....	13	8,500	3	2,500
Fillmore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grantsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiram.....	7	6,500	3	16,000
Kayerville.....	7	7,500	5	5,100
Lehi City.....	4	5,000	1	5,000
Logan.....	60	12,500	† 5	115,000
Manti.....	7	6,000	7	8,500
Mendon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moroni.....	10	5,000	2	3,000
Mount Pleasant.....	10	7,500	4	12,200
Morgan.....	5	6,500	3	12,000
Ogdon †.....	749	949,119	§ 105	773,360
Park City.....	70	42,000	3	11,000
Parowan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payson.....	13	13,690	8	16,650
Pleasant Grove.....	3	3,000	3	1,150
Provo.....	50	75,000	20	80,000
Richfield.....	5	3,000	4	2,500
Richmond.....	4	2,000	.....	.....
Salt Lake City ||.....	1,556	3,176,720	198	3,512,500
Smithfield.....	3	2,500	† 2	2,000
Spanish Fork.....	10	8,000	3	16,000
Spring City.....	6	4,000	2	2,000
Springville.....	19	20,000	2	3,000
St. George.....	1	1,500	.....	.....
Tooele.....	3	2,000	.....	.....
Washington **.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellsville.....	5	5,000	.....	.....
Willard.....	3	1,250	1	800

* One court-house, value \$14,000; one woolen-mill, value \$10,000.

† Three school-houses, value \$6,500; two churches, value \$14,000.

‡ Report is for a period of fifteen months.

§ Nine churches and schools, value \$207,800; one school-house, value \$13,000.

|| The city and county of Salt Lake have entered into an agreement to erect a large building for county and city purposes at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

¶ Two roller-mills, valued at \$12,000.

** The mayor writes, "No improvements this year on account of heavy floods destroying crops."

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

19

Statement showing the number of residences and business buildings erected, etc.—Cont'd.

	Dwellings.	Value.	Business houses.	Value.
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>				
Bear River.....	1	\$400	1	\$600
Fountain Green.....			†† 1	12,000
Heber City.....	16	18,000	2	1,800
Kanab.....	3	1,500		
Monroe.....	8	6,000		
Nephi.....	31	26,450	4	14,950
Salem.....	7	1,800	1	600
Total	2,741	4,473,179	402	4,626,960

† One school-house, value \$2,500.

The above information was principally obtained from the mayors of the cities.

BANK STATEMENT.

I have received from the following-named banks the following statement of their business on June 30, 1890:

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.		Increase.
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	
Union National Bank, Salt Lake	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$985,461.53	\$1,586,570.99	60
Dessret National Bank, Salt Lake.....	250,000	250,000	1,566,379.91	1,625,311.79	3
Park City Bank.....	30,000	30,000		102,578.66	1
Dessret Savings Bank.....	*100,000			506,491.24	
First National Bank, Ogden.....	100,000	150,000	541,662.91	603,008.00	11
First National bank, Provo.....	50,000	50,000	184,000.00	175,000.00	14
J. W. Guthrie, Corinne.....	50,000	60,000	18,210.00	21,800.00	20
Thatcher Bros., Logan †.....	100,000	100,000	97,196.18	231,415.00	138
Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake †.....	200,000	200,000	1,200,000.00	1,484,574.67	23
Zion's Saving Bank, Salt Lake.....	100,000	100,000	539,629.58	911,193.57	68
Payson Exchange Savings Bank.....	*25,000			*10,988.37	
Commercial National, Ogden †.....	150,000	250,000	364,675.50	390,744.58	7
Utah National, Ogden.....	100,000	100,000	415,000.00	535,000.00	28
National Bank of the Republic, Salt Lake||.....	*500,000				
State Bank of Utah, Salt Lake.....	*600,000			*178,010.09	
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, Salt Lake.....	*200,000			*800,502.66	
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Company Savings Bank||.....	*160,000				
Commercial National, Salt Lake.....	*250,000			*830,000.00	
Ogden State Bank.....	*103,750			*160,557.31	
Utah County Savings Bank.....	*30,000			*58,672.39	
Ogden Savings Bank.....	*57,780			*134,886.70	
Provo Commercial and Savings Bank.....	*75,000			*50,645.80	
Citizens' Bank, Ogden.....					
Nephi National Bank ||.....	50,000	50,000		212,960.91	40
Utah National, Salt Lake.....		*200,000		*81,686.47	
Total	1,500.00	3,951,530	5,882,213.61	9,572,286.45	

* First year.

† Capital increased \$50,000 July 1, 1890.

‡ The Salt Lake branch of Wells Fargo & Co. has no capital, but draws on the parent bank in San Francisco. The \$200,000 given is surplus.

§ Surplus \$50,000.

|| Opened for business after July 1, 1890.

|| Surplus \$25,000.

Increase in number of banks reporting, 15; increase of capital over amount given in report for 1889, 61.1 per cent.; increase of deposits 62.7 per cent.

Statement showing the amount of salt produced by evaporation of the waters of Salt Lake during the year 1889.

	Tone.
Adams & Kiesel Salt Company, Syracuse.....	15,000
Deseret Salt Company, Farmington	9,051
Jeremy & Co., North Point	10,000
Gwilliam Bros., Hooper	6,000
Inland Salt Company, Saltair	40,000
People's Forwarding Company, Lake Shore	6,000
A. H. Nelson, Brigham City	2,500
Total.....	88,551

The production from the waters of the Salt Lake, by evaporation, was commenced by the first settlers in the Salt Lake Valley. Since then the industry has grown to quite large proportions. Along the shores of the lake salt farms have been taken up. These farms are divided into blocks of 2 or more acres. A hard bottom is prepared and the salt water is run in to the depth of about 6 inches. Because of the dry atmosphere the salt crystallizes rapidly. As soon as a surface of salt is formed the water is drawn off, and, after a day or two, the salt is gathered into piles and is finally shipped to the mining camps, where it is used for chloridizing ores, and to points east and west. When the crude salt is refined it makes a superior article of table salt. The price of the crude salt now ranges from \$1 to \$2 per ton, but the price is being reduced by competition. In the near future salt will be produced from the waters of the lake, which are, according to the latest tests, about 18 per cent. salt, on a very large scale. The crude methods now used will be succeeded by more complete methods, and refined salt will be supplied to the West. I am informed that salt refined by the Deseret Salt Company, one of the largest on the lake, was sent to the Armour Packing Company, at Kausas City, and was pronounced to be a very superior article for curing meats, and that if it could be supplied at anything like the price of Eastern salt they would buy it. The long freight haul, however, is against the Salt Lake industry.

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory and filed in the office of the Secretary thereof during the year ending July 1, 1890.

MINING COMPANIES.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Albion Mining Company.....	500	\$50,000
Clayton Mining and Smelting Company.....	2,500	250,000
Consolidated Julian Lane Silver Mining Company.....	25,000	500,000
Chalk Creek Coal and Mining Company.....	100,000	50,000
Carbonite Hill Consolidated Mining Company.....	100,000	1,000,000
Glencoe Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	100,000	2,500,000
Gold Note Mining and Milling Company.....	100,000	1,000,000
Jumbo Gold Company.....	200,000	2,000,000
Mill Fork Stone Company.....	50,000	50,000
Mercut Gold Mining and Milling Company.....	200,000	5,000,000
Northern Spy Mining Company.....	100,000	1,000,000
Nephi Plaster and Manufacturing Company.....	1,000	100,000
Nephi Salt Mining and Manufacturing Company.....	250	25,000
Ogden Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	200,000	200,000
Ogden Coal Company.....	500	5,000
Putnam Mining Company.....	100,000	1,000,000
Sear's Lime and Rock Company.....	400	40,000
South Fork Consolidated Mining Company.....	50,000	50,000
Sparrow Hawk Mining Company.....	200,000	100,000
Salt Lake Lithographing Stone and Marble Company.....	150,000	150,000
Treasure Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	250,000	2,500,000
Total capitalization		17,570,000

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory, etc.—Continued.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Anderson Pressed Brick Company	500	\$50,000
Boyle Furniture Company	1,500	150,000
Deeret and Salt Lake Agricultural and Manufacturing Company	10,000	50,000
Fillmore Roller Mill Company	1,500	15,000
Great Salt Lake Salt Company	15,000	150,000
Idaho Milling, Grain, and Power Company	1,000	50,000
Kaysville Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company	600	30,000
Layton Milling and Elevator Company	500	500,000
Mountain Ice and Cold Storage Company	10,000	100,000
Odgen Saddlery and Harness Manufacturing Company	1,000	25,000
Odgen Clay Company	2,000	100,000
Pittsburgh Fire Clay and Brick Company	10,000	100,000
Park City Ice Company	1,000	10,000
Riverside Milling and Elevator Company	60	30,000
Salt Lake Stone Sawing Company	25,000	25,000
Standard Red Brick Company	120	12,000
Salt Lake Construction Company	5,000	50,000
Tottenham House Building Company	1,000	50,000
Utah Manufacturing and Building Company	2,000	200,000
Utah Canning Company	500	50,000
Utah Mattress and Manufacturing Company	300	30,000
Utah Sugar Company	1,500	15,000
Western Cement Company	1,000	10,000
Total capitalization		1,797,000

LAND, STOCK, AND WATER COMPANIES.

Buckhorn Reservoir and Canal Company	4,000	100,000
Bear Lake and River Water Works and Irrigation Company	21,000	2,100,000
Bear River City Irrigation and Manufacturing Company	2,500	25,000
Cache Valley Land and Stock Association	1,000	50,000
Fulton Middlemills Land Company	1,000	100,000
Farmington Stock and Dairy Association	200	20,000
Glasgow Canal and Irrigation Company	20,000	2,000,000
Hydraulic Canal Company	150,000	150,000
Iosepa Agricultural and Stock Company	3,000	75,000
J. S. Painter Town Lot Company	1,000	100,000
Mutual Stock Association	5,000	50,000
Martin and Drake Live Stock Association	800	80,000
N. Farr Land Trust and Loan Company	500	50,000
Newton Irrigation Company	1,000	10,000
North West Field Canal Company	200	10,000
Parowan Co-operative Sheep Raising Company	500	50,000
Payette River Canal and Land Improvement Company	10,000	100,000
Plain City Land and Stock Association	400	30,000
Snake River Canal and Power Company	100,000	1,000,000
Tooele City Water Company	250	25,000
Utah Water Company	30,000	3,000,000
Wellington Irrigation Company	1,000	10,000
Total capitalization		9,135,000

MERCANTILE COMPANIES.

H. S. Blake & Co., incorporated	250	25,000
Ballantyne Brothers Lumber Company	600	60,000
Basti-Marshall Mercantile Company	2,000	100,000
B. K. Bloch & Co	500	50,000
Boyle & Co	1,000	100,000
Carver Grocery Company	100	10,000
Charleston Co-operative	2,000	10,000
Dsley, Highee & Co	400	10,000
Dalton, Nye & Cannon Company	200	20,000
E. C. Coffin Hardware Company	1,000	100,000
John Adams & Sons Company	500	50,000
Kelly & Co	350	35,000
King Mercantile Company	500	50,000
Manefield, Mardock & Co	200	20,000
Ogden Lumber Company	2,500	25,000
Ogden Equitable Co-operative Association	5,000	50,000
Ogden Commission Company	200	10,000

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory, etc.—Continued.

MERCANTILE COMPANIES—Continued.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Provo City Lumber Company	300	\$15,000
Salt Lake Hardware Company	750	75,000
Snyder & Robinson Hardware Company	250	25,000
Tenth Ward Lumber and Building Association	3,000	30,000
Union Mercantile Company	500	25,000
Western Shoe and Dry Goods Company	500	50,000
Wallace, Smain & Co.	1,000	100,000
Total capitalization.....		1,045,000

BANKS.

Ogden State Bank	1,000	100,000
Ogden Savings Bank	750	75,000
Provo Commercial and Savings Bank	750	75,000
Paysonton Exchange Savings Bank	250	25,000
State Bank of Utah	5,000	50,000
Utah County Savings Bank	300	30,000
Total capitalization.....		355,000

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Box Elder Building, Benefit, and Loan Association	1,000	100,000
C. E. Mayne Company	1,000	100,000
Commerce Block Association	1,250	125,000
Citizen's Electric Light Company	1,200	30,000
Fourth Ward Amusement Company	100	5,000
Grand Hotel Company	1,340	134,000
Inter-Mountain Printing and Publishing Company	150	15,000
Little Gem Light and Heating Company	1,000	10,000
Mountain Summer Resort Company	200	20,000
Merchants' Collection and Detective Company	100	10,000
Millard Investment Company	5,000	50,000
National Building and Loan Association of Salt Lake	100,000	10,000,000
Ogden Military Academy	500	25,000
Ogden Investment Company	1,500	15,000
Ogden and Hot Springs Health Resort Company	2,000	200,000
Ogden Syndicate Investment Company	800	80,000
Ogden Power Company	2,500	250,000
Ogden Marriage Endowment Company	200	20,000
Pacific Investment Company	3,000	300,000
Pioneer Loan and Homestead Association	50,000	5,000,000
Swan, Holmes & Co., incorporated	30	1,500
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Company	3,000	300,000
Salt Lake Stock Exchange	100	10,000
Salt Lake Building and Loan Association	10,000	1,000,000
Salt Lake Fraternal and Mutual Accident Association		Mutual.
Salt Lake Lithographing and Publishing Company	600	30,000
Salt Lake Abstract, Title, Guaranty and Trust Company	1,000	100,000
Security Abstract Company	750	75,000
Utah Mortgage Company	150	15,000
Utah Improvement and Construction Company	50	5,000
Wasatch Publishing Company	1,000	5,000
Total capitalization		18,030,500

Total number of companies incorporated, 126; total capitalization, \$47,932,000.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Utah is herewith given:

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge, 3 feet.
Union Pacific—				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming line	73	.....
Salt Lake and Western.....	Ogden	Frisco	280	.....
Echo and Park City	Lehi City	Eureka	62	.....
Utah and Nevada.....	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Northern.....	Salt Lake	Terminus .....	.....	87
San Pete Valley	Ogden	Idaho line .....	.....	76
Total Union Pacific .....	.....	.....	441	147
Denver and Rio Grande Western—				
Main Line in Utah	Colorado Line	Ogden	310.1	.....
Bingham Branch	Salt Lake	Bingham	16.3	.....
Little Cottonwood	Bingham Junction	Alta	18.2	.....
Pleasant Valley	Pleasant Valley Junction	Coal Minee	17.3	.....
Coal Mines .....	.....	.....	6.1	.....
Total Denver and Rio Grande Western .....	.....	.....	368	.....
Central Pacific in Utah	Ogden	Nevada Line	157	.....
Utah Central	Salt Lake	Fort Douglass .....	.....	6
	Salt Lake	Park City .....	.....	31
	Salt Lake	Mill Creek .....	.....	3
Grand total .....	.....	.....	966	187

The line from Ogden to the Idaho line is now being changed to broad gauge. The work will be completed about November 1, 1890. The line from Salt Lake City to Frisco is being extended to Pioche, Nev., about 100 miles.

The street-railroad system.

	No. miles run by electricity.	No. miles run by horse.	No. miles run by steam motor.	Total.
Salt Lake City*	24	4	.....	28
Ogden† .....	.....	6	9	15
Provo .....	.....	.....	5	5
Total	24	10	14	48

* About 10 miles more of railway to be run by electricity are now being built. Transfer lines are also being constructed to different points outside of the city.

†Arrangements are about being made to change the larger part of the service to electric service. A motor line 8 miles in length running north from the city line to the hot springs is nearly completed.

Freight classifications for twelve months ending June 30, 1889, and 1890, shipped over the Union Pacific lines in Utah.

Commodities.	Pounds.	Commodities.	Pounds.
Hardware	9,243	Eggs	143,795
Wool and hides	11,112,627	Lumber	30,000,000
Flour and mill stuff	11,467,445	Beer	783,715
Grain	13,801,005	Marble	24,950
Green fruit and vegetables	20,466,882	Oil	3,500,000
Ore and matte	261,348,795	Bullion	11,632,430
Hay and straw	6,056,651	Coke	285,655
Cool	115,203,904	Pots	2,061,400
Live-stock	33,250,720	Slag	1,944,700
Building material	28,151,547	Granite rock	1,028,000
Railway material	9,461,593	Water	3,520,000
Alfalfa seed	2,048,341	Sulphur	97,760
Limestone	30,179,690	Groceries	12,480,139
Machinery implements	1,561,000	Merchandise	50,501,404
Salt	91,439,725	Sundries	16,941,324
Plaster	4,779,100	Tica	380,150
Dried fruit	285,000	Total	777,971,796
Poultry	52,156		
Junk	1,920,950		

Statement of commodities shipped over the Rio Grande Western Railway for the twelve months ending June 30, 1890.

Commodities.	Tons.	Commodities.	Tons.
Products of agriculture:			
Grain	13,095	Coke and charcoal	22,910
Flour	11,355	Products of forests: lumber	20,259
Other mill products	580	Manufactures:	
Hay	3,857	Petroleum and oils	3,251
Fruits and vegetables	2,201	Sugar	5,165
Canned goods	3,808	Iron, pig and bloom	465
Products of animals:		Other castings and machinery	2,293
Live stock	6,413	Bar and sheet metal	1,903
Dressed meats	282	Cement, brick, and lime	9,329
Other packing-house products	1,013	Agricultural implements	727
Wool	1,161	Wagons and carriages	1,143
Hidee and leather	202	Wines, liquors, and beers	1,394
Products of mines:		Household goods and furniture	1,634
Anthracite coal	7,584	Iron and steel rails	1,824
Bituminous coal	145,601	Merchandise	28,902
Ore	57,683	Miscellaneous	5,764
Stone, sand and clay	24,362	Total	382,502
Bullion	6,344		

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The number of men belonging to the trades-unions in Salt Lake City and Ogden is as follows:

Salt Lake—

Members of trades-unions, federated	1,475
Members of trades-unions, not federated	640

Trades labor men not members of trades-unions, about	800
--	-----

Ogden—

Members of trades-unions, federated, about	640
Members of trades-unions, not federated, about	275

Total	3,830
--------------------	--------------

The following statement will show the rate of wages paid for certain kinds of labor, and the hours employed:

	Wages per week.	Wages per day.	Hours em- ployed.
Brick-layers		\$4.50 to \$6.00	9
Brick-makers.....		2.50 3.00	9
Blacksmiths		3.50 4.00	10
Carpenters		3.50 4.00	9
Cigar-makers.....			8
Brewers.....	\$20.00 to \$25.00		
Boot and shoemakers	*60.00 75.00	2.75 3.00	10
Harness makers.....		2.25 2.75	10
Hod-carriers		2.75 3.00	9
Iron-moulders		3.00 3.50	9
Lathers		3.00 3.50	9
Laborers		2.25 2.50	9
Machinists		3.50 4.00	10
Printers.....	18.00 25.00		9
Plumbers		4.00 4.50	8
Painters.....		3.00 3.50	9
Plasterers		4.00 4.50	8
Stone cutters		4.00 4.50	9
Stone masons.....		4.50 5.50	9
Street car employés		2.00	9
Tinners and cornice makers.....		3.50 4.00	9

* By the month.

The supply of skilled laborers is now about equal to the demand, excepting brick-and stone-masons; this class of labor is probably 20 per cent. short of the demand.

But few strikes have occurred in the Territory during the past season, and they have proved of short duration and resulted in a victory of the laboring men. The trades striking were the carpenters, plumbers, hod-carriers, and plasterers. The strikes were settled by arbitration. It is estimated that there are about four hundred and fifty trades-union men, outside of Salt Lake and Ogden cities, and about eight hundred miners belonging to a Miners' Union. It is proposed by the leaders of these unions to as soon as possible organize in all the cities and towns in the Territory.

PISCICULTURE.

Since my last report the General Government has sent into the Territory about 6,000 carp, all of which were put in private ponds. It was confidently expected that a large consignment of shad fry would have been sent into the Territory last June, but, unfortunately, unfavorable conditions caused a cessation of shad propagation and distribution, and prevented the expected shipment.

One and possibly two car-loads of Mississippi fish are expected here in a few days from Quincy, Ill.; they will be placed in Bear and Utah Lakes and the Weber River.

There is abundant proof that the shad fry put into the Jordan River and Utah Lake in 1887-'88 are making rapid growth.

We are promised for the next season a car of white fish from the Northern lakes and a further consignment of shad.

The legislative assembly has provided for the protection of the fish placed in the waters of the Territory.

CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

I recommended in my report for last year that some Federal agency be authorized by Congress to appoint the following county officers: Select men, clerks, recorders, superintendents of district schools, and assessors.

This recommendation received the approval of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States, and was embodied in a bill reported from the committee to the Senate, and placed on the Calendar. The bill provides that the governor shall make the appointments, subject to confirmation by the Utah Commission. It is the opinion of the non-Mormons that such a law would be a very effective aid to the Government in its work of reforming Utah, and removing the extraordinary and opposing conditions which have taken deep root in its political system.

The general effect of such a law would be to place in the hands of men loyal to the Government, in every respect, the control of the twenty-five county governments. This control would mean the administration of county affairs, the appointment of road supervisors and other district officers, the filling of vacancies in county and precinct offices, the appointment of examiners to examine applicants for employment as school teachers, the assessment of property, etc.

It would leave the offices of collector, treasurer, sheriff, surveyor, coroner, and prosecuting attorney to be filled by election by the people.

To persons who are acquainted with the situation it seems to be absolutely necessary that a population should be built up in the counties in sympathy with the Government. To-day, in the great majority of the municipal subdivisions, the Mormon people are in undisturbed control. If the Government ever expects to make a complete and thorough reform it must have here a population in sympathy with that reform. There is now no inducement to any one to desert the ranks of Mormonism, in a political sense. The Mormon who pays his tithing to an organization which defies the law, and votes for and supports that organization, occupies the same political plane and enjoys the same political privileges as the American citizen who has been taught to believe that unqualified allegiance to Government should be exacted from every man who enjoys the political privileges conferred by that Government. It seems to be an anomalous condition of affairs which draws no line between the open friend and the covert enemy. When it is remembered that apostasy from Mormonism involves loss of friends, in many cases deprivation of means of support, and many hardships, it will, I think, be conceded that every encouragement should be offered to the apostate. I also call attention to the necessity of a reapportionment of the Territory into legislative districts. The facts presented in my last report clearly show this necessity. The bill reported by Senator Edmunds provides for this.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In my last report it was stated that at the municipal election held in the city of Ogden, in February, 1889, the Liberal party (non-Mormon) carried the city by 433 majority, and that at the election for members of the legislative assembly held in August, 1889, the Liberals again carried Ogden, and also carried Salt Lake City by 41 majority. The opinion was also expressed that at the municipal election to be held in Salt Lake City, in February, 1890, the Liberal party would carry the city. The election was held, and after one of the most exciting contests in the history of the Territory, which awakened national interest, the Liberals were victorious by 807 majority.

This was the first time in the history of the city that it passed from under Mormon control. The two most important cities in the Territory in point of population and wealth, and educational and commercial

interests are now controlled and governed by the non-Mormons. This result has made a deep and lasting impression upon the political situation, and will exercise a strong influence upon the political future of the Territory. Much will depend upon the manner in which the Liberal party will administer the affairs of these cities. If they are wisely managed it will strengthen the party in the other portions of the Territory. At the school election for trustees held in the Territory in July last the non-Mormons elected a majority in Salt Lake and Ogden cities.

At the general election held in the Territory on the first Monday of August last for county officers, the People's party carried twenty-one and the Liberal party four counties by the following majorities, giving in each county the highest majority received by any one candidate:

	People's party.	Liberal party.		People's party.	Liberal party.
Beaver*	269		Salt Lake		117
Box Elder	283		San Juan†	24	
Cache*	904		San Pete*	1,000	
Davis*	377		Sevier*	312	
Emery*	303		Summit		538
Garfield*	156		Tooele*	216	
Grand		34	Uintah	190	
Iront	179		Utah*	1,365	
Juab†	148		Wasatch†	233	
Kane†	124		Washington†	343	
Millard†	262		Weber		269
Morgan†	207		Total	7,088	958
Pi Ute†	86				
Rich	107				

A Mormon majority in the Territory of 6,130.

* There was no active campaign by the Liberals, though opposing candidates were voted for.

† No opposition to the People's party.

‡ In this county the Liberal party is said to have 100 majority at this time.

The Liberal party was not thoroughly united in Salt Lake, Weber, and Juab counties because of divisions. It only elected six of nine candidates in Salt Lake County, losing three important offices; seven of ten candidates in Weber County, losing three important offices, and was defeated for every office in Juab County.

In Salt Lake County after the Liberal candidates were nominated a "workingmen's meeting" was called and an opposition ticket nominated composed of Mormons and Gentiles. The people's party subsequently indorsed the opposition ticket, with one exception.

I am informed that prominent leaders of the People's party made a secret arrangement with the promoters of the "workingmen's meeting," by which the political combination was effected, its object being to defeat the entire ticket of the Liberal party, if possible.

In the four counties carried by the Liberal party there was returned by the census of 1890, as shown elsewhere in this report, a population of 90,738; in the twenty-one counties carried by the Mormons, a population of 130,194. These figures show that while in the more thickly-settled counties the two political parties are about evenly divided, in the agricultural or more remote counties, the People's party is overwhelmingly in the majority; that in the Liberal counties the majority is 9 per cent., and in the People's party counties 52 per cent. of the total vote.

These facts emphasize the conclusion stated in my last report, that those who expressed the opinion that because of the victories in Ogden and Salt Lake cities, the Mormon rule was at an end in Utah, were in error; that it will be many years yet before the Gentiles will be in the

majority. These conclusions I still adhere to and believe that time will prove them to be correct, unless Congress shall by appropriate legislation hasten the end.

THE MORMON PEOPLE.

Referring to the characteristics of the Mormon people in my last report I said:

The early Mormons were mainly native Americans and religious enthusiasts; that under a vigorous system of proselytizing they had been largely recruited from all parts of the world; that either by chance or from policy these recruits had been gathered from the parts of the country where the average rate of intelligence is the lowest; that for a long time the bulk of these converts have come from the lower classes of Great Britain and Scandinavian countries; that they were picked up by a process of "natural selection;" that the doctrine as expounded by the missionary fits the mental condition of the convert; that as a rule they are law abiding, especially as far as the law is confirmed by the priesthood; that they have accepted the doctrines of plural marriage in all sincerity and as a radical and necessary part of their religion; that while the Mormon masses are too sincere to voluntarily make false pretenses they could be induced to accept and adopt any form of words, however contradictory, if advised to do so by the priesthood, for obedience to the priesthood is diligently inculcated as a first duty; that the orthodox Mormon in every political and business act puts the church first the country afterward, etc.

Referring to political and official Mormonism I said:

It was probably sincere, but that when it had any point to attain in behalf of Mormonism it deals in evasions, meaningless words or words of double meaning, hypocritical pretenses, false assertions, and every helpful evasion of word or act. Its attitude in regard to the status of the Mormon people in regard to polygamy is conclusive to the last degree. It knows there has been no change on the subject, but it seeks to convey the impression there has been, etc.

I further said that it was a very poor tribute to pay to the Mormon people to say they have abandoned the doctrine of polygamy as a part of their faith. These views I still entertain. Nothing has transpired during the past year which would lead me to change them. Statements have been made by prominent church leaders that the church does not sanction violations of law. Two years ago the president of the Salt Lake stake before a United States commissioner, in his examination in proceedings by the receiver to reach church property, in the suit of the United States against the church, and other parties, testified that since the death of John Taylor (the former head of the church) the present head of the church had refused to grant permission to persons desiring to enter polygamy. Since then the present head of the church (Wilford Woodruff) has stated in a private conversation that polygamous marriages are not now allowed to take place. When his attention was called to a notorious case which had been discovered in the first district court, he disclaimed any knowledge of the fact. In proceedings before an examiner appointed by the Supreme Court to investigate the accounts and proceedings of the receiver of the Mormon church property escheated under the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker law, a prominent Mormon testified that the church does not now sanction polygamous marriages. This is the only evidence which has been produced, or which has been offered, that the church does not now sanction violations of the law prohibiting polygamy.

The testimony of the two church officials, unsatisfactory as it is, is subject to the suspicion that it was colored by a desire to show that church property is not now used for unlawful purposes. The statement of the head of the church is answered by his statement that he knew nothing of the polygamous case developed in the first district court. But admitting the statements and testimony to be literally true, it does

not prove that the church has met the public sentiment of the nation as expressed in its laws, and has abandoned polygamy. Nor does it prove what is more essential to know—that the church is loyal to the law. In recent years important gatherings have been held under the auspices of the Mormon church, and resolutions have been adopted by which they have vigorously declared their intention to remain true to the old faith, with all its teachings and practices. These have gone to the world with the sanction and approval of the leaders and the great body of the people. Are these solemn declarations to be brushed aside by the declarations of men who are interested in the determination of a legal proceeding, or by the unofficial, unsupported statements of the head of the church, made in a private conversation, or by statements which are made in language intended to convey a definite meaning to others, but under mental reservations and careful wording explainable so as to mean nothing? The non-Mormons believe that polygamous marriages are being entered into, and that the effective enforcement of the law prohibiting them has driven the church to more secret methods.

Under its system of government the church has but one way of defining its position, and that is by a public declaration either from the head of the church addressed to the people or by the action of the people in conference assembled. No such declaration has been made nor action taken, and probably never will be. There is no reason to believe that any earthly power can extort from the church any such declaration.

It may be truthfully said that the church has determined that if polygamy is to be uprooted the Government must perform the task, as it will never do on its part any act that will indicate an abandonment of polygamy.

The claim is also made that the church does not in any way influence political action, and any statement to the contrary is declared to be a falsehood. If, in order to prove that it does so interfere, it is necessary to show that specific orders emanate from the church office directing the people in their political action, then the statement may be successfully denied. But there are many ways in which the political action of a people may be influenced. When a people during a long period of years have been taught from the pulpit, in official organs, by pretended revelations and otherwise, that the Lord has bestowed upon them certain leaders, and upon these leaders His priesthood, with power and authority to do His work upon the earth, and that they must obey these leaders in all things, temporal and spiritual; and, as a result of such teaching, the entire body of the people act in unison in all matters, it may not be necessary to issue a specific order in each case directing the people how to act. This is the condition of affairs in the Mormon community to-day. From the time of Joseph Smith down to the present time the burden of the church teachings has been unity. A Mormon leader rarely rises to speak without impressing upon the people the importance of unity. The result is no orthodox Mormon entertains the idea of acting for himself. He may think for himself, but his thoughts never crystallize into independent action. When they do he leaves the church. The orthodox Mormons believe they are discharging a religious duty when they obey their leaders and act in unison.

People outside of Utah may wonder that such a condition of affairs exists in this land, and may also wonder that the Mormons have not passed this age of faith and enthusiasm (through which it is said all religions must pass) and reached the age of more critical examination

and inquiry. But this may be explained by the fact that for many years they were isolated in a territory distant from more civilized communities. Since the Territory has been better opened and more easily accessible they have shunned as far as possible outside associations and influences. They are constantly advised to beware and avoid associations with the wicked world; informed they are the chosen people of God, and that they must consecrate themselves to his service; and that in the fullness of time all nations and peoples will accept their doctrines and look to them as the great light shining upon the darkness of all nations of the earth. The mental energies of the people have all turned to religious subjects, and their reading, instruction and literature have been largely confined to the Bible, Testament, and Mormon publications, and their enthusiasm recruited by the accessions of new converts. These teachings and influences have cemented them together, and they obey their leaders with enthusiasm and without regret.

Again, there are certain fundamental ideas which control Utah Mormonism in its public relations and lead to the views which characterize it, a statement of which may explain more fully their complete devotion to the teachings of their leaders. The Mormon people are sedulously taught that their mission is to convert and reform the people of the whole world; that everything which comes to them is directly from the Lord. If they attain success, either in a religious, political, or business way, or if those whom they choose to term their enemies are unfortunate or discomfited in any way, it is the work of the Lord. If misfortune overtakes them or if their political enemies are successful the Lord is disciplining them or is punishing them for some disobedience or lack of faith and unity and that in the end it will prove a blessing.

They are taught that everything is according to prophesy, whether it be good or an apparent infliction. This optimism has been carried so far that it has practically become fatalism. The will of the Lord may be revealed to any member, but the priesthood is the only authorized medium to reveal and declare His will, and obedience to the priesthood is practically obedience to the Lord.

It is useless to point out that their prophesies have failed; that the inimical world still exists unsubdued and apparently enjoying a fair measure of success; that their political fortunes are waning, and that their leaders are influenced in worldly affairs by the same motives that govern others, and are not always models of perfection. When good or evil come alike from the Lord the logic of events has no place or persuasive force, and it is useless to suggest to them the doubt that Mormonism will ever subdue the world. They pretend to think that the Lord is lying in wait for a proper time to punish the enemies of Mormonism. In one respect their optimism fails and their illogical conduct is strikingly apparent. While they assert that their political enemies are merely the Lord's instruments for their discipline or chastisement, they speak of them and criticise their motives with the scant courtesy they would give the emissaries of the evil one. Their acts and laws are not only charged to be unconstitutional and wicked, but their officials and their supporters are charged with malice and a desire to rob the Lord's people of their property and political rights.

They are so accustomed to judge of the constitutionality of laws and the justice of public measures that they do not fail to censure the means the Lord provides for their discipline and which are to contribute in the end to their success, and it must be a source of continual regret to them that He fails to employ constitutional means and methods to

accomplish His purpose. The discipline is deserved, but they object to His discretion in the manner of administering it.

The people are also taught to be charitable in all things, something which these leaders do not always practice for themselves. They claim the right to act upon their convictions and denounce others who exercise the same right, and profess a superior Christian character, yet it is a matter of common occurrence for one of these leaders, claiming to hold the keys to heaven and earth, to go around using his religious offices to further the secular concerns of life. The laymen of the church are far superior to their leaders in point of sincerity and religious devotion. They are the props which uphold this fabric of superstition and ignorance. They labor for others. While their leaders are generally well to do, have comfortable homes, and see the pleasant side of life, they are doomed to a life-time of toil, and when the close of life comes they have practically nothing to leave to their families.

It will now be seen why the Mormon people are the willing servants of their religious masters and why the civilization of the age and contact with modern influences and associations have not worked the change which many have hoped for. It is because Mormonism involves slavery of the mind and the subjecting of the energies of the people, in a physical, moral, and religious sense, to the control of men whose motives are too often controlled by ambition and love of power.

Of course there are some who are groping their way out of the atmosphere of bigotry and darkness. There is no doubt but that the number of those who question the doctrine of blind submission to priestly authority and claim the right to criticise and exercise reason is yearly increasing. This is especially so in the districts which have the largest commercial relations and where there is a more extensive contact with those of other sects. The urgent demand of their leaders for unity and obedience is sufficient proof if no other proof existed. Recently a public speaker declared it was useless to attempt to conceal that dissensions existed, and the people were warned that, unless they remained united and obedient, Mormonism was doomed. There is no reason to believe that dissensions which arise from the exercise of private judgment can ever be healed, for the cause which creates them can not be reached or removed without a retrogression to the stagnant mental condition of blind obedience, which is not likely to occur.

FUTURE LEGISLATION.

The bill now pending before Congress, called the Cullom or the Struble bill, has renewed the discussion which attended the passage of the bill providing for the admission of the State of Idaho, which, by its terms, made what is known as the "Idaho test oath" a part of the election law of the new State. It is contended by the Mormons that the measure is an encroachment upon the liberty of conscience, the freedom of religious belief, and, notwithstanding its constitutionality has been affirmed by the highest court in the land, that it is unjust and unconstitutional. It is denied that the Mormon Church is political in character or exercises any political influence or that membership involves any hostility to the laws of the land or the political principles of the Government. For those who believe there can be no valid or just law or any correct political principle which is in conflict with their revelations, doctrines, or discipline, such assertions are not difficult.

The non-Mormon of Utah can not be convinced that the Mormon Church, both in its doctrines and practices, is not palpably a political

body. To his mind a belief in polygamy based on revelation brings the church and all its members who believe in the revelation in direct conflict with the laws and political principles of the country, and this hostile political attitude can not be removed except by an abandonment of a fundamental principle of the organization. To his view, the church does not hesitate to dictate in political affairs when it can obtain some benefit, but when political action or legislation is likely to be disadvantageous it wholly renounces politics. It is willing to become a politician when benefits will follow, but refuses to accept the fate of a politician.

The non-Mormons do not understand the Cullom or Struble bill deprives any one of entire freedom of religious belief. They are willing to let any one who disbelieves in the law of the land or who joins an association which refuses allegiance to the laws keep his conscience and his belief intact so long as his conduct is not unlawful, but they urge he is not entitled to the reward of the elective franchise or a voice in the Government to which he will not give an unqualified allegiance. A contrary course puts the loyal and the disloyal on the same basis. They also urge the passage of the law as a duty to the whole people. It is over twenty-eight years since Congress condemned polygamy in Utah. The laws of Congress have been ridiculed and treated with contempt so long as such a course was safe, and then evaded and resisted as far as possible, and during all this time no change has taken place in the counsels or aims of Mormonism, and the conflict to-day is as clearly defined as ever.

The enactment of such a law would hasten the end and be better for all parties, even for the Mormons, than temporizing methods which only serve to prolong the strife.

A statement respecting the Josephite Mormon Church may prove interesting and suggestive with reference to the claim that the passage of either one of the bills referred to would be an attempt to punish the Mormon people for their religious belief. The Josephite Mormon believes in the Book of Mormon and the fundamental principles of Mormonism, and only differs from the Utah Mormon on the question of polygamy and a few doctrines and practices, which they do not consider justified by the Book of Mormon. They have established churches in Utah and elsewhere in the United States and are not opposed to the contemplated legislation and have no fear of its consequences or that it will disfranchise them or in anywise encroach upon their religious faith or liberty of conscience.

It is true that non-Mormon immigration and the growth of two or three cities have helped the situation in some localities, but the greater part of the Territory is not reached. It is true that from various causes some decades yet to come may correct the evil, but the large Mormon immigration has enabled them to disturb the political relations of an adjoining State or a Territory for every city they have lost in Utah. The difficulty does not end with the Mormons becoming a minority. When legitimate political parties are formed, with aims and purposes that are for the good of all, they hold the balance of power and are ready to use it for their benefit, without regard to the interests of the Government.

The non-Mormons of Utah, who so many years have carried on this contest, reasonably urge that they should have the same laws and as much consideration from Congress as the people of Idaho, who have wisely guarded themselves against this evil. They ask for the passage of the Cullom or the Struble bill and the bill reported from the

Judiciary Committee of the Senate, by Senator Edmunds, elsewhere referred to.

I desire to again call attention to the fact that the peculiar political conditions which exist here are wholly new to our system of government and are not so easily controlled and remedied as many people not acquainted with the situation may suppose; that these conditions involve the question of unrestricted immigration and cheap citizenship, and in a larger sense the principles upon which our Government has been established; that in Utah that love of country which animates the American people and has been the glory of our history as a nation is unknown to the large majority of the people, and that in support of the measures now pending in Congress looking to a peaceful and safe settlement of the evil conditions here both parties, Democratic and Republican, are united. In urging their passage I but give expression to the wish of the great majority of the non-Mormons of Utah and perform the duty which I owe to the Government and the people.

In September, 1886, an editorial appeared in the Juvenile Instructor, edited by George Q. Cannon, who is regarded as the actual leader (though not the nominal head) of Mormonism. This periodical is intended to give the youth of Utah literary, religious, and political instruction superior to that which can be otherwise obtained. I annex the article as an appendix and ask that it be read by the light of the history of Mormonism. The sentiments of this article have never been retracted or denied. It has greater weight because it is considerably put forth and in language more temperate than many of the former harangues of Mormon leaders, and it is a truthful exponent of the attitude of the Mormons toward the Government and its laws. The laws are unconstitutional and oppressive; their enforcement a wicked persecution; conviction and punishment an honor; the officers who enforce the laws are ruffians; and the good Mormon people are informed that the Government in its action is inspired by fear of the Mormon people. This article can not be set aside as a Gentile fabrication devised to falsely impeach the loyalty of the Mormons, but, as to the grounds it covers, is a complete justification of the complaints made against Mormonism.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

[Editorial from the Juvenile Instructor of September, 1886, edited by George Q. Cannon.]

When the Edmunds law was first rigorously enforced with but little regard to law or evidence against the people of this Territory, it was confidently hoped they would become terrified at the prospect and abandon their religion. The rules of law and courts which prevailed elsewhere in the administration of justice were deliberately set aside. The presumption that the accused was innocent until proved guilty was completely reversed. Every one accused was presumed to be guilty. He had to prove himself innocent.

It was fully expected by those who conducted this persecution that the sending of men to the penitentiary, clothing them in prison garb, and making convicts of them, would be so disgraceful that, rather than be subjected to this punishment, they would recant.

But to the great disappointment of those who have been conducting this crusade all, with very few exceptions, who have been convicted have cheerfully gone to the

penitentiary. They have esteemed their imprisonment as an honor, and have appeared to be thankful to have such an opportunity of showing to God and men their devotion to their religion.

Could anything be more vexatious to the ruffians who have engaged in this persecution than such a spirit as this?

What is the use of punishment if it does not punish? Any attempt to degrade a man is a miserable failure if he accepts the intended degradation as an honor.

This is the case with all those convicted and sent to the penitentiary in this Territory, in Idaho, in Arizona, or in Detroit, for plural marriage or what is called "unlawful cohabitation."

The design has been to attach the stigma of criminality to them. Thus far the design has utterly failed.

The men sent to prison know they are not criminals. Neither while in prison nor after they emerge therefrom do they view themselves in any other light than as martyrs. This also is the estimate placed upon their conduct by all their co-religionists; they esteem them as sufferers for righteousness, the defenders of the great and sublime principle of religious liberty.

But it is not only themselves and their friends who take this view of their conduct; their chief enemies and persecutors feel their superiority. They are forced to acknowledge that, with all the machinery of punishment at their control, they can not make the Latter-day Saints bow to their wishes. This utter inability to bring the people to their terms causes them to boil with rage.

Instead of being impressed and softened by the spectacle of a people willing to endure these punishments for their religion, they become more and more exasperated. They are filled with diabolical hatred, and would, if they had the power, spill the blood of their victims.

In this way they show that they are conscious of the great superiority of the people whom they would destroy.

It is always an evidence of a base and craven nature in a man to resort to such methods as are at present employed against the Latter-Day Saints.

Whenever a man refuses to meet another upon equal terms he proclaims that he considers his opponent as his superior.

Whenever men or women exhibit jealousy toward inferiors in station they lift them up to their own level. Their jealousy of them is a proof that they view them as their equals on the point at least concerning which they are jealous.

So it is with the representatives of the nation in our midst. They are conscious that there is a power here, and their actions prove that in their secret hearts they fear it; they are jealous of the qualities which the Latter-Day Saints possess.

How is it with the nation? Do not the men in power manifest an extraordinary solicitude concerning the Latter-Day Saints?

If we were a power equal in strength and numbers they could show no more jealousy concerning us than they do.

The Congress of the United States, by its legislation, lifts us out of comparative obscurity into public prominence. It places us upon its own plane, and it says:

"We look upon you as a power to be dreaded. You contain the elements of great strength, and we think it is necessary to crush you while we can do so. If we let you alone you will grow beyond our reach, and we can not overpower you."

This is the secret of all those unjust laws against us and their cruel enforcement. This accounts for the readiness with which men in power trample upon the Constitution, the laws and the rules which prevail in courts of justice, that we may be reached and stricken down.

The conduct of the nation towards us is a tribute to our strength and power. It is a most excellent indication of the fear entertained concerning our future.

Yet how ridiculous it is for a nation of nearly sixty millions to feel and act in this way towards a community numbering a quarter of a million! What a spectacle for God and man! To see a great nation like ours trampling upon its charter and its laws to enable its officials to reach a people as numerically weak as the Latter-Day Saints.

If it were not afraid of us would its legislators do this?

But to return to the subject of the degradation inflicted upon those people who are convicted of plural marriage or so-called unlawful cohabitation.

Has any man in this community been degraded by being sentenced to the penitentiary? Our enemies themselves can answer this question. They know that instead of such confinement being a mark of dishonor it is a mark of honor, and that the men who have gone through this ordeal are enabled by their submission and have become heroes.

Today, on the streets of Salt Lake City, among the most rabid of our enemies they would trust the men who have been in prison for their religion sooner than they would any others. The reason is before us. These men have shown their devotion to principle; they could neither be frightened, nor bought, nor bullied into a denial

of their religious convictions. Such men possess the highest type of manhood as mankind everywhere on the earth recognizes.

The day will yet come when the children of these heroes will mention with gratification and pride that their fathers were imprisoned in the penitentiary for their religion. No parent of nobility in the old world could bring more distinction upon the families of those who obtain it than will the statement of this fact upon the descendants of those who have been incarcerated behind prison bars because they would not deny their religion.

In a recent conversation with Bishop Hyrum B. Clawson we were given a most interesting illustration of the manner in which men of the world look upon those who have suffered and are now suffering through this prosecution.

Bishop Clawson was returning from Arizona, and on the way to San Francisco became acquainted with Monsignore Mori, a prominent member of the Pope of Rome's household, who had been sent to this country as the bearer of the beretta for the new cardinal that has been recently elected—Cardinal Gibbon, of Baltimore.

In conversation, the Monsignore expressed a desire to visit Salt Lake and see the city, the beauty of which he had heard greatly praised; but he did not want to see the people, as he thought them very wicked.

When he made these remarks he did not know that Brother Clawson was a resident of Salt Lake, but soon learned that fact. He was profuse in his apologies to him for what he had said, and hoped he would take no exception to it.

The Bishop proceeded to inform him concerning the people of Utah, and the condition of affairs here, of all of which he was very ignorant. The conversation turned also upon the present persecution, of which the Monsignore had heard something. Bishop Clawson told him that he was one who had been in prison. He was surprised. Instead, however, of withdrawing from him or shunning him, this announcement made him more interested. He could not repress his admiration for the Bishop's zeal and fortitude, and expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet a man who had had such an experience.

Upon parting at San Francisco, he exhibited the warmest interest in the Latter-day Saints, and especially in Bishop Clawson, and urged upon him that if he or his friends ever visited Rome to be sure and give him an opportunity of showing them every attention in his power.

In the course of the conversation he learned that Brother Clawson had a son who was an artist. He thought no artist, who possibly could, would fail to visit Italy, and of course, the "Eternal City." And if the young man ever did visit there to perfect himself in his profession, he must give him the opportunity of showing him every attention in his power.

Here is an illustration of what I have before said, that confining men in the penitentiary as is now being done with the Latter-day Saints leaves no stain upon them either in their own estimation or in the estimation of men of the world. They are not criminals. They are not degraded. They are men of honor; men of high conceptions of right, who are willing to suffer, and, if necessary, die for the principles they have espoused. This is the true light in which to view their conduct, and this is the light in which it is being viewed by many at the present time, and in which it will be viewed by future generations.

OLIN
J
87
1883
1891

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1891.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1891.

R E P O R T

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1891.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1891.

R E P O R T
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, October 1, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with your request of July 28, 1891, I respectfully submit the following report of the affairs, and of the progress and development of the Territory of Utah, since the date of my last report, September 9, 1890.

POPULATION.

Comparative statement of the population of Utah Territory, by counties, for the years 1890 and 1891.

County.	Census re-report, 1890.	Aeeeeore' returne, 1891.	County.	Census re-report, 1890.	Aeeeeore' returne, 1891.
Beaver	3,340	3,147	Salt Lake	58,457	59,201
Box Elder	7,642	6,695	San Juan	365	382
Cache	15,509	16,438	San Pete	18,146	*11,350
Davis	6,469	5,406	Sevier	6,199	7,101
Emery	4,866	5,706	Summit	7,738	8,252
Garfield	2,457	2,214	Tooele	3,700	*3,301
Grand	541	521	Uintah	2,292	3,000
Iron	2,688	2,850	Utah	23,416	27,368
Juab	5,582	5,786	Wasatch	4,627	3,222
Kane	1,685	*1,110	Washington	4,009	4,351
Millard	4,033	4,500	Weber	23,005	23,179
Morgan	1,780	1,600	Total	207,905	210,762
Piute	2,842	2,593			
Rioh	1,527	1,489			

* Several precincts missing.

† Estimated.

The above statement is based upon the returns made by the county assessors under the law of the last legislative assembly, which made it their duty to collect such statistics. It will be noticed that in twelve of the counties there is an apparent decrease of 7,109 in the population, and in the other thirteen an increase of 9,965. I do not think the returns made are reliable as a whole, as some of the counties in which a decrease is shown are in a prosperous condition. On the face of the returns the population is given at 210,762, an increase of 2,857 over the year 1890. If it be assumed the increase for the year 1891 is at least equal to the average annual increase from the year 1880 to the year 1890, the total population would now be very nearly 215,000.

IMMIGRATION.

The foreign immigration to the Territory during the past year will not exceed 2,000 and has come mainly from English and Scandinavian countries. These immigrants have located principally in Salt Lake and Ogden, and in the more thickly settled counties. The domestic immigration has been confined largely to the counties of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Summit, Juab, Emery, and two or three others. Within these counties are the great commercial and mining centers. The extent of this immigration can not be stated. In Salt Lake City there was a large increase in the number of registered voters prior to the annual election in August last, which indicates a steady growth. In Ogden City, and in the mining centers of Park City, Eureka, and other places, there has also been a steady growth.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Statement showing the assessed value of the property of the incorporated cities and towns of Utah Territory, and the indebtedness of same, for the years 1890 and 1891.

	Assessed valuation of property.		Amount of indebtedness.	
	1890.	1891.	1891.	1890.
<i>Cities incorporated under special charter.</i>				
American Fork.....	\$259,950.00	\$300,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$1,100.00
Alpine City.....	70,000.00	50,000.00	100.00	150.00
Beaver.....	284,878.00	280,310.00	244.79	None.
Brigham City.....	315,056.00	464,160.00	None.....	Do.
Cedar City.....	98,186.00	145,784.00	do.....	500.00
Coalville.....	193,000.00	215,883.80	do.....	None.
Corinne.....	179,095.00	182,000.00	2,500.00	Do.
Ephraim.....	181,550.00	264,540.00	2,600.00	Do.
Fairview.....	74,000.00	120,000.00	None.....	Do.
Fillmore.....	111,000.00	100,000.00	1,500.00	1,200.00
Grantsville.....	147,662.00	150,000.00	None.....	None.
Hyrum.....	121,587.00	24,000.00	do.....	Do.
Kayerville.....	219,166.00	229,685.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lehi City.....	277,426.00	280,000.00	None.....	None.
Logan.....	1,647,278.00	1,850,000.00	1,350.00	(*)
Manti.....	254,337.00	340,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Mendon.....	45,000.00	66,000.00	None.....	None.
Mormon.....	79,189.00	91,284.00	do.....	Do.
Mount Pleasant.....	200,000.00	250,000.00	do.....	Do.
Morgan.....		207,900.00	do.....	Do.
Ogden.....	7,000,000.00	13,243,965.00	250,000.00	150,000.00
Park City.....	1,195,556.00	1,800,000.00	None.....	None.
Parowan.....	101,380.00	108,085.00	217.22	Do.
Payson.....	265,000.00	308,500.00	None.....	(f)
Pleasant Grove.....	321,000.00	350,000.00	do.....	None.
Provo.....	3,159,480.00	3,152,620.00	1,970.00	5,000.00
Richfield.....	159,539.00	177,600.00	None.....	None.
Richmond.....	75,000.00	145,000.00	300.00	Do.
Salt Lake City.....	54,353,740.00	57,985,888.00	1,000,000.00	450,000.00
Smithfield.....	153,389.00	192,210.00	537.50	937.00
Spanish Fork.....	216,890.00	237,750.00	None.....	(*)
Spring City.....	100,000.00	80,000.00	do.....	None.
Springville.....	420,000.00	680,000.00	do.....	Do.
St. George.....	249,905.00	252,608.00	2,722.28	614.00
Tooele.....	117,500.00	151,742.00	None.....	2,000.00
Washington.....	50,000.00	42,800.82	do.....	None.
Wellsville.....	114,097.00	98,000.00	do.....	Do.
Willard.....	75,135.00	98,986.45	do.....	63.00
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>				
Bear River.....	15,000.00	22,430.00	None.....	None.
Fountain Green.....	70,782.00	70,782.00	do.....	Do.
Heber.....	(t)	(t)	do.....	Do.
Kanab.....	43,600.00	43,600.00	65.00	Do.
Moqui.....	75,000.00	75,652.00	do.....	Do.
Nephi.....	827,324.00	828,962.00	16,000.00	12,000.00
Salem.....	47,317.00	47,317.00	100.00	None.
Total.....	73,918,927.00	85,564,981.27	1,294,106.79	832,564.00

* No report.

† Surplus on hand.

‡ No assessment made.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

5

The increase in municipal indebtedness for the year is 104.58 per cent. The increase in the assessed value of property within the corporate limits of the municipalities is 15.7 per cent.

REVENUE FOR 1890.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the year 1890, at the rate of five mills on the dollar, for Territorial and school purposes.

Counties.	Value of prop- erty assessed.	Territorial and school tax.	Counties.	Value of prop- erty assessed.	Territorial [and school] tax.
Box Elder.....	\$8,969,438.00	\$19,847.19	Salt Lake.....	\$52,270,966.00	\$261,354.83
Beaver.....	1,004,896.00	5,024.48	Summit.....	3,794,826.00	18,974.13
Cache.....	4,002,866.00	20,014.33	Pete.....	2,911,890.00	14,599.43
Davie.....	3,162,710.00	15,813.55	Sevier.....	1,050,644.00	5,263.22
Emery.....	1,294,928.00	6,474.63	San Juan.....	278,436.00	1,382.43
Garfield.....	366,312.00	1,831.56	Tooele.....	1,593,956.00	7,969.78
Grand.....	762,420.00	3,812.10	Utah.....	8,951,720.00	44,758.60
Iron.....	589,390.00	2,946.95	Unitah.....	582,046.00	2,910.23
Juab.....	2,305,320.00	11,526.60	Weber.....	14,861,756.00	73,308.00
Kane.....	374,794.00	1,873.97	Wasatch.....	1,088,068.00	5,430.34
Morgan.....	828,400.00	4,142.00	Washington.....	802,330.00	4,011.65
Millard.....	703,940.00	3,519.70			
Pi Ute.....	605,386.00	3,026.93	Total.....	108,612,216.00	543,061.08
Rich.....	658,730.00	3,293.65			

The assessment rolls as originally returned to the county courts gave the total valuation at \$104,758,750. This was increased to \$108,612,216.

The assessed value for 1891, as shown in the table giving the valuation for the year by counties, is \$121,146,648.37.

The tax levy for the year at the rate fixed by law, one-half of one per cent, will amount to \$600,233.44, an increase of 10.5 per cent.

Statement showing total revenue for each year from 1854, and the total assessed value of property from 1855.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of prop- erty assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of prop- erty assessed.
1854.....	\$6,386.31	(*)	1873.....	\$53,870.87	\$21,548,348.00
1855.....	17,348.88	\$3,469,770.00	1874.....	57,021.45	(*)
1856.....	18,998.38	2,957,977.00	1875.....	58,222.95	23,289,180.00
1857.....	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1876.....	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1858.....	9,032.32	(*)	1877.....	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1859.....	9,957.17	3,982,389.00	1878.....	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1860.....	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1879.....	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1861.....	25,180.92	5,052,184.00	1880.....	151,335.24	25,222,540.00
1862.....	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1881.....	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1863.....	50,482.00	548,200.00	1882.....	174,483.93	29,080,556.00
1864.....	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1883.....	185,006.55	30,834,425.00
1865.....	47,269.85	9,453,930.00	1884.....	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1866.....	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1885.....	208,931.72	34,851,957.00
1867.....	53,239.13	10,647,926.00	1886.....	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1868.....	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1887.....	227,861.48	37,893,580.00
1869.....	59,968.03	11,393,806.00	1888.....	282,636.81	46,868,247.00
1870.....	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1889.....	305,018.14	49,883,690.00
1871.....	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1890.....	543,061.08	108,612,216.00
1872.....	48,976.40	17,590,560.00			

* No data from which to obtain the amount.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1891.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1891.

Counties.	Real property.	Improvements.	Personal prop- erty.	Total.	
				1891.	1890.
Beaver.....	\$233,705.00	\$605,690.00	\$489,727.00	\$1,329,122.00	\$1,298,859.50
Box Elder.....	1,078,655.00	1,841,336.00	1,174,257.00	4,094,248.00	1,821,526.00
Cache.....	4,757,423.00	876,630.00	524,279.00	6,158,332.00	4,076,329.00
Davi.....	2,418,982.00	525,575.00	556,878.00	3,496,435.00	2,688,401.00
Emery.....	325,798.00	7,000.00	379,494.00	1,433,786.00	909,888.00
Garfield.....	73,827.00	81,147.00	333,984.00	489,958.00	334,639.00
Grand.....	27,675.00	550,244.43	290,908.00	810,032.43	817,715.50
Iron.....	208,096.00	151,000.00	362,589.00	716,685.00	605,008.00
Juab.....	711,963.00	468,890.00	637,803.00	1,818,656.00	2,508,774.00
Kane.....	68,565.00	63,470.00	207,764.00	389,799.00	503,152.00
Millard.....	870,245.00	160,710.00	373,901.00	1,204,856.00	-----
Morgan.....	368,375.00	377,970.00	161,375.00	907,720.00	535,785.00
Pi Ute.....	129,537.00	61,803.00	278,840.00	471,180.00	511,004.00
Rich.....	487,268.00	72,635.00	236,447.00	796,350.00	677,566.00
Salt Lake.....	39,195,819.27	6,597,095.00	18,934,558.67	59,727,472.94	52,171,000.00
San Juan.....	3,400.00	800.00	330,478.00	334,678.00	312,484.00
San Pete.....	1,349,010.00	705,870.00	521,078.00	2,575,968.00	2,588,158.00
Sevier.....	415,972.00	216,870.00	559,078.00	1,191,915.00	845,957.00
Summit.....	1,689,238.00	1,472,938.00	758,417.00	3,961,598.00	3,389,182.00
Tooele.....	511,425.00	271,635.00	593,368.00	1,375,428.00	1,321,505.00
Uintah.....	187,257.00	100,230.00	341,528.00	629,015.00	302,396.00
Utah.....	6,284,902.00	2,442,780.00	1,623,925.00	10,357,607.00	10,216,916.00
Washington.....	193,800.00	229,050.00	229,050.00	852,226.00	770,700.00
Wasatch.....	558,060.00	251,540.00	251,540.00	1,192,730.00	990,236.00
Weber.....	10,826,000.00	2,617,000.00	4,604,000.00	18,047,000.00	4,568,597.00
Total.....	70,411,015.27	20,224,833.43	29,787,261.67	121,146,648.37	104,758,750.00

The increase in valuation over last year is \$16,387,898.37 or 15.65 per cent.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business of the United States land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries.....	226	19,160.16	\$36,893.86
Mineral entries.....	103	3,460.45	14,382.00
Mineral applications.....	134	4,354.58	1,330.00
Desert applications.....	245	43,305.22	12,609.80
Desert final entries.....	75	17,112.80	17,873.99
Homestead final entries.....	242	34,751.96	1,516.49
Homestead entries.....	373	51,415.26	5,778.58
Timber-culture entries.....	69	8,079.69	821.00
Timber-culture final entries.....	1	80.00	4.00
Adverse mining claims.....	40	-----	400.00
Preemption filings.....	226	28,960.00	678.00
Coal filings.....	45	6,560.00	153.00
Coal entries.....	10	1,401.96	20,048.90
Railroad selections.....	5	90,691.98	1,136.00
Testimony fees.....	-----	-----	575.60
Total.....	309,634.07	114,201.22	

Acree.	
Total area surveyed in Utah to June 30, 1891.....	12,755,475.08
Total area surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.....	382,729.08

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

7

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS IN UTAH TERRITORY.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of public lands in Utah Territory, and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entry	3,821	366,580.02	\$570,339.62
Mineral entry	1,751	18,048.2388	86,947.00
Mineral application	2,012	8,545.5938	3,868.00
Desert applications	3,341	682,478.75	173,397.75
Desert final	724	135,248.56	136,049.75
Homestead entry	9,037	10,091,142.72	140,663.71
Homestead final entry	4,709	646,809.30	30,114.63
Timber culture	1,577	179,303.49	17,902.00
Timber final	15	1,580.00	60.00
Adversee claims	888	612.05	7,515.00
Preemption filings	11,989	1,444,342.70	35,967.00
Coal filings	1,104	138,640.00	3,320.00
Coal cash entries	18	7,513,800.16	192,848.12
Central and Union Pacific selections	5	546,748.65	6,886.64
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip		13.00	27.03
Land warrants		23,957.00	615.00
Agricultural college scrip		84,912.00	2,232.00
Valentine scrip		440.00	11.00
Chippewa scrip		80.00	2.00
Supreme Court		4,360.02	
Timber sold			127.08
Timber depredations			12,632.59
Testimony fees			16,354.28
Stumpage			2,788.72
Totals		21,887,642.2926	1,445,158.92

Number of acres under cultivation, irrigated, and under inclosure for pasture, 1890.

Counties.	Under cultivation.	Irrigated.	Under inclosure for pasture.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Reaver	5,558	6,350	2,161
Box Elder	26,177	9,708	35,938
Cache	54,301	30,951	23,378
Davis	23,161	10,591	12,232
Emery	14,363	13,062	3,223
Garfield	1,716	1,990	1,145
Grand	1,416	1,375	2,827
Iron	4,523	3,956	1,098
Juab	9,489	4,914	7,372
Kane	1,087	722	4,931
Millard	8,152	8,152	7,308
Morgan	5,633	5,633	3,120
Piute	7,779	9,918	8,425
Rich	15,726	26,099	16,468
Salt Lake	30,555	29,107	14,415
San Juan	809	927	2,005
San Pete	47,113	33,859	11,185
Sevier	8,118	15,340	6,185
Summit	14,508	14,550	702
Tooele	7,524	5,343	11,367
Uintah	8,960	10,054	1,943
Utah	40,195	36,586	16,008
Washington	4,203	4,203	
Weber	22,450	17,004	17,107
Wasatch	10,324	10,365	352
Total	374,340	310,759	205,895

UNOCCUPIED LANDS—IRRIGATION CONGRESS—PUBLIC LANDS.

In my annual reports for 1889 and 1890 I referred to the unsatisfactory condition of the unoccupied public lands in the Territory (about 31,000,000 acres), now mainly used for grazing purposes, and to the

necessity of improving the water supply. The grazing ranges are depreciating in value yearly and will continue to do so until some provision be made under which the title to limited tracts can pass to those who are directly interested in preserving the natural forage which grows upon them. Their condition is a matter of public concern and should receive immediate attention. The reclamation of the arid lands is of equal, if not greater importance. The amount of land which can now be irrigated in Utah is 735,226 acres. The amount which could be irrigated if the necessary work is done to increase the water supply is about 2,304,000 acres. In my last report I said—

The question of irrigation in the arid region is now receiving attention from Congress. It is now very plain that unless some artificial methods be employed the limit of cultivation will soon be reached. The water supply in these arid regions is derived from the rivers which have their source in the heart of the great mountain ranges. They are fed by the melting snows and find their way to the valleys below through deep cañons. The water is diverted from these cañon streams at or near the mouth of the cañon by means of canals and spread over the land.

Until the climate changes no other supply of water can be depended upon, for owing to the limited water surface, there is not sufficient solar evaporation to furnish the necessary rainfall.

It then becomes a matter of vital importance that something be done to store the amount of water which pours down these cañons in the fall, winter, and spring. To do this successfully will require the construction of large engineering works on a scale and at a cost far beyond the financial ability of the average settler—

and recommended that the title to the unoccupied lands "be vested in the Territory; the proceeds arising from the sales to be used for the improvement of the water supply, or as an endowment for the public schools."

During the past year the people of the West have given the problem of reclaiming the arable arid lands of the West serious consideration. It seems that if the growth of the West is to depend upon the settlement of the public lands there must be some provision made to enable settlers to obtain water for cultivation at reasonable expense. There is but a small quantity of land now left, and in only few localities, for which water can be obtained without great expense. The drift of public opinion has been unmistakably in favor of the cession of the public lands, excepting the mineral lands, to the States and Territories for the purpose of developing the water supply, and in aid of the public schools. The Trans-Mississippi Congress, composed of delegates from all States and Territories west of the Missouri River, which met in Denver, Colo., on May 19, 1890, adopted the following resolution:

ARID LANDS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the General Government should, under proper restrictions, cede to the several States and Territories of the arid region the public lands within their borders, excepting such lands as are more valuable for mining than agricultural purposes: *Provided*, That no State or Territory shall be permitted to sell such lands for less than \$1.25 per acre, nor more than 320 acres to one person, nor to any other than an American citizen, who shall, at the time of purchase, be an actual citizen of the State or Territory in which said land shall be: *And provided further*, That said State or Territory shall apply the funds arising from the sale of said lands to the reclamation of the same and to school purposes.

Resolved, That the National Government shall make such appropriations as may be necessary to place under irrigation those lands which have been settled upon as agricultural lands and proven unfit therefor.

A State irrigation congress was held at Lincoln, Nebr., in February last, and a resolution adopted calling for an interstate convention. This was brought to my attention, and the suggestion made that the congress should be held in Salt Lake City. The proposition seemed to

me to be worthy of immediate attention. I thought, however, that the call for the congress should be accompanied by some evidence showing that the people from whom the call emanated were in sympathy with it, and suggested that the chamber of commerce of Salt Lake City, the leading city of the Territory, should adopt resolutions urging that the congress be held. This action was taken, and thereupon, as the governor of the Territory, I issued the following call:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Salt Lake City, June, 12, 1891.
To His Excellency the Governor of _____:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the members of the chamber of commerce, held in this city on June 3, 1891, and in accordance therewith respectfully request that you appoint thirty delegates at large, to represent your State at a convention to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, beginning on Tuesday, September 15, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday, September 16 and 17.

This convention is called to consider matters pertaining to the reclamation of the arid public lands of the West and to petition Congress to cede to each State and Territory the arid lands within its borders for purposes of reclamation, for the support of its public schools and for such other public purposes as the legislature of each State or Territory may respectively determine.

The various commercial, agricultural, scientific, and mechanical associations, together with each municipal corporation, in the several States and Territories west of the Missouri River, are also requested to send delegates to this convention.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor of Utah.

The call met with a very favorable reception, and on September 15, 1891, the congress convened at Salt Lake City, and remained in session for three days. The personnel of the congress was quite impressive, including many of the leading men of the West. After full and intelligent discussion, the sentiment of the congress crystallized in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the committee selected to propose and present to Congress the memorial of this convention respecting public lands should ask, as a preliminary to the cession of all the land in the Territories in accordance with the resolutions of the convention, a liberal grant to said Territories and to the States to be formed therefrom of the public lands to be devoted to public school purposes.

Resolved, That this congress is in favor of granting in trust, upon such conditions as shall serve the public interest, to the States and Territories needful of irrigation, all lands now a part of the public domain within such States and Territories, excepting mineral lands, for the purpose of developing irrigation, to render the lands now arid fertile and capable of supporting a population.

The subject of the support of the public schools, especially in Utah, was fully discussed in the Congress. I take this occasion to present some statements bearing on the subject, and which I hope may serve to show that legislation is needed to put the educational interests of Utah on an equal footing with the States and other Territories which have been benefited by Government donations.

The Territory contains about 52,601,600 acres, an area about five-sixths of all New England. The larger part is so mountainous that it can never be tilled, and tillage of the small part of the lands which lie in and on the borders of the valley is further limited by the supply of water for irrigation. Nearly one-fourth of this area—about 12,500,000 acres—has been surveyed. The land office here was opened in March, 1869, but the Territory had considerable settlement in the year 1850 and prior thereto, and previous to the Government surveys the best land in the Territory, and that which could most easily be irrigated (including school sections), was taken up, and has since been conveyed to the settlers.

Under the land laws the schools and university have only for lieu lands a choice from lands not tillable and of little value.

If the entire revenue derived from the sale of agricultural lands in Utah was donated to the public schools it would not, for many years, make a school fund equal to the revenue derived by some States from the sale of the school sections. It is probable that the revenue from the sale of agricultural lands will greatly decrease so soon as payments for entries now made are completed, for the demand and search for land which can be tilled and irrigated has been such that by the time lieu lands can be selected for schools the remaining lands will be nearly worthless. Even where school lands in desirable locations were surveyed before settlement, and are reserved, the water in the vicinity is all appropriated, and the lands reduced to nominal value. This same condition of affairs exists in regard to the university lands, which have been recently selected but not utilized, and at the time of the selection the best lands in the Territory and the water for irrigation had been appropriated. The result is that the educational interest of the Territory will not have the benefit of any considerable fund, and must always be supported by direct taxation. The large area of the Territory, sparsely settled except at a few points, will make the support of the public-school system expensive in proportion to the amount of the taxable property and number of the pupils. In 1890 there were 213 organized school districts, with a total population of about 207,000.

To put the Territory on an equality with the States and the Territories where public surveys preceded or accompanied settlement and where lieu lands could be selected in place of those previously occupied will require legislation, and there occurs to me two ways: Either to donate to the Territory non-mineral lands, as suggested by the resolutions adopted by the irrigation congress, or to give a percentage from the sale of non-mineral lands, to be invested as a fund for the support of the schools and university.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I respectfully renew the recommendation made in former reports for the erection of public buildings at Salt Lake and Ogden cities. The Senate of the United States passed bills introduced for this purpose, and in the House of Representatives the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported the bills with a favorable recommendation and they were placed on the Calendar, where they remained, despite the most earnest efforts to have them brought before the House for consideration.

If the Congress could be made to fully appreciate the urgent needs of the public service in these cities there would be no delay in authorizing the erection of the buildings.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol building at Fillmore is still used for school purposes. The Presbyteriau mission school and the Millard Stake Academy occupy the building with the understanding that they must keep it in repair.

PENITENTIARY.

The addition to the Utah penitentiary authorized by Congress has been completed at a cost of \$95,000.

On June 1, 1891, the Department of the Interior appointed the gov-

ernor, secretary, and surveyor-general of the Territory, a committee to examine and deliver to the United States marshal for Utah, representing the Department of Justice, the building, if completed in accordance with the plans and specifications. The committee visited the penitentiary and carefully inspected all the new work, and finding the building to have been properly constructed, on July 8, 1891, they delivered the keys to the United States marshal, and took his receipt therefor, on behalf of the Department of Justice.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Utah Commission will make their annual report respecting the Home before the meeting of Congress.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

During the past year the university has advanced rapidly in popular favor. The attendance for the coming year will be the largest in its history. There is no reason to doubt that the university is destined to become the leading educational institution of the Territory if not of the intermountain country.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The school has been gradually meeting the necessity which prompted the passage of the law creating it. Unfortunately for the Territory, on June 24, 1891, the building was almost destroyed by fire. The insurance of \$30,000 enabled the trustees to commence the work of rebuilding. It will probably require an additional appropriation from the Territorial treasury to complete the building.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On September 30, 1891, the attendance at the college was about 175, with increasing numbers. The college is meeting with a most generous support, and promises to be of great benefit to the Territory. During the past year about \$50,000 have been expended in the erection of new buildings and improving the grounds.

INDIANS.

I have nothing new to add to my former statements respecting the 1,500 or more Indians who have renounced their tribal relations and are scattered throughout the Territory. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the relief of the Shebit Indians in Washington County, Utah. The law provided the money should be used for their temporary support, and to enable them to become self-supporting. Similar action should be taken for the relief of the Indians in Tooele County, who are anxious to own their land, and those in Garfield, San Juan, Sevier, Kane, and Iron counties.

REMOVAL OF THE COLORADOUTES TO UTAH.

If newspaper statements are to be accepted as reliable the attempt to remove the Colorado Utes to Utah, which failed to receive the sanction of the last Congress, is to be renewed at the next session of Con-

gress. The people of the Territory through their legislative assembly have protested against the unloading of the Indians upon them. After a full investigation of the matter by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs it was decided not to recommend the passage of the bill authorizing the removal. In justice to the Territory the matter should no longer be agitated. Because of these determined attempts to remove these Indians to Utah, the public lands in San Juan County, embraced within the limits of the proposed reservation, have been withdrawn from settlement. I have received many letters from settlers and others earnestly requesting me to urge the General Land Office to revoke the order of withdrawal. I have no doubt if this is done that many persons will avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain homesteads in this sparsely settled county. I trust this matter will receive immediate attention from the Department and the settlers be permitted to enter the lands.

The lands were withdrawn from entry on November 15, 1888. The following correspondence will explain the matter.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1888.

You are hereby directed to refuse until further orders all entries or filings for land in San Juan County. Copy of letter of November 14, 1888, from honorable Secretary of the Interior will be forwarded.

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

REGISTER and RECEIVER,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1888.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to my telegram to you of November 15, 1888, I inclose herewith copy of Secretary's instructions of November 14, 1888, withdrawing from entry until further orders, all the public land in San Juan County, Utah Territory, for the use of the Southern Utes.

Very respectfully,

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

REGISTER and RECEIVER,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1888.

SIR: I am advised by the Secretary of the Commission appointed to negotiate for the removal of the Southern Utes from Colorado that negotiations with those Indians have reached such a state of progress as to indicate that San Juan County in Utah Territory may be set apart for their use, and I have therefore to direct that, until further orders, no entries or filings be allowed upon the public lands in that county and to request that you will communicate such instruction to the register and receiver of the district within which the county lies, by telegraph.

Respectfully yours,

W. M. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

13

LIVE STOCK.

Statements showing the number of horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, milch cows, goats, and swine assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891, and the assessed value for 1891.

Counties.	Horses.				Cattle.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	Assessed value.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	1,866	2,574	2,613	\$73,322.00	4,917	6,392	6,740	\$85,217.00
Box Elder.....	4,220	4,477	5,724	103,332.00	10,849	10,094	13,297	159,764.00
Cache.....	5,057	6,262	7,869	369,412.00	9,243	9,988	12,918	151,032.00
Davis.....	2,346	5,060	3,145	148,989.00	4,456	9,588	5,530	93,625.00
Emery.....	2,544	2,626	2,616	86,373.00	12,342	9,707	5,580	57,360.00
Garfield*	2,059	2,032	1,208	30,200.00	8,418	9,024	6,256	76,536.00
Grand.....	1,131	1,504	36,539.00	.....	23,543	19,593	19,593	196,120.00
Iron.....	1,738	1,875	2,202	69,895.00	1,867	6,706	8,968	114,373.00
Juab.....	2,350	2,097	2,098	73,429.00	3,645	2,790	3,117	46,021.00
Kane.....	2,312	2,145	3,180	61,843.00	8,202	9,801	12,949	203,680.00
Millard*.....	3,607	4,891	3,662	67,092.00	4,875	6,206	8,605	108,713.00
Morgan.....	1,068	1,233	1,329	52,420.00	3,107	3,547	3,833	37,375.00
Pi Ute.....	2,105	2,464	2,053	59,931.00	7,323	9,415	4,582	54,486.00
Rich.....	2,542	2,366	2,174	74,343.00	11,756	9,307	8,503	106,277.00
Salt Lake.....	5,032	.....	8,438	(f)	6,226	.....	8,126	(f)
San Juan.....	780	791	1,035	29,190.00	22,054	27,392	26,362	265,625.00
San Pete.....	5,186	5,002	4,995	190,907.00	9,364	9,711	10,161	119,896.00
Sevier.....	3,415	3,902	2,790	84,767.00	8,622	10,513	14,719	185,079.00
Summit.....	2,689	3,308	2,911	134,893.00	9,480	8,845	8,966	134,378.00
Tooele.....	3,854	3,682	3,704	97,047.00	4,790	4,844	5,061	72,447.00
Utah.....	6,740	6,781	7,657	335,840.00	13,192	12,013	12,059	156,050.00
Uintah.....	6,671	3,149	3,542	97,361.00	2,851	11,494	9,469	95,439.00
Wasatch.....	1,958	2,000	2,360	90,366.00	10,614	9,383	10,211	125,285.00
Washington.....	1,686	1,965	2,397	90,575.00	9,041	10,402	10,209	131,836.00
Weber.....	3,900	4,082	4,498	184,065.00	7,333	6,841	6,978	95,900.00
Total.....	75,723	75,895	84,371	2,642,021.00	199,567	237,496	232,983	2,794,977.00

Counties.	Sheep.				Milch cows.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	Assessed value.	Number.	Standing in order of number.	Value at \$30 per head.	
Beaver.....	32,950	48,061	97,826	\$190,836.00	1,036	17	\$31,080.00	
Box Elder.....	74,521	80,215	97,583	195,186.00	2,327	9	69,810.00	
Cache.....	4,234	4,010	1,758	3,835.00	5,276	1	158,280.00	
Davis.....	897	4,962	10,783	19,344.00	2,507	7	75,110.00	
Emery.....	99,293	156,440	21,410	42,820.00	974	19	29,220.00	
Garfield.....	16,026	16,311	26,402	42,243.00	1,649	13	49,470.00	
Grand.....	.....	.....	14,000	24,000.00	64	25	1,920.00
Iron.....	26,312	41,642	48,967	97,079.00	1,797	12	53,910.00	
Juab.....	148,900	132,220	143,611	287,314.00	2,428	8	72,840.00	
Kane.....	77,979	85,346	96,025	192,050.00	1,134	16	34,020.00	
Millard.....	121,555	180,088	190,000	375,000.00	934	20	28,020.00	
Morgan.....	937	947	4,568	9,135.00	703	22	21,090.00	
Pi Ute.....	43,229	27,440	36,735	73,538.00	1,629	14	48,870.00	
Rich.....	5,651	4,201	6,640	13,280.00	861	21	25,830.00	
Salt Lake.....	10,862	.....	201,536	(f)	5,095	2	152,850.00
San Juan.....	6,300	6,100	9,850	13,700.00	213	24	6,390.00	
San Pete.....	45,800	2,423	105,136	210,272.00	3,885	5	116,550.00	
Sevier.....	53,708	31,967	22,989	120,317.00	4,249	3	127,470.00	
Summit.....	602	8,304	4,923	8,236.00	2,305	10	69,150.00	
Tooele.....	287,820	189,088	182,469	250,421.00	1,021	18	30,630.00	
Utah.....	69,525	63,347	101,605	182,035.00	4,100	4	125,700.00	
Uintah.....	16,875	41,115	41,165	61,876.00	639	23	19,170.00	
Wasatch.....	17,147	9,322	10,731	21,395.00	1,625	15	48,750.00	
Washington.....	15,100	11,848	14,680	29,000.00	1,835	11	56,050.00	
Weber.....	2,190	4,903	13,990	27,955.00	3,690	6	110,700.00	
Total.....	1,128,113	1,156,295	1,495,392	2,490,866.00	52,066		1,561,980.00	

* The total assessed value of horses, sheep, and cattle in Salt Lake County is \$237,909.

† Estimated.

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Statements showing the number of horses, mules, asses, cattle, etc.—Continued.

Counties.	Goats.			Swine over 6 months old.		
	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$2.50 per head.	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$8 per head.
Beaver	1	14	\$2.50	690	9	\$5,520.00
Box Elder	9	8	22.50	751	8	6,008.00
Cache				1,792	5	14,336.00
Davis				1,443	6	11,544.00
Emery				390	17	3,120.00
Garfield	19	6	47.50	86	23	704.00
Grand				53	24	428.00
Iron				351	18	280.00
Juab	6	10	15.00	600	11	4,800.00
Kane	1,080	1	2,700.00	120	22	960.00
Millard				448	14	3,584.00
Morgan				478	15	3,824.00
Pi Ute	2	13	5.00	413	15	3,304.00
Rich	10			188	21	1,504.00
Salt Lake	22	5	55.00	1,915	4	15,320.00
San Juan				19	25	152.00
San Pete	1	14	2.50	2,067	2	16,536.00
Sevier	18	7	45.00	1,398	7	11,184.00
Summit	25	4	62.50	252	20	2,016.00
Tooele	8	9	20.00	299	19	2,392.00
Utah	4	12	10.00	1,953	3	15,624.00
Uintah	190	2	475.00	669	10	5,352.00
Wasatch	5	11	12.50	410	16	3,280.00
Washington				504	12	4,032.00
Weber	118	3	295.00	120	1	24,960.00
Total	1,508		3,770.00	20,411		163,288.00

Counties.	Mules.			Asses.		
	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$75 per head.	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$40 per head.
Beaver	59	9	\$4,425.00	4	11	\$160.00
Box Elder	64	8	4,800.00	1	14	40.00
Cache	67	7	5,025.00	3	12	120.00
Davis	24	16	1,800.00			
Emery	87	4	6,525.00	100	1	4,000.00
Garfield	16	19	1,200.00	7	9	280.00
Grand	19	18	1,425.00	34	2	1,360.00
Iron	9	22	675.00	10	8	400.00
Juab	59	9	4,425.00	32	3	1,280.00
Kane	11	21	825.00	14	6	560.00
Millard	47	12	3,525.00	15	5	600.00
Morgan						
Pi Ute	31	14	2,325.00	5	10	206.00
Rich	77	6	5,775.00			
Salt Lake	1,464	1	108,800.00	3	12	120.00
San Juan	25	15	1,875.00	15	5	600.00
San Pete	80	5	6,000.00	5	10	200.00
Sevier	53	11	3,975.00	11	7	440.00
Summit	20	17	1,500.00			
Tooele	57	10	4,275.00	5	10	200.00
Utah	105	3	7,875.00	2	13	80.00
Uintah	42	13	3,150.00	15	5	600.00
Wasatch	12	20	900.00	4	11	180.00
Washington	19	18	1,425.00	23	4	920.00
Weber	124	2	9,300.00	10	8	400.00
Total	2,571		192,825.00	318		12,720.00

Increase for the year:

	No.	Per cent.
Horses	8,476	10.1
Sheep	339,097	20.5

Decrease for the year:

	No.	Per cent.
Cattle	4,563	1.9

Wool clip for the year (estimated)	pounds..	12,000,000
Number of cattle exported (estimated)	,do..	35,000
Number of sheep exported (estimated)	,do..	310,000

In my last report I said a corporation was about to be formed for the purpose of establishing stock yards and packing-houses at Salt Lake City. The corporation was formed, and is now engaged in preparing the land purchased for use.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral product of Utah from 1879 to 1890, both inclusive.

	Refined lead.		Unrefined lead.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Pounds.</i>				
1879.	2,301,276	\$103,557.42	26,315,359	\$592,095.57
1880.	2,892,498	144,624.90	25,657,643	641,444.76
1881.	2,645,373	145,495.51	38,222,185	955,554.82
1882.	8,213,798	410,690.00	52,349,850	1,361,096.00
1883.	3,230,547	161,527.00	63,481,964	1,585,799.08
1884.	4,840,987	169,434.54	66,023,893	980,418.12
1886.			54,318,776	1,222,176.46
1886.	208,800	9,667.44	48,456,260	1,405,231.54
1887.	2,500,000	111,750.00	45,678,961	1,196,788.77
1888.			44,567,157	1,203,813.23
1889.	2,359,540	89,662.52	59,421,730	1,378,584.13
1890.	5,082,600	203,312.00	63,181,817	1,895,454.51
Total.	34,273,619	1,549,721.32	577,625,595	14,417,955.70

	Silver.		Gold.		Copper.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Ounces.</i>						
1879.	3,732,247	\$4,106,351.70	15,732	\$298,908.00		
1880.	3,663,183	4,029,501.30	5,020	160,400.00		
1881.	4,958,246	5,503,762.95	5,982	139,640.00		
1882.	5,436,444	6,114,874.00	9,039	180,780.00	605,880	\$75,735.00
1883.	4,531,763	4,984,939.00	6,991	139,820.00		
1884.	5,669,488	6,123,047.04	5,530	110,600.00	63,372	6,337.20
1885.	5,972,688	6,221,596.56	8,903	178,060.00		
1886.	5,918,842	5,860,837.34	10,577	211,540.00	2,407,550	144,458.00
1887.	6,181,737	5,976,884.80	11,387	227,740.00	2,491,320	124,566.00
1888.	6,178,855	5,787,527.51	13,886	277,720.00	2,866,816	288,681.60
1889.	7,147,651	6,656,254.65	24,975	499,500.00	2,060,792	206,079.20
1890.	6,165,586	8,492,209.44	33,851	677,020.00	956,708	76,536.64
Total.	67,535,830	69,848,786.48	155,873	3,101,728.00	11,472,438	922,388.64

INCREASE OVER 1890.

	Per cent.
In pounds of unrefined lead.	6.33
In pounds of refined lead.	116.33
In ounces of silver.	14.10
In ounces of gold.	35.53

DECREASE.

In pounds of copper.	115.40
----------------------	--------

METAL PRODUCT FOR 1890.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s statement of the mineral product of Utah for 1890.

[Furnished by Mr. J. E. Dooly, cashier.]

	Copper.	Lead.		Silver—		Gold—	
		Refined.	Unrefined.	In bare.	In base bullion and ores.	In bare.	In bul- lion and ores.
Germania Lead Works	Pounds.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Hanauer Smelter	257,270	5,082,800	2,198,776	418,526	91,544	3,728	1,030
Mingo Furnace Co	150,000	.....	8,240,000	.....	710,250	.....	4,170
Daly Mining Co	530,538	.....	10,075,171	.....	1,251,986	.....	12,987
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	.....	.....	1,417,274	629,675	159,582	481	216
Silver Reef District	18,900	.....	3,204,578	985,231	801,611	.....	1,090
Other mines and placers .....	.....	.....	.....	43,513	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,816	.....	87	.....
Net product bars and base bullion	956,708	5,082,800	25,135,799	2,082,761	3,024,973	4,296	19,493
Contents ores shipped .....	.....	.....	38,046,018	.....	3,057,852	.....	10,062
Total	956,708	5,082,800	63,181,817	2,082,761	6,082,	4,296	29,555

RECAPITULATION.

956,708 pounds copper at 8 cents per pound	\$70,536.64
5,082,800 pounds refined lead at 4 cents per pound	203,312.00
68,181,817 pounds unrefined lead at \$60 per ton	1,895,454.51
8,165,586 ounces fine silver at \$1.4 per ounce	8,492,209.44
33,851 ounces fine gold at \$20 per ounce	677,020.00
Total export value	11,344,532.59

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$14,846,783.33.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of silver and gold contained in base bullion produced in Utah.

Year.	Silver produced.	Gold produced.	Silver in ore and base bullion.	Gold in ore and base bullion.	Silver product.	Gold product.
1877.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1878.	4,359,703	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6
1879.	4,357,328	15,040	2,108,359	10,165	48.3	67.5
1880.	3,835,047	15,932	1,797,889	5,693	46.8	35.7
1881.	3,788,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8
1882.	5,400,101	7,955	2,643,899	2,022	48.9	32.9
1883.	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1884.	5,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80
1885.	5,669,488	5,530	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8
1886.	5,972,689	8,903	3,189,676	7,289	53.4	81.8
1887.	5,918,842	10,577	2,838,263	8,369	47.9	79.1
1888.	6,161,737	11,387	5,049,273	10,714	65.7	94
1889.	6,178,855	13,886	3,982,217	12,954	64.4	92.6
1890.	7,147,651	24,975	5,270,250	24,236	73.7	97
Total	76,917,800	189,414	44,655,131	139,929	74.4	87.3

In my last report I expressed the opinion that—

The action of Congress in passing the silver bill and the anticipated legislation imposing a tariff on lead ores imported from other countries has had a stimulating and beneficial effect, and it is probable the West is about to experience a revival of the mining industry on an extensive scale.

This has been more than verified. The present may be said to be a phenomenal period in the history of mining in Utah Territory. New

discoveries have been made in the old reliable mining camps of Park City, Tintic, and Bingham Cañon, and at Dugway, Fish Springs, La Plata and Ohio mining districts, and in other places. The figures given above show a marked increase in the mineral product. This increase will probably continue, unless there shall be adverse legislation by Congress, and will contribute very largely to the material prosperity of the Territory. The influence of the new discoveries, and of the increased product, is felt in every class of business, benefiting the producer and the consumer alike. A visit to Park City, Utah, the home of the Ontario mine, which has paid nearly \$12,000,000 in dividends, and will continue to pay them for many years to come, and of other dividend-paying mines, or to the Tintic mining district, also the home of many dividend-paying mines, will show to any one how vast are the interests involved, and also suggest how serious a blow it would be to the prosperity of the Territory and country if, because of unfriendly legislation or from any cause, mining could no longer be prosecuted with profit.

The persons engaged in the mining industry are among the most energetic, wide-awake, and enterprising men of the West. They are public-spirited and loyal always, and they confidently expect the important interests which they represent will receive due and equitable consideration at the hands of Congress.

SULPHUR.

The sulphur deposits of Utah are practically inexhaustible and of superior quality. The sulphur taken from the Cove Creek mines is said to be 98 per cent pure, and is deposited in such a way that it can be mined at very little expense. There are also deposits near Frisco, in Beaver County, and in other parts of the Territory. The pyrites which abound in the mining camps are said to be sufficient to produce all the sulphur and sulphuric acid required by the West. The Cove Creek mines are about to resume their output of sulphur in various marketable forms.

THE ASPHALTS OF UTAH.

The asphalts of Utah are not only the purest in the world, but are found also in literally inexhaustible quantities, single veins of which contain more asphalt than does the famous Pitch Lake of Trinidad.

The most notable deposits are in a location far from railroad transportation, and so it is made necessarily costly, but not so much so but that it competes successfully in the European markets for application in various industrial pursuits.

The large use of it as a paving material is yet to be made when facilities for its economical transportation shall have been provided. Then, Utah can easily supply the asphalt for the paving of all the streets in every American city, and continue to do so for a long period of time to come.

The comparative scarcity of asphalt in the civilized regions of the world has led to its being used for selected uses; but with Utah's vast deposits available other uses may be made of it. It can be distilled for gas, and oil of superior excellence; can be used as it was by the people of the ancient world as a cement for masonry construction with a probable special fitness for reservoirs and like applications.

MINERAL WAX.

The northeastern section of the Territory abounds in deposits of mineral wax or ozokerite, a solid hydrocarbon of great industrial value, which should contribute millions of dollars annually to our productions. The nature of the deposits so far discovered impose difficulties and expense of the mining of them which will doubtless soon be overcome. This mineral is by suitable treatment converted into gas, oil, a high grade paraffine, and a hard white wax. Every candle burned in Utah should be manufactured here, from the mineral wax of our mines.

COAL AND IRON.

The coal and iron interests of Utah have long since received national attention. The coal measures and iron-ore bodies exposed in the counties of Uintah, Summit, Wasatch, Emery, San Pete, Pi Ute, Garfield, Iron, and other counties show that nature seems to have done her utmost to give to Utah and the West an almost inexhaustible quality of coal and of iron ore, and to encourage the development in this Territory of vast industrial enterprises and populous communities. Much of this mineral wealth is locked up in the fastnesses of the mountains, but the steadily advancing march of progress is gradually giving them commercial importance, and in the near future they will lay the foundation of substantial and enduring prosperity.

There is said to be one coal vein in Utah 32 feet thick, and in Iron County there is a deposit of iron ore of superior quality, sufficient in quantity to meet the needs of the West for centuries, and close to this vast deposit are large veins of excellent coal.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

Nearly every form and variety of marble is found in Utah. There is a form of fossil marble known as geodic marble, which is, for purposes of interior ornamentation, unsurpassed by any in the world, and beautiful and rare as it is the deposits are so vast as to be almost beyond comprehension. I can not here convey an idea of the beauty of this marble. In a polished surface of 1 foot square there may be a hundred geodes. The nucleus of the geodes vary in form and character. It may be a worm, a seed, a shell or twig, or any substance around which the concretion could gather. The concretion forms in concentric circles of varying shades of brown, the whole presenting a remarkably beautiful surface when polished. There are other marbles of rare beauty and in inexhaustible quantities.

SANDSTONES.

In every part of the Territory can be found deposits of sandstone. In Dry and Emigration Cañons, just east of Salt Lake City, the red sandstone cliffs rise for thousands of feet above the level of the valley. This stone is largely used in the foundations of the buildings erected in the Salt Lake Valley. The most valuable sandstones for commercial purposes are found on the line of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, in the Spanish Fork and Price River Cañons. The brown sandstone found here is of good color, is easily worked, and is used in the erection of fronts in the better class of buildings. There is also found

here a dove-colored sandstone, known locally as the kyune stone. It has a very attractive appearance, and, like the brown, is very valuable and largely used. I am informed that both these sandstones are being exported, and the demand for them is growing.

GRANITE.

A few miles southeast of Salt Lake City the granite peaks rise nearly 9,000 feet above the level of the valley. At its base, in the Little Cottonwood Cañon, the ledge is about 5 miles wide. Enough boulders have rolled from off this mountain to build a thousand cities of the size of New York.

Probably this is the most extensive deposit of granite available in the western country. It is gray in color and is easily worked. The temple now being erected by the Mormons in Salt Lake City is being built with this granite. It is said it will eventually be largely used for paving material.

The above references are only briefly indicative of the extensive character of the wealth of Utah in this respect, as building materials of every kind and character are found all over the Territory.

The General Government, holding a paternal relation toward the people in its Territories, is looked to by them for fostering aid in the work of developing the Territory in many ways, and especially in matters beyond private control, as in the matter of undeveloped mineral deposits within the limits of our Indian reservations. Much land within these reservations is useless for either cultivation or grazing, while some of it is of immeasurable value for mining. When such circumstances are combined, the effect of the reservation is clearly that of restriction of the best interests of the Territory and its people, and without any advantage to anyone else. The early adoption of an Indian policy which will abolish the tribal organization of the Indians, and give them in severalty whatever land they can use, will be worth millions of dollars to the people of the Territory.

PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Under the influence of the free-school law, which first went into operation at the beginning of the last school year, September, 1890, there has been a marked increase in the attendance of pupils and a visible improvement in the methods and manner of teaching.

There now seems to be a growing desire throughout the Territory to give these schools the support which they are entitled to. In Salt Lake City the schools have been crowded beyond their capacity, and the board of education has found it difficult to supply the needed room. To remedy this a special election was held and the citizens voted to bond the city in the sum of \$600,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing schoolhouses. This great interest in the cause of popular education is an encouraging feature and speaks well for the Territory and its people. One noticeable feature of the influence of the free-school law is the decline in the attendance at the non-Mormon denominational schools. By the tables published below it will be seen that, compared with 1890, there has been a decrease of 11.56 per cent.

The public schools and the cause of education are deserving of more extended notice at my hands, and would receive it but for the fact that under the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker law the commissioner of

public schools appointed by the supreme court of the Territory is required to make a complete report respecting them to Congress.

In previous reports I have called attention to the action of the Mormon church authorities in establishing denomination schools throughout the Territory, and probably in the adjoining States and Territories.

The church has appointed a board of education, and, I am informed, the Territory has been divided into school districts, and it is only a question of time when the church schools will enter into competition with common schools. This action on the part of the Mormon church is wrong, as it would be on the part of any church. The work of the free public schools, which are the pride and strength of our country, ought not to be imperiled by denominational schools, which can only serve the purpose of narrowing the minds of those educated under their influence.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Statement showing the number of schools established and maintained by religious denomination, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for the years 1890 and 1891.

Denomination.	1890.			1891.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Methodist	24	35	1,767	25	38	1,400
Protestant Episcopal	6	23	550	5	18	500
Catholic	7	40	800	6	50	800
Congregational	24	50	2,380	21	45	2,269
Swedish Lutheran	1	3	60	(*)	(*)	.....
Baptist	32	61	2,250	31	61	1,935
Total	94	212	7,807	88	212	6,904

* No report, on account schools discontinued.

Statement showing the number of churches and ministers maintained by religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for the years 1890 and 1891.

Denomination.	1890.		1891.	
	Churches.	Ministers.	Churches.	Ministers.
Methodist	28	23	33	26
Protestant Episcopal	8	7	8	7
Catholic	10	14	6	15
Congregational	5	8	5	8
Swedish Lutheran	5	4	6	4
Baptist	2	4	(*)	.....
Presbyterian	15	21	17	19
Total	73	81	75	79

* No report.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Statement showing the amount expended for schools by the various religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, prior to June 30, 1890, and during 1891.

Denomination.	Expended for schools to June 30, 1890.	Expended maintaining schools, 1891.	Expended for school grounds and build- ings, 1891.	Total ex- pended for schools.
Methodist	\$324,000	\$20,600	\$5,000	\$349,000
Protestant Episcopal	(*) 15,000		(*) 60,000	473,000
Catholic	273,000	40,000	5,000	386,169
Congregational	341,169	40,000		
Swedish Lutheran	16,500	(f)		
Baptist	(*)	(f)		
Presbyterian	335,000	29,750	9,500	374,250
Total	1,389,669	145,350	79,500	1,583,019

* No report.

† Schools discontinued.

Statement showing the amount expended for churches by the various denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, prior to June 30th, 1890, and in 1891.

Denomination.	Expended for grounds and buildings and maintenance.		
	To June 30, 1890.	1891.	Total.
Methodist	\$178,000	\$39,500	\$217,500
Protestant Episcopal	(*)	(*)	(*)
Catholic	103,000	10,000	113,000
Congregational	20,000	(*)	20,000
Swedish Lutheran	32,700	13,200	45,900
Baptist	(*)	(*)	
Presbyterian	61,000	28,700	89,700
Total	394,700	91,400	486,100

* No report.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

While the Territory is now in a very healthy condition, industrially, commercially, and financially, the degree of activity which existed last year does not prevail. It may be said that the speculative period has been followed by the more substantial methods which build up a country on a solid and lasting basis.

The great depression which exists in other commonwealths of the West is scarcely felt here. In the different cities and towns there has been a steady progress in the number of buildings erected and the promotion of industrial enterprises. It is quite likely there will be a steady advance for many years to come because of the large number of dividend paying mines and the certainty of obtaining remunerative crops from irrigated lands. There is another good reason why this should be so. The climate of Utah is unsurpassed by any in the West. We have as many clear days as any other part of our country and a bracing atmosphere. The extremes of temperature common to other portions are unknown here; consequently Utah has long been celebrated as the land of rich and grand mountains, fruitful and beautiful valleys, and a fine climate.

Every person who visits Utah, on business or pleasure, goes away her friend.

UTAH SUGAR MANUFACTORY.

On the border line of Lehi and American Fork cities, in Utah County, Utah, there has been erected what is said to be the largest sugar manufactory in the United States, and equipped with machinery of American manufacture, at a cost of some \$500,000. It was built by a corporation formed under the laws of Utah. The stock is owned by citizens of Utah. The sugar will be manufactured from the beet root. The soil of Utah in some places is said to be especially adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

If the enterprise shall prove successful, and there seems to be no doubt of it, it will prove a valuable aid to the business interests of the Territory, and will be an effective object lesson of the value of home industries.

Statement showing the number of residences and business buildings erected or under contract for erection in the cities and towns for the year ending June 30, 1891.

	Dwellings.	Value.	Business houses.	Value.
<i>Cities incorporated under special charters.</i>				
American Fork	17	\$10,600	7	\$19,300
Alpine	2	2,000		
Beaver	3	1,200	1	1,500
Brigham City	24	26,600	4	25,900
Cedar City	6	5,000	1	2,000
Coalville	14	6,950	2	4,500
Corinne			2	1,500
Ephraim	8	10,800	3	2,300
Fairview	8	5,000	2	800
Fillmore			1	350
Granteville	1	1,000		
Hyrum	3	1,500	4	4,000
Kaysville	12	9,600	4	13,000
Lehi	15	7,800	5	5,050
Logan	70	95,000	11	50,000
Manti	6	3,500	3	6,500
Mendon	None	None	3	2,000
Moroni	4	2,000	1	2,000
Mount Pleasant	12	16,000	2	4,000
Morgan	9	7,000	5	12,000
Ogden	590	634,840	52	813,524
Park City	75	50,000	3	12,000
Parowan	1	500	1	700
Payson	10	8,000	10	15,000
Pleasant Grove	7	8,000	5	10,000
Provo	40	120,000	9	115,000
Richfield	2	1,000	3	7,000
Richmond	None	None	1	600
Salt Lake City	971	1,349,759	126	2,131,001
Smithfield	14	10,000	1	1,000
Spanish Fork *	10	8,200	2	21,000
Spring City	16	6,000	2	2,000
Springville	45	70,600	4	25,000
St. George	8	7,600	1	1,000
Tooele	4	2,000	1	600
Wellsville	3	3,000		
Willard	3	3,000	1	1,000
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>				
Bear River	2	900	1	1,400
Monroe	8	3,000	5	5,000
Fountain Green †				
Heber	1	500	1	1,500
Kanah	2	3,000	2	3,000
Nephi	28	43,195	7	12,450
Salem	5	925	1	520
Total	2,059	2,545,469	300	3,334,995

* One district school; value, \$6,000. † No report.

The following cities are lighted by electricity : Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Park City, Payson, and Logan.

Salt Lake has 60½ miles electric railway. Provo, 6 miles motor street railroad, and Ogden has changed its extensive street-car system from horse to electric power. .

BANK STATEMENT.

Statements have been received as follows from the following-named banks, showing state of their business June 30, 1891:

Name.	Capital.		Dépôts.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Brigham City:				
Bank of Brigham *		\$25,000.00		\$61,275.48
Branch Ogden, Utah, Loan and Trust Co.				
Corinne: J. W. Guthrie.....	\$50,000.00	55,000.00	\$21,800.00	20,000.00
Kaysville: Barnes Banking Co. *		25,000.00		25,367.15
Logan: Thatcher Brothers Banking Co.	100,000.00	150,000.00	281,415.00	162,821.21
Manti: Manti City Savings Bank*		25,000.00		78,596.07
Nephi:				
First National Bank *	50,000.00	80,000.00	212,960.91	117,861.24
Nephi Savings Bank and Trust Co. *		50,000.00		43,184.46
Ogden:				
Commercial National Bank	250,000.00	150,000.00	390,744.58	230,000.00
First National Bank.....	150,000.00	75,000.00	603,093.00	191,295.00
Utah National Bank.....	100,000.00	200,000.00	535,050.00	325,000.00
Citizens' Bank *		145,290.00		113,364.52
Ogden State Bank.....	103,750.00	138,000.00	160,557.31	105,000.00
Ogden Savings Bank	57,780.00	75,000.00	134,885.70	177,365.41
Utah Loan and Trust Company's Bank*		200,000.00		91,033.30
Park City: Park City Bank	30,000.00	50,000.00	102,578.56	88,127.06
Payson: Payson Exchange and Savings Bank.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	10,988.37	26,443.14
Provo:				
First National Bank.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	175,000.00	57,803.47
National Bank of Commerce *		53,654.28		27,230.96
Provo Commercial and Savings Bank	75,000.00	75,000.00	50,645.80	68,066.00
Utah County Savings Bank	30,000.00	50,000.00	58,672.39	52,553.67
Richfield: James M. Petersen*		20,000.00		22,660.65
Salt Lake City:				
American National Bank		265,000.00		296,222.54
Commercial National Bank	250,000.00	320,000.00	330,000.00	334,469.82
Deseret National Bank	250,000.00	500,000.00	1,625,311.79	841,073.00
National Bank of the Republic	500,000.00	505,000.00		331,488.44
Union National Bank	400,000.00	440,000.00	1,586,570.99	908,834.17
Bank of Commerce		100,000.00		162,948.89
State Bank of Utah.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	178,010.09	250,286.31
Deseret Savings Bank	100,000.00	100,000.00	506,491.24	424,941.23
Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.	100,000.00	127,287.50	911,193.57	927,596.46
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Co. †				
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Co. Savings Bank †	160,000.00	160,000.00		77,725.64
Wells, Fargo & Co. §	200,000.00	200,000.00	1,484,574.07	1,324,940.63
W. S. McCormick & Co. ¶				
T. R. Jones & Co. ¶				
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank	200,000.00	200,000.00	300,502.66	240,272.00
Utah National Bank	200,000.00	200,000.00	81,686.47	150,236.47
Total	1,500,000.00	5,148,231.78	9,572,286.45	8,355,684.39

* New bank.

† Opened for business after July 1, 1890.

‡ No report.

§ Wells, Fargo & Co.: This is Salt Lake branch of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco. It has no capital, but draws on the parent bank. The \$200,000 given is surplus.

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The number of men belonging to the trades unions in Salt Lake City and Ogden is as follows:

Salt Lake:	Members of trades unions, federated.....	2,350
	Members of trades unions, not federated.....	1,250
	Trades labor men not members of trades unions, about	1,320
Ogden:	Members of trades unions, federated.....	840
	Members of trades unions, not federated.....	475
	Members of trades unions outside of Salt Lake and Ogden	2,450
	Total	8,685

The supply of skilled laborers in some of the trades is slightly in excess of the demand.

WAGES PAID AND HOURS EMPLOYED.

The following statement will show the rate of wages paid for certain kinds of labor and the hours employed:

Name of trades.	Wages per month.	Wages per week.	Wages per day.	Hours employed.
Bricklayer			\$5.00 to \$6.00	8
Brickmakers			2.50 3.00	9
Blacksmiths			3.50 4.00	9
Brewers	\$65.00 to \$70.00			10
Barbers		\$15.00 to \$20.00		10
Boot and shoemakers			2.75 3.00	10
Clerks	60.00 100.00			10
Cooks and waiters	40.00 75.00			10
Carpenters			3.50 4.00	10
Cigar-makers		20.00 25.00		9
Harness-makers			2.25 2.75	9
Hod-carriers			3.00 3.50	8
Iron molders			3.00 3.50	9
Lathers			3.00 3.50	9
Laborers			2.00 2.50	9
Linemen			3.00 3.50	8
Machinists			3.50 4.00	9
Printers		20.00 25.00		9
Plumbers			4.00 4.50	8
Painters			3.50 4.00	9
Plasterers			4.00 4.50	8
Stonecutters			4.00 4.50	8
Stone masons			4.00 4.50	8
Steam and gas fitters			4.00 4.50	8
Street-car employées			2.00 2.50	9
Tinners and cornice-makers			3.50 4.00	9

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Utah is herewith given:

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge, 3 feet.
Union Pacific:				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming line	73	
Salt Lake and Western	do	Frisco	280	
Echo and Park City	Lehi City	Eureka	82	
Utah and Northern	Echo	Park City	31	
Utah and Nevada	Ogden	Idaho line	96.8	
San Pete Valley	Salt Lake City	Terminus		37
	Nephi	do		34
Total			542.3	71
Rio Grande Western:				
Main line	Colorado line	Ogden	310.1	
Bingham branch	Bingham Junction	Bingham	18.3	
Alta branch	do	Alta	18.2	
Pleasant Valley	Pleasant Valley Junction	Coal mines	17.8	
Coal Mines			6.1	
Springville		Payson	9.1	
Total			377.1	
Central Pacific in Utah:				
Ogden main line	Ogden	Nevada line	157	
Total			157	
Utah Central	{ Salt Lake	Fort Douglas		6
		Park City		33
		Mill Creek		3
Total				40
Grand total			1,076.4	111

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

25

Street-railroad system.

	Electrio.	Steam motor.
	Miles.	Miles.
Salt Lake	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Ogden	6	9
Provo .....	.....	6
Total	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	15

Increase in railroad mileage, standard gauge, 110.4 miles Decrease, narrow gauge, 76 miles.

Statements showing the tonnage shipped over the railroads in Utah for the year ending June 30, 1890, as reported by the companies.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Articles.	Tons.	Articles.	Tons.
Alfalfa seed	1,056,505	Lumber	206,501,487
Beer	9,730,106	Machinery implements	21,576,105
Building material	96,901,301	Marble	112,345
Bullion	11,092,639	Merchandise	96,476,196
Brick	17,830,916	Oil	6,831,978
Brick, fire and clay	463,650	Ore and matte	385,036,163
Coal	548,261,240	Plaster	6,249,353
Coke	3,182,755	Poultry	42,631
Eggs	1,378,564	Poste	4,884,142
Fruit, dried	903,234	Railway material	16,711,483
Fruit, green, and vegetables	12,803,913	Salt	104,128,757
Flour and mill stuff	27,844,797	Sand	480,000
Furniture	2,463,290	Slag	13,171,748
Grain	54,935,639	Sulphur	526,090
Groceries	33,927,221	Sundries	28,913,077
Granite rock	14,373,980	Stone	41,261,578
Hardware	10,620,481	Ties	12,286,035
Hay and straw	18,201,105	Vehicles	1,228,806
Iron pipe	2,764,478	Wood	8,242,800
Junk	4,307,639	Wool and hides	16,502,076
Lead	2,647,840	Water	7,390,707
Limestone	47,859,861	Total	1,929,696,766
Live stock	23,821,612		

Increase in pounds over 1890, 148 per cent.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.

Articles.	Tons.	Articles.	Tons.
Products of agriculture:		Products of mines—Continued.	
Grain	6,252	Coke and charcoal	29,191
Flour	1,173	Products of forests:	40,428
Other mill products	737	Lumber	
Fruits and vegetables	8,767	Manufactures:	
Hay	2,475	Petroleum and oils	4,094
Canned goods	4,219	Sugar	8,078
Products of animals:		Castings and machinery	7,825
Dressed meats	1,852	Bar and sheet metal	2,868
Other packing-house products	3,190	Cement, brick, and lime	18,320
Wool	1,562	Agricultural implements	1,282
Hides and leather	580	Wagons and carriages	2,938
Live stock	5,525	Wines, liquors, and beers	3,468
Products of mines:		Household goods and furniture	3,778
Anthracite coal	13,017	Iron and steel nails	4,569
Bituminous	225,325	Merchandise	48,082
Ores	65,724	Miscellaneous	8,908
Stone, sand, and clay	38,403	Total tonnage	589,209
Bullion	6,618		

Increase in pounds over 1890, 48.81 per cent.

Movement of freight traffic in Territory of Utah during year ending December 31, 1890.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

Classification.	Received.	Forwarded.
<i>Received at and forwarded from Ogden.</i>		
Merchandise.....	Tons. 66,170	Tons. 127,145
Hay and grain.....	5,150	1,793
Fruits and vegetables.....	89,482	7,664
Live stock.....	2,400	495
Dressed meat.....	10	9,672
Stone.....	453	648
Brick.....	200	405
Pig iron.....		72
Lumber and wooden material.....	40,393	13,932
Coal.....	223	148,478
Coke and charcoal.....		699
Ore.....	13,624	1,052
Total	218,105	312,055
<i>Forwarded from points other than Ogden.</i>		
Merchandise.....		237
Hay.....		451
Grain.....		278
Potatoes.....		11
Mill stuff.....		10
Live stock.....		1,337
Hides.....		121
Wool.....		184
Ore.....		27
Salt.....		114
Brick.....		200
Ice.....		62
Lumber, etc.....		34
Total		3,066

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory and filed in the office of the secretary thereof during the year ending July 1, 1891.

MINING COMPANIES.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Alamo Mining Co	125,000	\$620,000
American Mining and Development Co	20,000	100,000
Ashley Coal, Asphalt and Gilsonite Co	1,400	140,000
Australian Russell Process Co	2,500	250,000
Bee-Hive Reservoir Coal and Mining Co	30,000	1,500,000
Buckhorn Gold and Silver Mining Co	100,000	1,000,000
Buffalo Gold and Silver Mining Co	300,000	1,500,000
Busby Mining Co	10,000	500,000
Biddlecome Mining and Melting Co	400,000	400,000
Buffalo Bill Mining Co	400,000	400,000
Corego Mining Co	300,000	3,000,000
Cosmos Mining, Land and Investment Co	400,000	2,000,000
Cleveland Consolidated Mining Co	125,000	125,000
Dailey Gold Mining and Milling Co	500,000	2,500,000
Diamond Consolidated Mining Co	200,000	1,000,000
Dixie Mining and Smelting Co	125,000	125,000
Emery County Coal Co	100,000	5,000,000
Elizabeth Consolidated Gold and Smelting Mining Co	1,500	150,000
Greeley Mining Co	500,000	2,500,000
Golden Breeze Mining and Milling Co	300,000	1,500,000
Gold Shoup Gravel and Quartz Mining Co	250,000	2,500,000
Gold Mineral Mining Co	100,000	1,000,000
High Creek Mining and Milling Co	200	20,000
Lucky Hill Mining Co	500,000	500,000
Lackawawa Coal Co	250,000	250,000
Mammoth Hill Mining Co	100,000	1,000,000
Modox Chief Mining Co	200,000	1,000,000
Mears Silver Mining Co	400,000	10,000,000
Mammot, No. 2, Mining and Milling Co	200,000	2,000,000
North Eureka Mining Co	100,000	300,000
Nelson Consolidated Milling and Mining Co	100,000	1,000,000

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

27

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory, etc.—Continued.

MINING COMPANIES—Continued.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Nabob Mining Co.	200,000	\$1,000,000
Ophir Hill Mining and Concentrating Co.	1,000	1,000,000
Old Jordan and Salina Mining Co.	20,000	2,000,000
Pasadena Mining Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pioneer Mining and Milling Co.	100,000	100,000
Peruvian Consolidated Mining Co.	150,000	150,000
Paxman Mining Co.	100,000	500,000
Pioche Consolidated Mining and Reduction Co.	2,000,000	20,000,000
Resolute Mining Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Sevier Mining and Milling Co.	250,000	1,250,000
St. George Mining and Milling Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Salvator Mining Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Salina Gold and Silver Mining Co.	400,000	2,000,000
Salt Lake Asphalt Co.	10,000	100,000
Silver King Mining Co.	50,000	500,000
Southwestern Coal and Iron Co.	200,000	10,000,000
Salt Lake Improvement Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Stanley Mining Co.	300,000	3,000,000
Scandinavian Coal Co.	20,000	1,000,000
Sioux Consolidated Mining Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Snow Flakes Mining Co.	100,000	500,000
The Trapper Mining Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Trinity Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co.	1,500	150,000
Tintic Mining and Milling Co.	700,000	700,000
Union Pacific Mining Co.	125,000	1,250,000
Willard Silver Bell Mining Co.	20,000	200,000
Total capitalization.....		94,305,000

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Central Contract Building Co.	2,000	\$20,000
Consolidated Lumber and Milling Co.	500	50,000
Cooper Pyper & Co.	400	10,000
Central Milling and Elevator Co.	450	45,000
Farmington Commission and Manufacturing Co.	5,000	50,000
Footes Refrigerator and Mantel Manufacturing Co.	2,500	25,000
Filmores Dairy Co.	5,000	5,000
Geo. Q. Cannon & Son.	10,000	100,000
Heesch & Eilerbeck Electric Co.	500	50,000
Jeremy Salt Co.	10,000	100,000
Layton Milling and Elevator Co.	500	50,000
Lehi Mill and Stock Co.	4,000	40,000
Northwestern Construction Co.	400	20,000
Ogden Cracker Co.	1,000	10,000
Pacific Paving Co.	1,000	100,000
Riehville Milling Co.	5,000	50,000
Sun Foundry and Machine Co.	20,000	200,000
Standard Combination Fence Co.	400	10,000
Salt Lake Pressed Brick Co.	50	50,000
Utah Mining and Irrigation Pump Manufacturing Co.	15,000	150,000
Utah Manufacturing and Building Co.	2,000	200,000
Utah Mattress and Manufacturing Co.	300	30,000
Total capitalization.....		1,365,000

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory, and filed in the office of the secretary thereof, during the year ending July 31, 1891.

LAND, STOCK, AND WATER COMPANIES.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Alturas Land and Irrigation Co.	5,000	\$500,000
Buffalo Park Land Co.	5,000	500,000
Carlton Town Lot and Resort Co.	7,500	75,000
Deseret Live Stock Co.	9,000	90,000
East Canyon Water Co.	1,000	5,000
Marble, Land, and Irrigation Co.	250,000	500,000
Oquirrh Water and Land Co.	4,000	400,000
Roscoe Stock Co.	500	50,000
Swan Lake Reservoir and Canal Co.	750,000	750,000
Utah Water Co.	30,000	3,000,000
Total capitalization		5,870,000

MERCANTILE COMPANIES.

The Arbogast Confectionery Co.	2,000	\$50,000
Adams & Son's Co.	5,000	50,000
American Investment Co.	1,000	100,000
Barton & Co.	500	50,000
Barney, Lewis & Co.	1,200	30,000
Blythe-Nease Mercantile Co.	2,500	25,000
Croyden Sandstone Co.	5,000	50,000
Central Progress Co.	7,500	75,000
Central Utah Wool Co.	1,000	10,000
David James & Co.	5,000	50,000
Deseret Investment Co.	2,000	200,000
Earl's Furniture and Carpet Co.	1,000	100,000
Eclipse Grocery and Fruit Co.	500	50,000
Eagle Cracker Manufacturing Co.	2,500	25,000
Reed Furniture and Carpet Co.	600	20,000
The Fair.	1,000	50,000
F. Platt Co.	500	50,000
Godbe Mercantile Co.	5,000	50,000
Gates-Snow Furniture Co.	500	50,000
Henry Dinwoodey Furniture Co.	2,000	200,000
Hudson-Hadley Mining and Milling Co.	200,000	2,000,000
Hardy-Young Co.	1,200	120,000
Kayeville Cooperative Mercantile Co.	3,000	30,000
Lynne Mercantile Co.	500	50,000
London Tailoring Co.	1,500	15,000
Midgley & Sons Co.	5,000	50,000
Mill Creek Lumber and Building Co.	2,000	20,000
Metropolitan Stone Co.	100,000	100,000
Mountain Stone Co.	50,000	50,000
Mason & Co.	1,500	150,000
Ogden Lumber and Building Co.	500	50,000
Parkor & Depew.	500	50,000
Price Trading Co.	400	40,000
Pacific Lumber and Building Co.	15,000	150,000
Rowe, Morrie, Summer Bag Co.	650	65,000
Strong Brothers Co.	1,000	10,000
Sells Lime, Cement and Rock Co.	100,000	100,000
Sears & Liddell Co.	1,000	50,000
Smoot Drng Co.	75	7,500
Salt Lake Free Stone Co.	50,000	500,000
Sears & Jeremy Co.	5,000	50,000
Taylor Brothers..	5,000	50,000
Utah Book and Stationery Co.	1,000	50,000
Utah Plumbing and Supply Co.	100,000	100,000
Utah Canning Co.	500	50,000
A. H. Wright, Son & Co.	1,000	100,000
Women's Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Institution.	1,000	5,000
W. P. Noble Mercantile Co.	1,000	50,000
Washington Rock Co.	200	20,000
Wasatch Stone Co.	5,000	10,000
Taylorville Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Association.	5,000	10,000
Total capitalization		5,397,000

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory, etc.—Continued.

BANKS.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Bank of Commerce.....	1,000	\$100,000
Barnes Banking Co.....	500	25,000
Citizens' Bank, Ogden, Utah.....	2,000	200,000
Manti City Savings Bank.....	500	25,000
Park City Bank.....	500	50,000
Total capitalization.....		400,000

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

American Hotel and Improvement Co.....	200	\$20,000
American National Gas Co.....	500,000	4,000,000
Brigham Young Trust Co.....	5,000	500,000
City Theater Co.....	100	10,000
Central Hotel Co.....	500	50,000
Citizens' Building and Loan Association.....	10,000	100,000
Dooly Block.....	2,000	200,000
Empire Steam Laundry Co.....	2,500	25,000
Enreka Gas Saving Co.....	2,500	25,000
Farnum Building Co.....	1,200	30,000
Gurney Cab and Delivery Co.....	5,000	50,000
Green River Consolidated Oil Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
Home Saving and Building Association.....	50,000	5,000,000
Iowa and Utah Fruit Co.....	200	10,000
Junction City Driving Park Association.....	500	50,000
Jennings Bros. Investment Co.....	3,000	300,000
Logan Building and Benefit Society.....	10,000	1,000,000
Miller-Windsor Co.....	10,000	100,000
McCormick Building Co.....	3,000	300,000
Ogden Driving Park and Fair Association.....	800	20,000
Ogden Club.....	200	20,000
Ogden Steam Laundry Co.....	120	12,000
Odd Fellows Building Association.....	4,000	40,000
Provo Lake Resort Co.....	1,000	50,000
Pioneer Library Association.....	4,000	100,000
Parley's Park Scenic Resort Co.....	300	15,000
Riter Bros. Drug Co.....	500	50,000
Saltair Beach Co.....	2,500	250,000
Trader Union Building Co.....	5,000	500,000
Times Publishing Co.....	300	30,000
Tribune Job Printing Co.....	300	30,000
Utah Slaughtering Co.....	1,500	150,000
Union Publishing Co.....	5,000	50,000
Utah County Troy Steam Laundry Co.....	200	10,000
Utah Gas Co.....	200,000	200,000
Utah Oil Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
Western Bill Posting Co.....	500	5,000
Western Light and Fuel Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
Wasatch Driving Park and Fair Association.....	200	5,000
Total capitalization.....		15,802,000

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, beets, hay, lucerne, orchard fruits, vineyards, vegetables, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, dried fruits, honey, vinegar, sorghum, wine, and cider, as reported by the county assessors.

WHEAT.

[80 cents per bushel.]

Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average number of bushels to acre.	Standing, in order of production.	Standing, in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver.....	1,756	32,291	18	10	19	\$25,832.80
Box Elder.....	9,445	144,128	15	13	6	115,302.40
Cache.....	27,083	517,181	19	9	1	413,704.80
Davis.....	11,308	179,021	16	12	5	143,216.80
Emery.....	2,577	59,107	23	6	9	47,265.60
Garfield.....	801	17,159	21	8	21	13,727.20
Grand.....	32	363	11	14	25	290.40
Iron.....	1,469	43,317	29	2	13	34,653.60
Juab.....	1,793	40,977	23	6	15	32,781.60
Kane.....	205	5,306	26	3	23	4,244.80
Millard.....	2,309	50,120	22	7	10	40,096.00
Morgan.....	1,444	35,655	25	4	18	28,524.80
Pi Ute.....	2,510	42,631	17	11	14	34,104.80
Rich.....	651	16,069	25	4	22	12,855.20
Salt Lake.....	7,077	184,846	26	3	4	147,876.80
San Juan.....	67	1,292	19	9	24	1,033.60
San Pete.....	12,051	311,606	26	3	2	249,284.80
Sevier.....	4,550	109,970	24	5	8	87,976.00
Summit.....	1,833	44,149	24	5	12	35,319.20
Tooele.....	1,548	39,059	24	4	17	31,247.20
Uintah.....	1,871	40,650	22	7	16	32,520.00
Utah.....	8,777	304,010	35	1	3	243,208.00
Washington.....	1,176	26,338	22	7	20	21,070.40
Weber.....	5,199	114,899	22	7	7	91,879.20
Wasatch.....	2,581	49,410	19	9	11	39,528.00
Total.....	110,114	2,409,454	22	.....	.....	1,927,563.20

OATS.

[47 cents per bushel.]

Beaver.....	896	22,493	25	19	15	\$10,571.71
Box Elder.....	787	39,666	50	12	1	18,643.02
Cache.....	3,856	104,791	27	4	14	49,251.77
Davis.....	553	23,222	42	18	4	10,914.34
Emery.....	1,783	58,120	33	6	9	27,316.40
Garfield.....	459	10,008	22	21	16	4,703.76
Grand.....	8	270	34	25	8	126.90
Iron.....	650	27,144	42	15	4	12,757.68
Juab.....	398	11,158	28	20	13	5,241.91
Kane.....	143	3,564	26	24	15	1,675.08
Millard.....	796	26,716	34	16	8	12,556.52
Morgan.....	731	23,324	33	17	10	10,966.98
Pi Ute.....	1,800	56,261	31	7	11	26,442.67
Rich.....	1,303	54,200	42	8	4	25,474.00
Salt Lake.....	1,638	47,842	29	10	12	22,485.74
San Juan.....	143	3,400	27	23	14	1,833.00
San Pete.....	3,398	120,906	36	2	7	56,825.82
Sevier.....	2,952	118,045	40	3	5	55,481.15
Summit.....	1,488	51,392	34	9	8	24,154.24
Tooele.....	716	31,594	44	14	2	14,849.18
Uintah.....	1,400	35,225	25	13	15	16,555.75
Utah.....	3,120	132,846	43	1	3	62,437.62
Washington.....	150	5,045	34	22	8	2,371.15
Weber.....	2,149	84,091	39	5	6	39,522.77
Wasatch.....	1,445	40,390	28	11	13	18,983.30
Total.....	32,763	1,132,218	34	.....	.....	532,142.46

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

31

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

RYE.

[61 cents per bushel.]

Counties.	Acre.	Bushels.	Average number of bushels to acre.	Standing, in order of production.	Standing, in order of yield per acre.	Value.
ver	13	136	10	14	8	\$82.96
Elder	1,377	13,775	10	1	8	8,402.75
she	431	3,162	7	7	10	1,928.82
vis	32	204	6	12	11	124.44
ub	318	3,630	11	6	7	2,214.30
ne	62	662	10	10	8	403.82
lard	184	5,664	31	2	1	3,455.04
Ute	3	5	2	17	12	3.05
h	13	182	14	13	5	111.02
t Lake	550	3,680	7	5	10	2,244.80
Pete	240	4,880	20	4	3	2,976.80
ier	34	498	15	11	4	303.78
nmit	5	103	20	15	3	62.83
ele	54	748	14	9	5	456.28
itah	2	26	13	16	6	15.86
h	203	5,640	28	3	2	3,440.40
ber	238	2,209	9	8	9	1,347.49
Total	3,759	45,204	12			27,574.44

BARLEY.

[50 cents per bushel.]

ver	39	1,160	30	16	8	\$580.00
Elder	302	5,405	18	13	16	2,702.50
she	304	7,107	23	10	13	3,553.50
vis	1,626	40,997	25	2	11	20,048.50
rfield	14	734	52	20	1	367.00
nd	15	346	23	23	13	173.00
n	314	8,365	27	7	10	4,182.50
ub	302	11,804	38	8	4	5,802.00
ne	25	798	32	19	7	399.00
lard	155	4,972	32	14	7	2,486.00
rgan	180	5,872	32	11	7	2,938.00
Ute	18	187	10	24	17	93.50
h	30	998	30	17	8	454.00
t Lake	885	18,538	20	3	15	9,269.00
Juan	20	409	20	22	15	204.50
Pete	129	5,879	44	12	2	2,839.50
ier	210	7,854	37	9	5	3,927.00
nmit	18	593	33	21	6	290.50
ele	361	13,190	37	5	5	6,595.00
itah	73	1,598	22	15	14	799.00
h	1,231	49,795	40	1	3	24,897.50
shington	325	8,112	25	8	11	4,056.00
her	763	18,390	24	4	12	9,195.00
isatch	29	833	29	18	9	416.50
Total	7,358	212,546	29			106,273.00

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

CORN.

[72 cents per bushel.]

Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average number of bushels to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver	89	870	10	20	15	\$626.40
Box Elder	523	9,305	18	6	8	6,699.60
Cache	488	12,842	26	5	3	9,246.24
Davie	328	6,610	20	8	6	4,759.20
Emery	669	13,007	19	4	7	9,365.04
Garfield	154	1,911	13	16	13	1,375.92
Grand	370	6,070	16	13	10	4,270.40
Iron	391	3,745	10	13	15	2,696.40
Juab	180	2,495	14	16	12	1,796.40
Kane	115	3,705	32	14	1	2,667.60
Millard	148	1,275	9	19	66	918.00
Pi Ute	168	2,471	15	17	11	1,779.12
Salt Lake	731	15,051	21	2	5	10,836.72
San Juan	100	2,920	29	15	2	2,102.40
San Pete	9	121	13	21	18	87.12
Sevier	168	4,033	24	12	4	2,896.56
Tooele	363	6,890	19	7	7	4,960.80
Uintah	498	6,105	12	9	14	4,395.60
Utah	2,273	46,658	20	1	6	33,593.76
Washington	300	5,153	17	11	9	3,710.18
Weber	717	13,840	19	3	7	9,964.60
Total	8,776	165,067	19	.....	.....	118,846.24

POTATOES.

[53 cents per bushel.]

Beaver	248	20,059	81	9	18	\$10,631.27
Box Elder	320	36,577	120	7	4	20,445.81
Cache	784	83,434	106	4	11	44,220.02
Davie	308	36,320	124	8	3	20,309.60
Emery	119	13,491	113	15	8	7,150.23
Garfield	56	4,530	81	22	18	2,400.90
Grand	8	931	116	25	6	498.43
Iron	200	10,143	51	18	23	5,375.79
Juab	98	8,631	86	19	16	4,574.43
Kane	66	3,428	52	23	22	1,816.84
Millard	112	8,300	74	20	20	4,399.00
Morgan	360	42,998	119	5	5	22,788.94
Pi Ute	131	12,126	92	17	14	6,426.78
Rich	112	12,797	114	16	7	6,762.41
Salt Lake	865	117,956	136	2	2	62,516.68
San Juan	14	1,282	91	24	15	679.46
San Pete	533	40,650	76	6	19	21,544.50
Sevier	206	19,290	98	10	13	10,223.70
Summit	184	18,129	110	11	10	9,606.78
Tooele	137	14,397	105	14	12	7,680.41
Uintah	130	17,794	136	12	2	9,430.82
Utah	1,683	283,784	168	1	1	150,405.52
Washington	70	5,107	73	21	21	2,706.71
Weber	910	102,107	112	3	9	54,116.71
Wasatch	211	17,616	83	13	17	9,336.48
Total	7,845	935,874	119	.....	.....	496,013.22

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

33

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

BEETS.

[35 cents per bushel.]

Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average number of bushels to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Box Elder	575	1,119	194	5	6	\$391.65
Cache	525	2,152	410	3	2	753.20
Davis	325	1,018	313	0	4	356.30
Juab	225	55	24	10	11	19.25
Kane	50	54	108	11	3	18.80
Millard	25	6	24	14	11	2.10
Morgan	25	50	200	12	5	17.50
Salt Lake	2,100	8,054	383	1	3	2,818.90
San Pete	200	62	31	9	10	21.70
Tooele	125	170	136	8	7	59.50
Uintah	125	714	571	7	1	249.90
Utah	2,250	1,982	88	4	9	693.70
Washington	200	37	18	13	12	12.95
Weber	2,000	6,253	313	2	4	2,188.55
Total	8,750	21,726	248	-----	-----	7,604.10

HAY.

[\$13.58 per ton.]

Counties.	Acres.	Tons.	Average number of tons to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver	1,504	2,419	1.60	14	8	\$32,850.02
Box Elder	5,910	8,756	1.48	6	11	118,906.48
Cache	12,580	17,522	1.39	1	15	237,948.76
Davis	3,130	6,284	2.00	8	25	85,336.72
Emery	883	760	0.86	19	5	10,320.80
Garfield	550	1,204	2.27	17	4	16,350.32
Grand	90	157	1.74	25	7	2,132.06
Iron	469	682	1.45	20	12	9,261.56
Juab	2,388	2,545	1.06	13	23	34,561.10
Kane	234	321	1.37	22	16	4,350.18
Millard	248	381	1.54	21	9	5,173.98
Morgan	574	1,841	3.20	15	1	25,000.78
Pi Ute	1,796	1,735	0.97	16	24	23,561.80
Kiach	11,730	12,588	1.07	4	21	170,945.04
Salt Lake	3,245	9,507	2.93	5	2	129,105.06
San Juan	302	305	1.01	20	23	4,141.90
San Pete	7,165	8,056	1.12	7	20	109,400.48
Sevier	2,767	3,345	1.21	11	18	45,425.10
Summit	9,236	13,783	1.49	3	10	187,173.14
Tooele	1,906	2,727	1.43	12	13	37,032.66
Uintah	861	981	1.14	18	19	13,321.98
Utah	7,539	14,661	1.94	2	6	199,096.38
Washington	169	228	1.35	24	17	3,098.24
Weber	1,690	4,521	2.68	10	3	61,395.18
Wasatch	3,721	5,263	1.41	9	14	71,471.54
Total	80,647	120,572	1.49	-----	-----	1,637,367.76

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

LUCERNE.

[\$8.87 per ton.]

Counties.	Acres.	Tone.	Average number of tons to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver.....	1,694	3,807	2.25	19	22	\$33,768.09
Box Elder.....	7,036	11,605	1.65	9	24	102,936.35
Cache.....	7,902	23,217	2.94	5	11	205,934.79
Davie.....	8,421	19,374	2.30	6	21	171,847.38
Emery.....	4,708	28,260	6.00	4	1	250,666.20
Grand.....	577	2,129	3.69	21	3	18,884.23
Iron.....	1,314	3,800	2.89	20	13	33,706.00
Juab.....	2,687	7,038	2.62	13	16	82,427.06
Kane.....	331	1,048	3.18	23	8	9,295.76
Millard.....	1,868	9,217	4.93	11	2	81,754.79
Morgan.....	2,338	7,772	3.32	12	7	68,937.64
Pi Ute.....	1,084	2,043	1.88	22	23	18,121.41
Rich.....	1,518	4,251	2.80	18	14	37,706.37
Salt Lake.....	13,119	43,854	3.34	2	6	388,984.98
San Juan.....	137	331	2.41	24	20	2,635.97
San Pete.....	7,089	17,908	2.54	7	17	158,843.96
Sevier.....	4,455	12,314	2.76	8	15	109,225.18
Summit.....	1,742	5,883	3.38	16	5	52,182.21
Tooele.....	2,480	6,016	2.42	15	18	53,361.92
Uintah.....	3,156	9,271	2.93	10	12	82,238.77
Utah.....	14,320	45,021	3.14	1	9	399,336.27
Washington.....	1,406	4,963	3.53	17	4	44,021.81
Weber.....	9,715	30,390	3.13	3	10	269,559.30
Wasatch.....	2,682	6,588	2.46	14	18	58,435.56
Total.....	101,729	306,100	3.00	.....	.....	2,715,107.00

ORCHARDS.

[2½ cents per pound]

Counties.	Acres.	Pounds.	Average number of pounds to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver.....	78	7,740	99	16	18	\$193.50
Box Elder.....	556	331,975	597	7	10	8,299.87
Cache.....	285	668,025	2,344	4	4	16,700.63
Davie.....	464	736,940	1,588	3	6	18,423.50
Emery.....	86	30,110	350	11	13	752.75
Garfield.....	31	26,620	859	13	7	665.50
Grand.....	61	29,840	489	12	12	746.00
Iron.....	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juab.....	133	489,375	3,679	5	2	12,284.37
Kane.....	44	354,520	8,057	6	1	8,863.00
Millard.....	159	53,500	337	9	14	1,337.50
Morgan.....	7	5,565	795	18	8	139.12
Pi Ute.....	89	7,400	107	17	17	185.00
Salt Lake.....	417	320,353	768	8	9	8,008.83
San Juan.....	19	11,200	590	14	11	280.00
Tooele.....	116	38,700	334	10	15	967.50
Uintah.....	78	8,879	117	15	16	221.98
Utah.....	1,299	3,004,850	2,813	1	5	75,121.25
Weber.....	840	2,120,470	2,525	2	3	53,011.75
Total.....	5,275	8,246,062	1,563	.....	.....	206,151.55

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

35

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

VINEYARDS.

[6 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Acre.	Pounds.	Average number of pounds to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Box Elder	8	10,125	1,265	8	10	\$607.50
Davis.....	16	26,775	1,673	5	6	1,666.50
Emery.....	15	9,000	600	10	13	540.00
Grand.....	17	28,500	1,676	4	5	1,710.00
Juab.....	1	1,300	1,300	12	9	78.00
Kane.....	8	18,060	2,258	6	3	1,098.60
Pi Ute.....	1	1,000	1,000	13	12	60.00
Salt Lake.....	8	9,360	1,170	9	11	561.60
San Juan.....	2	3,000	1,500	11	7	180.00
Tooele.....	7	14,700	2,100	7	4	862.00
Uintah.....	2	1,000	500	14	14	60.00
Utah.....	117	153,490	1,312	2	8	9,209.40
Washington.....	50	200,000	4,000	1	2	12,000.00
Weber.....	13	89,250	6,865	3	1	5,355.00
Total	265	565,560	2,174	-----	-----	33,933.60

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

[3 cents per pound.]

Beaver.....	114	144,195	1,265	7	15	\$4,328.45
Box Elder.....	107	837,500	7,827	5	4	25,125.00
Cache.....	75	974,690	12,996	4	2	29,240.70
Davi.....	616	8,403,730	13,642	1	1	252,111.90
Emery.....	22	41,650	1,893	17	13	1,249.50
Grand.....	16	31,825	1,989	18	12	954.75
Juab.....	10	88,282	8,828	12	3	2,648.46
Kane.....	7	49,700	7,100	16	5	1,491.00
Millard.....	9	6,800	756	19	18	20.40
Pi Ute.....	130	128,300	987	8	17	3,849.00
Rich.....	27	102,750	3,805	10	8	3,082.50
Salt Lake.....	108	251,120	2,325	6	11	7,553.60
San Juan.....	6	1,380	230	20	20	41.40
San Pete.....	200	75,000	375	14	19	2,250.00
Sevier.....	36	84,050	2,335	13	10	2,521.50
Summit.....	22	123,470	5,612	9	7	3,704.10
Tooele.....	79	97,044	1,229	11	16	2,911.32
Uintah.....	41	63,000	1,536	15	14	1,890.00
Utah.....	567	3,782,405	6,670	2	6	113,472.15
Weber.....	405	1,401,950	3,461	3	9	42,058.50
Total	2,597	16,688,841	6,426	-----	-----	500,665.23

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

WINE AND CIDER.

[Wine, 90 cents per gallon; cider, 35 cents per gallon.]

Counties.	Wine.			Cider.		
	Gallons.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.	Gallons.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.
Beaver.				25	13	\$8.75
Box Elder	314	7	\$282.60	420	7	147.00
Cache	1,028	4	925.20	726	5	254.10
Davis	196	8	178.40	565	6	197.75
Emery	20	14	18.00			
Grand	1,056	3	950.40			
Juab	82	10	73.80	375	8	131.25
Kane	150	9	135.00	137	10	47.95
Millard				31	12	10.85
Morgan						.10
Rich						
Salt Lake	73	11	85.70	3,550	3	1,242.50
San Juan				10		
San Pete				1,952	4	683.20
Summit	20	13	18.00			
Tooele	930	5	837.00	200	9	70.00
Utah	3,520	2	3,188.00	49,637	1	17,372.95
Washington	23,987	1	21,588.30	100	11	35.00
Weber	480	6	432.00	3,650	2	1,277.50
Wasatch	30	12	27.00			
Total	31,886		28,697.40	61,368		21,478.80

COTTON.

[11 cents per pound.]

County.	Acres.	Pounds.	Average number of pounds to acre.	Value.
Washington		7	4,200	600

WOOL.

[16½ cents per pound.]

Counties.	Pounds.	Standing in order of product.	Value.
Beaver	198,993	10 or 13	\$32,503.84
Box Elder	243,670	10	40,205.55
Cache	8,302	23	1,039.83
Davis	36,785	20	6,069.53
Emery	590,550	5	97,440.75
Garfield	88,940	16	14,675.10
Grand	15	25	2.84
Iron	933,400	2	154,011.00
Juab	664,737	4	109,681.80
Kane	456,356	6	75,298.74
Millard	230,122	11	37,970.13
Morgan	22,211	21	3,664.82
Pi Ute	182,225	14	21,817.12
Rich	1,100	24	165.00
Salt Lake	889,017	3	146,687.81
San Juan	41,010	19	6,765.00
San Pete	1,477,968	1	248,864.22
Sevier	325,806	8	53,757.82
Summit	19,983	22	3,297.20
Tooele	395,239	7	65,214.43
Uintah	245,468	9	40,501.89
Utah	228,568	12	37,717.02
Washington	54,000	18	8,910.00
Weber	113,268	15	18,689.22
Wasatch	57,612	17	9,505.98
Total	7,451,252		1,229,456.88

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

37

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

[Butter, 17½ cents per pound; cheese, 15 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	Pounds.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.
Beaver.....	28,923	17	\$4,904.03	120	23	\$18.00
Box Elder.....	77,422	8	13,548.85	14,662	5	2,199.30
Cache.....	238,275	2	41,698.12	56,016	2	8,402.40
Davis.....	161,543	5	28,270.03	225	20	33.75
Emery.....	37,470	13	6,557.25	1,500	14	225.00
Garfield.....	14,137	22	2,473.98	58,625	1	8,793.00
Grand.....	2,430	25	425.25	630	18	97.00
Iron.....	20,940	20	3,664.50	26,820	4	4,028.00
Juab.....	39,429	12	6,900.07	125	22	18.75
Kane.....	17,192	22	3,008.60	8,730	9	1,309.50
Millard.....	28,822	16	5,043.85	125	22	18.75
Morgan.....	45,495	11	7,961.63	3,530	10	529.50
Pi Ute.....	29,600	14	5,180.00	27,720	3	4,158.00
Rich.....	29,405	15	5,145.87	660	17	99.00
Salt Lake.....	201,894	4	35,331.45			
San Juan.....	2,824	24	493.50	1,080	16	162.00
San Pete.....	155,400	6	27,195.00	2,000	13	300.00
Sevier.....	50,200	9	8,785.00	13,960	6	2,004.00
Summit.....	93,381	7	16,341.68	2,225	12	333.75
Tooele.....	19,330	21	3,382.75	150	21	22.50
Uintah.....	26,360	18	4,488.00	320	19	48.00
Utah.....	206,149	3	36,076.07	10,372	8	1,555.80
Washington.....	23,760	19	4,158.00	3,500	11	525.00
Weber.....	249,970	1	43,744.75	18,580	7	2,037.00
Wasatch.....	49,000	10	8,575.00	1,200	15	180.00
Total.....	1,877,447		323,303.24	247,875		37,181.25

DRIED APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PEARS.

[Apricots, 12½ cents per pound; plums, 12½ cents per pound; pears, 10 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Dried apricots.			Dried plums.			Dried pears.		
	Pounds.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.
Box Elder.....	50	5	\$6.25	480	5	\$60.00	50	7	\$5.00
Davi.....	75	3	9.38	415	6	51.88	75	6	7.50
Garfield.....				125	10	15.63	7,200	1	720.00
Juab.....							100	5	10.00
Kane.....				220	8	27.50			
Millard.....				170	9	21.25			
Pi Ute.....				300	7	37.50			
Salt Lake.....	25	6	3.12	1,539	2	192.37	1,404	2	140.40
San Juan.....				25	14	3.12			
San Pete.....				65	12	8.13			
Tooele.....	100	2	12.50	100	11	12.50	100	5	10.00
Uintah.....				30	13	3.75			
Utah.....	55	4	6.88	757	4	94.63	292	4	26.20
Washington.....	11,590	1	1,448.75	855	3	106.87			
Weber.....				1,650	1	206.25	700	3	70.00
Total.....	11,895		1,486.88	6,731		841.38	9,921		992.10

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES.

[Apples, 6 cents per pound; peaches, 11 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Dried apples.			Dried peaches.		
	Pounds.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.
Box Elder.....	3,202	10	\$192.12	7,738	2	\$851.18
Cache.....	29,911	2	1,794.66			
Davis.....	8,650	8	519.00	2,726	4	299.86
Emery.....	100	17	6.00	50	14	5.50
Garfield.....	140	16	8.40	625	9	68.75
Grand.....				1,902	6	909.22
Iron.....	500	12	30.00			
Juab.....	12,079	6	724.74			
Kane.....	5,820	9	349.20	426	10	46.86
Millard.....	2,018	11	121.08			
Pi Ute.....	400	14	24.00	400	11	44.00
Salt Lake.....	11,989	7	719.34	1,524	7	167.64
San Juan.....				360	12	41.80
San Pete.....	18,173	4	1,090.38	100	13	11.00
Sevier.....	350	15	21.00			
Tooele.....	482	13	27.72	800	8	88.00
Utah.....	68,922	1	4,135.32	3,638	3	400.18
Washington.....	13,276	5	796.56	156,284	1	17,191.24
Weber.....	21,175	3	1,270.50	2,000	5	220.00
Total.....	197,167		11,830.02	178,593		19,645.23

BEES AND HONEY.

[Hives, \$7 each; honey, 9 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Hives of bees.			Honey.		
	Number.	Standing in order of num- ber.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.
Beaver.....	37	19	\$259.00	1,655	19	\$148.95
Box Elder.....	580	10	4,060.00	12,433	13	1,118.97
Cache.....	2,431	2	17,017.00	78,552	3	7,069.68
Davis.....	2,125	4	14,875.00	81,875	2	7,368.75
Emery.....	935	7	6,545.00	42,720	7	3,844.80
Grand.....	68	18	476.00	3,870	17	348.30
Iron.....	536	11	3,759.00	23,269	10	2,094.21
Juab.....	701	9	4,907.00	26,015	9	2,341.35
Kane.....	262	15	1,834.00	19,732	11	1,775.88
Millard.....	70	17	490.00	2,553	18	229.77
Morgan.....	235	16	1,645.00	6,170	16	465.30
Pi Ute.....	14	21	98.00	158	22	14.22
Salt Lake.....	1,953	5	13,071.00	67,978	4	6,118.08
San Juan.....	15	20	105.00	1,460	20	131.40
San Pete.....	1,623	6	11,361.00	54,381	6	4,894.29
Sevier.....	845	8	5,915.00	28,305	8	2,547.45
Summit.....	4	22	28.00			
Tooele.....	272	14	1,904.00	7,054	15	634.86
Uintah.....	409	12	2,863.00	17,940	12	1,614.60
Utah.....	4,699	1	32,893.00	311,009	1	27,990.81
Washington.....	351	13	2,457.00	7,308	14	657.72
Weber.....	2,137	3	14,959.00	59,750	5	5,377.50
Wasatch.....	68	18	476.00	1,200	21	108.00
Total.....	20,371		142,597.00	854,387		76,894.83

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

VINEGAR AND SORGHUM.

[Vinegar, 25 cents per gallon; sorghum, 65 cents per gallon.]

Counties.	Vinegar.			Sorghum.		
	Gallons.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.	Gallons.	Standing in order of pro- duction.	Value.
Beaver	159	13	\$39.75			
Box Elder	1,103	6	275.75	980	10	\$635.00
Cache	465	7	116.25	13,726	1	8,921.90
Davie	3,098	3	774.50	7,073	1	4,597.45
Emery	25	17	6.25	500	15	325.00
Garfield				40	19	26.00
Grand	260	10	65.00	790	13	513.50
Jnab.	213	12	53.25	574	14	375.10
Kane	105	16	26.25	100	18	65.00
Millard	108	15	27.00	3,120	6	2,028.00
Pi Ute	460	8	115.00	3,678	5	2,390.70
Salt Lake	1,525	4	381.25	3,062	7	1,990.30
San Juan				910	11	591.50
San Pete	1,250	5	312.50	1,700	9	1,105.00
Sevier	405	9	101.25	265	17	172.25
Tooele	120	14	30.00	807	12	524.55
Uintah	218	11	54.50	276	16	179.40
Utah	9,658	1	2,418.25	1,470	4	4,205.60
Washington	260	10	65.00	10,549	2	6,856.85
Weber	8,480	2	2,120.00	2,980	8	1,987.00
Total	27,907		6,976.75	57,600		37,440.00

Industrial and commercial statement by counties for the year ending December 31, 1890.

Counties.	Expended for private buildings.	Expended for public buildings.
Beaver	\$11,050	\$800
Box Elder	53,450	7,500
Cache	143,640	32,360
Davie	74,766	14,125
Emery	56,425	8,350
Iren.	11,400	4,500
Juab.	86,495	30,123
Kane.	7,130	2,000
Morgan	7,009	
Pi Ute	7,700	460
Rich.	14,760	2,350
Salt Lake	5,826,451	
San Pete	67,300	15,400
Sevier	33,125	15,325
Summit.	49,900	500
Uintah.	13,375	1,000
Utah.	406,321	220,050
Weber	1,481,645	87,000
Washington	15,400	
Wabeatch.	18,000	7,100
Total	8,385,323	448,923

Industrial and commercial statement by counties, etc.—Continued.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNs.

Counties.	Number operating in 1890.	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Value of plant.	Value of raw material.	Value of annual product.	Horse-power employed.	Capital invested.
Beaver	8	64	\$23,688	\$35,930	\$17,150	\$43,764	135	\$47,600
Box Elder	5	15	5,700	22,950	25,000	75,888	-----	30,100
Cache	14	85	28,670	146,900	190,800	260,020	509	165,900
Davis	14	211	82,700	40,200	311,075	247,300	244	74,000
Emery	7	496	451,755	233,000	69,000	502,050	85	223,500
Garfield	10	24	4,982	3,270	3,775	8,900	35	4,175
Grand	1	1	500	-----	-----	-----	16	500
Iron	4	27	14,175	38,800	4,040	31,400	-----	54,540
Juab	19	121	60,841	110,850	1,122,252	270,360	268	91,375
Kane	3	16	3,870	5,200	5,998	14,298	46	5,500
Millard	1	2	333	10,000	6,433	8,012	35	10,000
Morgan	-----	10	2,200	2,900	36,000	19,600	20	8,400
Pi Ute	11	26	3,900	10,500	21,450	23,380	122	47,500
Rich	4	17	2,000	11,250	26,300	32,300	80	18,250
Salt Lake	88	1,512	88,177	1,701,500	989,417	2,485,875	-----	2,082,915
San Pete	34	331	76,330	52,825	84,595	258,135	683	78,050
Sevier	5	7	3,460	22,000	52,200	6,120	124	24,000
Summit	8	162	75,988	260,468	24,200	103,686	197	189,068
Tooele	5	30	1,300	21,800	-----	60,000	45	36,500
Utah	23	317	38,134	244,830	259,920	374,821	371	501,480
Weber	33	405	268,800	531,400	337,200	189,300	990	539,400
Washington	8	79	18,800	62,000	7,000	151,000	125	106,000
Total	305	3,908	2,050,801	3,569,071	3,533,855	6,366,409	4,130	4,336,751

STORES.

Counties.	Number.	Capital invested.	Amount of annual sales.	Number of employés.	Wages paid.
Beaver	26	\$97,485	\$271,534	29	\$15,280
Box Elder	38	127,770	407,800	55	23,705
Cache	60	860,007	1,265,653	173	87,636
Davis	40	133,267	320,840	45	20,430
Emery	34	152,339	381,971	61	28,840
Garfield	6	31,300	54,000	13	4,380
Grand	2	1,500	8,000	1	500
Iron	11	41,832	92,500	19	5,633
Juab	53	231,827	1,194,838	89	42,130
Kane	7	26,426	68,000	11	4,080
Millard	24	50,630	125,500	33	10,035
Morgan	9	29,000	67,500	13	5,575
Pi Ute	16	20,220	74,800	11	3,350
Rich	7	8,515	35,000	6	1,690
Salt Lake	876	14,702,078	29,794,370	5,667	3,819,232
San Juan	4	6,000	17,800	7	2,520
San Pete	80	233,838	783,295	140	58,350
Sevier	23	60,000	212,210	40	12,600
Summit	43	327,220	872,548	76	63,768
Tooele	19	47,475	160,150	18	9,800
Utah	112	689,250	2,141,660	288	142,572
Weber	186	2,174,300	6,909,715	827	467,470
Washington	20	87,900	233,400	33	16,675
Wahsatch	13	66,960	143,600	14	7,800
Total	1,709	20,018,139	45,629,684	7,669	4,854,641

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

41

Statement showing the amount of coal mined in Utah, 1890.

County.	Locality.	No. of mines.	No. of hands employed.	Wages paid annually.	Value of plant.	Amount of annual product.			
						Lump.	Slack.	Nut.	Cake.
Emery	Castle Gate	1	200	\$150,000	\$150,000	Tons. 92,422	Tons. 25,641	Tons.	Tons. 8,394
Emery	Scofield	2	235	186,255	70,000	174,649	27,234	.....	.....
Summit	Coalville	1	139	64,996	250,000	27,733	.....	8,173	.....
Total		4	574	401,251	470,351	294,804	52,874	8,173	8,394

County.	Locality.	Value of annual product at mine.	Horse-power employed.	Character of horse-power.	Capital invested.
Emery	Castle Gate	\$173,527	250	Steam	\$200,000
Emery	Scofield	335,756	40	do	215,000
Summit	Coalville	63,236	140	do	175,000
Total		572,519	430	.....	590,000

Statement showing the amount of salt produced by evaporation of the waters of Great Salt Lake during the year 1890, as reported by the persons manufacturing it.

	1891.	1890.
	Tons.	Tons.
Adams & Kiesel Salt Co., Syracuse	20,000	15,000
Dosoret Salt Co., Farmington	10,000	9,051
Jeremy & Co., North Point	13,000	10,000
Gwilliam Broe., Hooper	7,000	6,000
A. H. Neelon, Brigham City	(*)	2,500
People's Forwarding Co., Lake Shore	8,000	6,000
Inland Salt Co., Saltair	90,000	40,000
Total	148,000	88,551

* Discontinued for this year.

The increase in the production over 1890 is 78.44 per cent.

PISCICULTURE.

Two million five hundred thousand shad fry were sent to the Territory in 1891, and put into the Bear River and the Bear and Mud Lakes. The shad fry put into the Jordon River and Utah Lake in 1887-'88 will soon be ready for the market.

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT.

I went to Washington City in January last, and presented to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate statistical tables showing the gross injustice done to the rapidly growing portions of the Territory by the existing apportionment. This apportionment was made in 1887, and was based upon the estimated population of the counties at that time. The census of 1890 showed very clearly the necessity for the reapportionment. The Judiciary Committee sent to the Senate Committee on Appropriations an amendment providing for a reapportionment, with a recommendation that it be placed in the legislative and executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was done, and it passed both Houses and became a law. Under the authority given by the law the Utah Commission met as a board of apportionment and reapportioned the Territory.

It is but just to the Commission to say that the work was done in a careful and conscientious manner and with a due regard for the interests of all. I do not think there is on the statute books of any State or Territory of the Union a fairer apportionment.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

At the election for Delegate to Congress held November 4, 1890, John T. Caine, the candidate of the People's party received 16,353 votes; Charles C. Goodwin, the candidate of the Liberal party, 6,912 votes, and 28 votes were cast for other persons. The contest was a most aggressive one. For the first time the Liberals made an effort to reach the Mormon voters in the outlying counties. Political mass meetings were held which were well attended, and considerable enthusiasm manifested. The Mormon people made special efforts to poll a large vote against Judge Goodwin because of the conspicuous part he has taken as a leader of the Liberal party during the past 10 years, and increased their vote 3,428 over the Delegate election of 1888. The vote polled for Judge Goodwin was the largest ever cast for a candidate of the Liberal party, or for any non-Mormon candidate. The Mormon majority was 9,411.

OGDEN MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A municipal election was held in Ogden in February last. The contest was between the candidates of the Liberal party and the candidates of a combination formed between the People's party and a number of dissatisfied Liberals called the Citizens' party, and resulted in the election of the Citizens' candidate, a non-Mormon, by 15 majority. The Liberals elected the other city officers and a majority of the city council.

ELECTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On August 3 last elections were held for members of the legislative assembly, and for Territorial, county, and precinct officers. This was in some respects the most important election ever held in the Territory. Previous to the election the People's party had formally disbanded and its members commenced to unite with Republican and Democratic organizations formed throughout the Territory. Tickets were nominated by Liberal, Republican, and Democratic conventions, and after an exciting and interesting campaign the election resulted in the Democrats carrying the Territory, on the basis of the votes cast for the members of the House, by 6,413 majority over the Liberals, and 7,022 majority over the Republicans, 374 votes less than the combined Liberal and Republican vote. On the vote for members of the legislative council the Democratic majority was 6,958 over the Liberals and 7,972 over the Republicans, or 561 plurality.

The election returns can not be regarded as reliable so far as the strength of the parties is concerned. In about one-half the Territory the Republicans had effected no organization, and in some of the legislative districts had no tickets at the polls. The Liberal vote polled was larger than at any previous election despite the defection of Liberals who had joined the Republican and Democratic parties. In the county elec-

tions the Liberals carried Salt Lake, Summit, Juab, and Grand counties by decisive majorities. In the former Liberal county of Weber the Democratic ticket was elected, but the combined Liberal and Republican vote was 279 in excess of the Democratic vote.

POLYGAMY.

In my report of September 9, 1890, I discussed at some length the statements which had been put forth to the effect that the Mormon Church had refused some time previous thereto to sanction polygamous marriages, and, referring to the unsatisfactory character of the evidence furnished, said:

Under its system of government the church has but one way of defining its position, and that is by a public declaration either from the head of the church addressed to the people or by the action of the people in conference assembled. No such declaration has ever been made nor action taken, and probably never will be. There is no reason to believe that any earthly power can extort from the church any such declaration.

It may be truthfully said that the church has determined that if polygamy is to be uprooted the Government must perform the task, as it will never do on its part any act that will indicate an abandonment of polygamy.

My opinion was based upon the course of the Mormon people in the past: I do not think there is anything in their history up to the date of the report which would have justified any one in saying they had abandoned a practice which they declared to be a vital part of their religion in the following emphatic language:

Among the principles of our religion is that of immediate revelations from God. One of the doctrines so revealed is celestial or plural marriage, for which ostensibly we are stigmatized and hated. This is a vital part of our religion, the decisions of courts to the contrary notwithstanding.

I accepted this as being a correct statement of their position. It was only corroborative of the opinion which it seems to me every man would have formed who had studied their history. I believed they were sincere in supporting polygamy, and would remain so, and said so.

On September 25, 1890, sixteen days after I filed my report, the president of the church issued the following proclamation or manifesto:

To whom it may concern:

Press dispatches having been sent for political purposes from Salt Lake City, which have been widely published, to the effect that the Utah Commission, in their recent report to the Secretary of the Interior, allege that plural marriages are still being solemnized, and that 40 or more such marriages have been contracted in Utah since last June or during the past year; also that in public discourses the leaders of the church have taught, encouraged, and urged the continuance of the practice of polygamy:

I, therefore, as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, do hereby, in the most solemn manner, declare that these charges are false. We are not teaching polygamy, or plural marriage, nor permitting any person to enter into its practice, and I deny that either 40 or any number of plural marriages have during that period been solemnized in our temples or in any other place in the Territory.

One case has been reported, in which the parties alleged that the marriage was performed in the endowment house, in Salt Lake City, in the spring of 1889, but I have not been able to learn who performed the ceremony; whatever was done in the matter was without my knowledge. In consequence of this alleged occurrence the endowment house was, by my instructions, taken down without delay.

Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to use my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise.

There is nothing in my teachings to the church or in those of my associates, during the time specified, which can be reasonably construed to inculcate or encour-

age polygamy, and when any elder of the church has used language which appeared to convey any such teaching he has been promptly reprobated, and I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

And on October 6, 1890, twenty-seven days after, at the general conference of the church, on motion of Lorenzo Snow, an apostle of the church, the action of the president was indorsed, and the manifesto accepted by the people in the following language:

I move that, recognizing Wilford Woodruff as the president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and the only man on the earth at the present time who holds the keys of the sealing ordinances, we consider him fully authorized by virtue of his position to issue the manifesto which has been read in our hearing and which is dated September 24, 1890, and that, as a church in general conference assembled, we accept his declaration concerning plural marriage as authoritative and binding.

The unexpected had happened, and the president and people had taken action in the most authoritative way. This was an event which can not fail to vitally affect the future of the Territory. The addresses made to the people at the time the proclamation was ratified should be read in connection with the proclamation in order to understand the force of this action in prescribing a rule of conduct to the Mormon people. It is generally known that the doctrine of polygamy rested on a supposed revelation to Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect, and so long as this revelation remained unrevoked and not suspended, to the orthodox Mormon it was superior to any human laws in conflict with its scope and meaning, and while he might submit to the force of a conflicting law, he never could give it more than a passive obedience.

This proclamation, in the proceedings of the conference, is not called a revelation, and, perhaps, it is not considered as strictly such, but it is distinctly asserted it is put forth by permission of the Lord, granted in answer to prayer on the subject, and by the only man on earth who holds the keys of the sealing power. Whether it is put forth as a command from the Lord or only as permissive I have no doubt that, as they have been led to believe it was put forth by divine sanction, it will be received by the members of the Mormon Church as an authoritative rule of conduct, and that, in effect, the practice of polygamy is formally renounced by the people.

At the general conference October 6, 1891, action was taken reaffirming the action of October 6, 1890, with respect to polygamy. The action of the Mormon people has not wholly removed doubts in the minds of some as to its sincerity or finality, and it is urged that it is not a revelation, but is revocable, and with the power and opportunity given it would be revoked; that it does not advise obedience, but only submission. When the Mormon people declared at a general gathering that polygamy was a vital part of their religion I accepted their actiou as a sincere expression of their views. Now that they have in the same public way resolved to refrain from violating the law prohibiting polygamy in the future, I think their action should be regarded as sincere until there is good reason for thinking otherwise. Every non-Mormon has believed the time must come when polygamy would be renounced. No one believed it could perpetually withstand the power of the law, the influence of the age, and comparison with its surroundings, and there is nothing strange in believing the time has come for the fulfillment of this expectation.

The only danger which threatens the situation is the possibility of immediate statehood, which I have discussed elsewhere.

POLITICAL ACTION.

While in every other portion of the country the people have united with some one of the great national parties, the Mormon people of Utah, from the date of their first settlement in the Territory on July 24, 1847, down to the present year, have had their own political organization, and have acted as a unit in political matters. They neither acknowledged nor professed allegiance to any national political party.

The non-Mormons of the Territory, while identifying themselves with national parties, have acted as a unit in local political matters, and the contests of the past have been Mormon *vs.* non-Mormon. This anomalous political condition was produced by extraordinary causes which were entirely new in our country and not easily to be removed.

The Mormon people throughout all their strange and eventful history have been taught by their leaders (the high priests of the church) that it was their religious duty to act as a unit in all matters temporal and spiritual; that such a course was necessary to their safety, and that division would place them at the mercy of their enemies, the non-Mormons; that if they remained united they would undoubtedly triumph over their enemies and become the ruling power in the land politically and otherwise. This dream of power has undoubtedly controlled them in all their actions in Utah down to the present time.

The non-Mormons have yielded their political convictions in local matters that they might more effectually combat what they believed to be an attempt to establish in Utah, and ultimately throughout the country, a system of government unknown to the Constitution and the laws, and foreign to the genius and spirit of our institutions.

On these sharply defined lines the contest has been waged during all these years without any indication of a change. Of course it has been the hope and belief of every citizen during the long contest that each succeeding year would witness a change, and that under the influence of a changed policy and happier conditions the people would gradually bring the Territory into harmony with the laws and institutions of the nation.

During the present year there has been unusual political activity. On February 22, 1891, the Ogden Daily Standard, a paper published in the interests of the Mormon people, announced in a leading editorial that it would hereafter be published in the interests of the Republican party. On February 16, 1891, a mass meeting of Republicans of Weber County was held at Ogden City, in which Mormons and non-Mormons participated, and a declaration of principles was adopted which favored a protective tariff, reciprocity, the support of the common schools, pensions to Union soldiers, free and unlimited coinage of American silver, and the following general declarations:

We affirm our unswerving allegiance and loyal devotion to the national Constitution and the indissoluble union of the States.

We believe in the supreme and lawful right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot at public elections, and have the ballot honestly counted.

In support of these principles we solicit the coöperation of all patriotic citizens who are willing to accept them as their confession of political faith, without regard to color, nativity, previous condition, religious belief, or past political affiliation.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Territory, urging the organization of the Republican party in Utah. The address was issued, and, briefly stated, claimed that the Republican party was the result of Democratic aggressions and misrule, and

of a determination that slavery should not be extended in the United States. It then proceeds to arraign the Democratic party as a party having but one principle, expressed in but one word, "policy," and declares that the Republican party "is a party of advanced thought, of patriotism, and courage."

On February 21, 1891, a mass meeting of Democrats was held at Ogden City, in which both elements of the population participated. A declaration of principles was adopted which, among other things, recites:

We, the Democracy of Weber County, in mass convention assembled, hereby declare that, in our judgment, it is now proper and expedient that the Democratic party of Weber County should be more efficiently organized for the furtherance of the principles and doctrines of the party in the government of the county and its municipalities, and of the Territory and the nation.

They also declared in favor of freedom from class legislation, individual liberty, against interference by the church with the affairs of state, or by the state with the church, against the "force bill," for revenue reform, and against free trade, and in favor of the free coinage of silver.

On May 5, 1891, the Salt Lake City Democratic Club adopted an address to the people of Utah, which contained the usual declarations made in a Democratic platform, and further declared:

Believing as we do that the changed as well as the rapidly changing conditions in social and political status of this Territory justify the abandonment of the political organizations which have heretofore existed, and that the time has now arrived when the political parties of the Territory should be formed upon the lines of national politics, leaving each individual citizen to choose for himself his affiliation with one or the other of the two great political parties of the country, according to his preference, and confident of the virtue, patriotism, and integrity of the mass of the people, we most cordially invite the people of Utah, without regard to previous political affiliations, who are willing to subscribe thereto, and abide the action of the Democratic party in its organized capacity, to join with us in our effort to build up a party in Utah in sympathy and harmony with the Democratic party of the nation.

We are unalterably opposed to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime, whereof he shall have been first duly convicted.

Subsequently a call was issued, signed by leading Democratic Liberals, for a mass meeting to be held in Salt Lake City on May 15, 1891, to ratify the address put forth by the Democratic club on May 5, 1891. The meeting was held, and speeches were made by leading Liberals and Mormons, and a resolution adopted indorsing the address.

On May 20, 1891, pursuant to a call signed by leading Republican Liberals, a mass meeting was held at Salt Lake City for the purpose, as stated in the call, "to organize the Republican party in Utah upon national party lines." The meeting was largely attended, and the question as to whether the organization should take place ably presented on both sides by Liberal and Mormon speakers. The following resolutions were offered, and, being put to a vote, declared adopted, despite the protest of a large number who declared the chairman in error:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that political parties in Utah should be organized with reference to national questions and politics, and to act in harmony with the national parties. That the general principles of the National Republican party are best adapted to promote the welfare of Utah and its people, and that the material and political condition of our Territory make it the duty of Republicans to at once organize in harmony with the national Republican party. And invite all voters of whatever former party or political affiliations to join our party and assist in perfecting such organization.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of seven to take steps to perfect a county Republican organization for Salt Lake County, and a committee of seven to take steps to perfect a Territorial Republican organization in conjunction with committees from other counties.

On May 23, 1861, a call was published, signed by leading Democratic Liberals of Salt Lake City, inviting the Democrats "who believe that the time has not yet come to abandon the Liberal party," to meet on Monday, May 25, 1891. The meeting was attended by a large number, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Salt Lake City in mass convention assembled, nearly 1,000 in number, that the Democrats of Salt Lake City are true to the Liberal party and ask all loyal citizens to stand with them shoulder to shoulder for American principles.

On May 23, 1891, the Territorial Liberal committee met at Salt Lake City, Utah, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

We, the Territorial Liberal committee of Utah Territory, in meeting assembled for the purpose of considering the question as to the future interests and welfare of the Liberal party in Utah, present the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas for upward of twenty years last past there has been a party in this Territory that has stood for American principles and American ideas, composed of men of all shades of national political belief, and who have stood here shoulder to shoulder, fighting a theocracy; and

Whereas during all that period, and for twenty years prior to that time, this theocratic government stood as a menace to American institutions, and with a solid front opposed to the just execution of Government laws; and

Whereas during all these years they were bound by political, social, and commercial ties such as never before bound a people together in this country, and

Whereas the opportunity of dividing on national party lines has been ever present, they have, with a unanimity remarkable in its character, never suggested or intimated the advisability of so doing until the present time; and

Whereas the reasons for their present anxiety is so patent and unmistakable as to make their pledges of party fealty, to say the least, questionable; and

Whereas we believe a great part of the mission of the Liberal party has been fulfilled, yet there still remains important work for it to do: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we do not indorse, sanction, or countenance in any way the attempt on the part of a few men who formerly affiliated with the Liberal party to disrupt that organization, because we believe that dismemberment means statehood, and in our opinion Utah will not be prepared for statehood until the iron hand of the church is removed from the political throat of its adherents.

Resolved, That while we congratulate the Mormon Church on the stand it has taken on polygamy and trust our belief in its sincerity is not misplaced, and while we hope that, with education, from within their own ranks the time may speedily come when their constituents shall be able to take part intelligently, from individual conviction and not from priestly dictation, in national politics, yet we can not believe from their past record that their sudden change of heart can with safety be relied upon.

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to all Liberals of Utah, irrespective of party, to stand firm in advocating and disseminating the doctrines that have won for us such splendid victories and so magnificently advanced our material prosperity throughout the Territory, believing as we do that the great majority of the Liberal party will in its wise judgment be able to decide when the time is ripe and proper for national division on party lines.

On May 24, 1891, the Salt Lake Herald, having passed, as was claimed, under the control of Democrats formerly identified with the Liberal party, announced that it would hereafter be published as the organ of the Utah Democracy.

Previous to this time the Salt Lake Evening Times had given its support to the movement in favor of the organization of the Republican party.

On May 29, 1891, in response to a call issued by the central committee, the precinct committees and the club officers of the People's party (Mormon) of Salt Lake County met and, after a spirited discussion, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas the People's party has been maintained for the purposes of resisting attempts to curtail and destroy the political rights and privileges of the majority of the people of Utah, and its chief opponent has been the so-called "Liberal" party, whose members, while entertaining different views on national politics, have combined on local issues; and

Whereas there is a manifest disposition on the part of both the Republicans and Democrats to dissolve the unnatural union that has heretofore bound them together, to accord full rights and privileges to all citizens, and to afford them opportunity for organizing with the national parties and espousing the respective political creeds to which their individual consciences may incline; and

Whereas the existence of local political parties to the exclusion of the great political parties is an anomaly which ought not to exist in any part of the nation unless made necessary by special conditions and emergencies, a fact which has ever been recognized by the members of the People's party; and

Whereas the necessity which has heretofore existed for the maintenance of the People's party seems to be passing away in the change of conditions, and its members are desirous of realizing the hope they have long entertained of resuming and taking their respective places in the national parties as soon as the public safety would permit;

With the hope that former animosities may be obliterated and local differences forgotten in a united effort, by all classes of citizens, to promote the growth, development, and progress of that grand Commonwealth which our fathers founded in the great American desert: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the People's county central committee, the precinct committees, and the officers of the political clubs in Salt Lake County that the People's party should be dissolved and its members left free to ally themselves with the respective national parties according to their individual preferences.

On June 10, 1891, the "People's Territorial central committee" (Mormon) met at Salt Lake City, Utah, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas a radical change has taken place in the political situation in this Territory the progressive people of various parties having determined to bury old strifes, to dissolve merely local combinations, and to make national questions paramount;

Whereas both Democrats and Republicans, who formerly united with the so-called "Liberal" party for the purpose of overcoming the People's party, have severed their connection and have organized under their respective party titles and principles;

Whereas each of these organizations has repudiated the "liberal" policy, designed to destroy the political liberties of the majority of our people, and have declared against disfranchisement except for crime determined by due process of law;

Whereas they have each invited the citizens of Utah, regardless of difference in religious views, to join with them in working for the political redemption of this Territory;

Whereas the chief necessity for the existence of the People's party has been the compact union and destructive designs of the "liberal" faction, which is now in process of reluctant dissolution;

Whereas the People's party has always cherished the great principles of popular sovereignty, local self-government, and national supremacy in national affairs, which both the great political parties recognize while differing as to minor matters;

Whereas several of the county organizations of the People's party have determined that the time has come when they can safely dissolve their local party associations and can labor more efficiently both for the welfare of Utah and the growth and glory of the United States by uniting with one or other of the national parties; and

Whereas it is desirable that the dissensions and struggles which have heretofore hindered the development and progress of the Territory should be left behind and obliterated in the march of its people toward their high destiny. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Territorial central committee of the People's party of Utah that the party throughout the Territory should dissolve and leave its members free to unite with the great national parties according to their individual preferences.

On June 13, 1891, in response to a call issued, a meeting of the Territorial Republican committee was held and the following resolutions unanimously adopted, with but one exception:

Resolved, That the declarations made by the convention which appointed this committee are still binding upon this committee.

Resolved, That we hold that the division by loyal men on party lines in Utah at this time would be an irrevocable fatal mistake, as it would place the absolute rule of the Territory in the hands of the first presidency of the Mormon Church; as it would speedily result in giving statehood to the Territory, and that statehood would be under control of the Mormon theocracy.

Resolved, That Utah is not yet prepared to accept the trust of statehood, because

a majority of her people still maintain a higher allegiance to the theocracy, under which they have all their lives served, than to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the material and political interests of Utah imperatively demand the united action of all loyal people in this Territory until there shall be an absolute and unqualified abandonment of polygamy, and until reasonable evidence shall be supplied that the men who control the Mormon Church have finally determined upon a complete separation of church and state in this Territory.

Resolved, That this committee views with sincere regret the drifting of a few Republicans on party lines and looks with confidence to their speedy return to the party that has made possible such advances in the political, social, and material progress of Utah as have thus far been accomplished.

To this action of the committee the dissenting member filed the following protest:

As a member of the Republican Territorial committee I protest against these resolutions.

This committee is unauthorized to act in opposition to the party we were appointed to preserve and extend its influence.

These resolutions attempt to deliver this Territory over to the Democratic party and to prevent the Republican party from obtaining the supremacy to which it is entitled.

The Mormon people, who have heretofore belonged to the People's party, are now prepared to disband to join other parties. A large majority of them, governed by their material interests, by the broad principles of education and civilization and protection contained in the platform of the Republican party, would join us. These resolutions are designed to prevent them from organizing with us and to prevent the Republican party from organizing and obtaining the victory to which it is entitled. They are in the interest of those that oppose the Republican party, and I therefore protest against them.

On June 21, 1891, a meeting of the Democratic Territorial committee was held at Salt Lake City, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted with but one exception;

Whereas the People's party, at the desire of its members, by its constituted authorities has been dissolved and no longer exists; and whereas it is the expressed desire of those who formerly composed that party to divide upon national lines in harmony with American politics and methods, and many have already done so by attaching themselves according to their preferences to the Democratic or Republican parties; and

Whereas in Utah, as elsewhere in our common country, the Democratic party seeks to enlist the service of every patriotic citizen, to secure the triumph of its principles, that the best interests of the whole country may be subserved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that it is the sense of this committee that the Democratic party of Utah accept the act of dissolution of the People's party as done in all sincerity and good faith, and will give to its former members who may unite with it a cordial welcome. Second, that it rejoices in the belief that we are now entering upon an era of good will wherein the animosities engendered by past local contentions will be healed, and that the people of the Territory, while contending for the supremacy of the national party of their choice, will unitedly work in peace, and without bitterness and strife, for the prosperity and happiness of the Territory. Third, that a committee composed of the chairman and three other members of the committee prepare and issue an address to the Democrats of this Territory, calling upon them to unite as one man in an effort to build up the party in Utah.

The following resolution offered by the dissenting member was voted down:

Whereas, believing that the time is not yet opportune for the Gentiles of Utah to divide on party lines, and regarding the dismemberment of the People's party as a ruse of the leaders of the Mormon Church for the purpose of obtaining statehood and ultimately obtaining its practical control to the detriment of the best interests and welfare of the Territory:

Resolved, That this committee take no action towards a division on party lines, believing that it is not in their province to do so.

Resolved, That when, in the opinion of this committee, the time shall have come to divide on party lines, a Democratic Territorial convention shall be called to act on the matter, and the chairman and secretary of this committee shall be authorized to issue such call.

The present attitude of the three political parties in the Territory will be seen in the declaration of principles adopted by each.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY ON JULY ——, 1891.

Whereas for forty years institutions of the free Government of the United States have been menaced in this portion of American territory by a theocracy so despotic in its exercise of power as to suppress all freedom of thought or action in the individual; and

Whereas during all of said time the people acknowledging its authority have been directed and educated in lines of thought tending to induce the conviction that the Government of the United States was a league with death and a covenant with hell, and an enemy to them and their institutions; and

Whereas in the past the subordination of temporal government to ecclesiastical power in the Territory of Utah has made life unbearable and the pursuit of liberty and happiness impossible for all true Americans within its sovereignty; and

Whereas the Liberal party, born of the necessities of the hour, and made possible by the union of brave and true men and women, by its strong and steady opposition for these many years past to the insolent demands of an arrogant and alien priesthood, had touched the pulse and quickened the conscience of the great people of these United States; and

Whereas the political conditions of the 150,000 people produced by years of mental slavery and superstition in the natural order of things can not possibly be changed in a day; and

Whereas all revelations, judging from the lessons of history, come from within and not from without; and

Whereas the political power of the Mormon Church in the Territory of Utah as exercised in the past, and as it now exists in the present, is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be suffered: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Liberal party of Salt Lake County in convention assembled, That we announce to our fellow citizens of the United States that there is no question of a national political character which at the present time can serve to distract the attention of them and ourselves in the single one that here confronts us.

Resolved, That the efforts of a few designing place hunters, coupled with those of the agent of the Mormon theocracy, to place the American citizens of this Territory in a false light before the country, do and of a right should receive our condemnation. There is nothing in the past nor present life of the Mormon Church which indicates to us that it has taken its priestly hand from the throat of the citizen. For years we have been fighting for the supremacy of the principle, and the veteran experience of many conflicts enables us, as we believe, to judge better than mere theocrats and holiday soldiers as to present conditions.

Resolved, That the Liberal party has no animosities to gratify, no revenges to accomplish, but that it loves the principles of American liberty and reveres its institutions; that its hatreds are directed alone against the methods and madness which would subject the government, overwhelm the family, and degrade the man.

Resolved, That the men and women who are educated under and believe in the principles of free government are not prepared to say to the people of the United States at this time that the Territory should become a State. When the people here shall have become emancipated; shall have renounced all dependence in secular matters upon a hierarchy; when they evidence by their own honest endeavor in a bona fide struggle for freedom that the spirit which leavens the institutions of the country prevails indeed with them; when in fact there shall be no question that proper conditions exist; when that time comes, and not until then, are we willing that Utah shall become a free and sovereign State; because every interest of Utah, both Mormon and Gentile, forbids the admission of this Territory to statehood under present conditions, inasmuch as it would destroy values, demoralize business, and stretch around a polygamous theocracy the protection of State lines.

Resolved, That we stamp upon the attempt to divide Gentiles upon party lines as but another attempt of the Mormon leaders to accomplish by stealth and fraud and with the help of Gentile allies what they have so often failed to attain unaided, and we deplore the blindness which has led a few former friends astray.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON JULY 21, 1891.

(1) We believe that the Government of the United States is a national sovereignty supreme within its sphere as delegated and defined in the Constitution, and to that Government our first allegiance is due; and we believe in a willing and loyal obedience to all its laws and a strict enforcement of the same.

(2) We believe that the several States of the Union are sovereign within their

sphere, and that upon the preservation of their autonomy depend the benefits of local self government, the liberty of the citizens and the perpetuity of the Union.

(3) We are opposed to the idea of centralized or paternal government, believing that the best government is the one that governs least; and therefore we believe in the largest liberty to the individual citizen consistent with good government.

(4) We are opposed to any legislation by the Federal Government which looks to or operates in levying taxes for the benefit of any one class at the expense of any other, but we believe that the primal idea of all taxes should be revenue, and that confined to the needs of the Government economically administered.

(5) We are opposed to any legislation tending to build up monopoly, as the result is to make rich the few to the hurt of the many, and we believe that the rule of the Government should be the greatest good to the greatest number; special privileges to none; equality to all.

(6) We are unalterably opposed to force and fraud in the conduct of elections, or to any interference with them by extraneous power or means. The Constitution of the United States should not be vitiated by makeshift legislation to facilitate party advantages.

(7) We favor the full restoration of silver to the position it occupied in our national currency before its demonetization by the Republican party.

(8) The Democratic party being naturally the friend of labor, we ask the working-men of Utah to carefully consider which of the two great national parties is best calculated to promote their welfare, and pledge to them on our part all legitimate and proper assistance to further their well being. We are opposed to Chinese or imported contract labor, and opposed to the Republican plan in vogue in Pennsylvania of discharging workmen for striking against pauper wages.

(9) We are in favor of the eight-hour per day law on all public works, and not less than the minimum rate of wages shall be paid to the various trades.

Be it resolved, That we accept the declarations and action of the Mormon people abandoning the practice of polygamy, and the People's party in disbanding the same, as done in good faith and all sincerity; and we favor the restoration of the franchise to all disfranchised citizens who will obey the laws of the United States.

(2) That the changed conditions in this Territory leave no room save for national parties.

(3) That, as Democrats, we avow our allegiance to the party that has maintained its existence since the Government was formed, and will live as long as it lasts.

(4) We adhere to the time-honored principles of Democracy, and such as are set forth in the national platform adopted by the last national Democratic convention.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1891.

The Republicans of Utah in convention assembled congratulate the people of the Territory that the time has come when they can push old differences behind them and move forward upon these lines that tend most directly to the public good.

We hold that it is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to recognize the changes that have occurred and to accept their inevitable tendency, and we maintain that any effort to force conditions under which old lines would be reestablished and old bitterness revived is to be condemned as inimical to the best interests of all the people of Utah.

We congratulate the Republicans of Utah upon the large vote polled at the recent election. Circumstances were such that the party could scarcely hope to make more than a beginning, and the splendid proportions of that beginning encourage our confident belief that the time is near at hand when a large majority of the people of the Territory will be found arrayed under the banner of the party of progress.

Believing that the party upon which communities finally rely for the best results of government should clearly define its position before the people upon all questions of general interest and importance, we hereby enunciate the following as the platform of principles of the Republican party of Utah:

We are unalterably attached to the principles of the Republican party and are prepared to maintain them before the people of this Territory, believing that they are best calculated to foster the interests of the section in which we live as well as the interests of every other section of our common country.

We affirm our unwavering devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States, to the authority reserved to the States under the Constitution, and to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories.

The Republicans hold that all political power is of the people, that national authority is derived from the people of all the States and State authority from the people of the particular State; that the Government of the United States possesses the powers named in its Constitution and those necessary to their exercise; that the

people of the State possess the powers not so conferred or denied to them by that instrument; that the State government may exercise such powers as remain with its people as they have not in their constitution forbidden the use of; that the national and State governments are sovereign in their respective spheres, and that there can be no conflict between their rights so bounded. And we further affirm that the allegiance of the citizen of the United States is direct and immediate and that his allegiance to the State can not intervene and that from this it follows that the United States is a nation. This doctrine was first announced in the Kentucky resolutions of 1799, penned by Thomas Jefferson. They declare that the State is authorized to judge of any infraction of its rights under the National Constitution and that nullification by the State is the rightful remedy when it decides that they are invaded. This right of the State as claimed to decide upon the authority of the National Government and to annul it, was defined as State rights and led to nullification in 1832, and in 1861 to nullification, rebellion, and treason. To defend the United States Government from the assaults of the Democratic adherents and champions of States' rights so defined by them and to preserve its existence cost American people the lives of hundreds of thousands of patriotic and brave men, untold suffering, and incalculable treasure.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the Democratic party. It serves the interests of Europe. We will support the interests of America.

The protective system must be maintained; its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the sheriff.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list. This policy, persistently urged by that party, would work measureless disaster to one of our most important industries, bring ruin to many, throw a vast number of men out of employment, and lose to Utah a very large part of her income now annually received from the wool clip.

We view with undisguised alarm the persistent efforts made by the Democratic party to admit Mexican lead ore free of duty. That party supported that proposition in the last Congress, and would carry it through if it should be permitted to come into complete control of the National Government. The Republican party has given our great mining industry protection against the peon product of the Southern Republic, and has thereby conferred an inestimable blessing upon Utah; and it is entitled to the unwavering support of all who depend for their individual prosperity upon the prosperity of the Territory.

We take pride in the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States for homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development.

And in contrast to the Republican party's record in this respect we point to the failure of the Democratic administration, under Grover Cleveland, "to execute the laws securing to settlers their titles to homesteads."

We indorse the administration of President Harrison and particularly commend the course pursued by our State Department. We heartily approve the reciprocity policy inaugurated by this administration, believing it will open new and enlarged markets for American farmers and manufacturers and be of the greatest value to this country.

We point with pride to the record of President Harrison's administration in connection with Federal appointments in this Territory, the appointments having been made from among the bona fide residents of Utah, this being in marked contrast with the record of the Democratic administration that preceded it.

We are loyally attached to those principles of the Republican party under which it strived to build up the American merchant marine and the American navy, to protect the right of franchise, to maintain free schools, to encourage temperance, to maintain the honor of the American flag, to protect American citizens at home and abroad, and to secure proper and adequate pensions for the veterans of the war, and for the dependent families of deceased soldiers.

We demand that silver shall be restored to the position that it held before the passage of the demonetization act of 1873.

We will carry forward popular government in Utah regardless of religious distinctions, by our united efforts, free from all distinction.

We are opposed to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime of which he shall have been convicted by due process of law, and we favor the free exercise of the power of amnesty to all citizens disfranchised on account of polygamy or polygamous relations, who will obey and uphold the laws of the United States.

We assert and recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests, that home laborers and contractors, who contribute to

the public funds, are justly entitled to the preference in all public works, and that Utah work should go to Utah workmen.

The National Republican party, in its platform adopted in 1888, declared, "The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union. Therefore, whenever the condition of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of the Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union."

We deny that the Republican party in Utah is organized to unduly hasten statehood. The question of statehood for Utah is not involved in the present political issues, or in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines.

We urge the enactment of laws which will establish uniformity and equity in the application of the general laws of the United States Government in respect to the location and development of mining property, so that prospectors may be more greatly encouraged to continue their explorations in our great mining districts.

We demand the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor for employers to practice what is known as blacklisting, or to interfere with the freedom of their employés in the exercise of the franchise by any sort of coercion.

We hold that eight hours should be made by law a day's work on all public works.

We are in favor of equitable railroad legislation under which railroad companies shall be encouraged to build the lines that are needed for the further development of Utah's great resources, and which shall at the same time fully protect the interests of individuals and communities in their relations to the common carriers.

We demand such legislation as will satisfactorily equalize the assessment and taxation of property.

We favor the enactment of a personal registration law which shall compel voters to register in person or by satisfactory vouchers, giving their exact residence; and we urge the adoption of a ballot law modeled after the Australian system, so that the disgrace of fraud at the polls, heretofore too familiar in some places in this Territory, may not hereafter attach to the fair name of Utah.

During the period in which the political action above referred to was occurring, meetings were being held in the different cities and counties of the Territory, by Gentiles and Mormons, for and against the national party movement. In every instance the local committees of the People's party formally resolved to dissolve their party, and in favor of the party movement, while the Liberal committees resolved to oppose it. The Provo Enquirer and the Logan Nation, both Mormon papers, supported the Republican movement. The Provo Dispatch and the Logan Journal, also Mormon, supported the Democratic movement. The Salt Lake Tribune and the Ogden Commercial, the Park City Record, and Miner earnestly opposed party division on the part of the Liberals, while the Deseret Evening News, the Mormon Church organ, remained neutral as to the merits of the claims of the two parties, but earnestly supported division.

I have presented at some length the details of the movement to organize the people on national party lines, because of its importance and the influence it will have on the future of the Territory, and because it is a step which probably will never be retraced.

It will be seen by reading the resolutions of the People's party that there has apparently occurred among the majority of the people of Utah a political revolution; that the People's party, the dominant party in the Territory, has voluntarily ended its existence, leaving its members free to form other political alliances. It was to be expected that the sudden and unexpected dissolving of a political party which had been the strength of Mormonism, in a political sense, would excite general and varied comment, both as to the motives which inspired it and its probable effect.

The formation of political parties commenced in Ogden City. The Republicans were the first to organize and were immediately followed by the Democrats. The organizations were extended throughout Weber County, and were joined by a large part of both the Liberal and People's

parties. So long as the movement was confined to Weber County it did not seriously affect the existing political conditions in the Territory, but somewhat later the Democrats of Salt Lake County organized with a view of extending the organization of their party throughout the whole Territory, and this action precipitated the party movement. They made considerable progress with the organization in Salt Lake City and County before the Republicans made any movement towards organization here.

Some Republicans then commenced an organization in Salt Lake City and based their action on these considerations: That the majority of the Mormons had previously considered that they were more in sympathy with the Democratic party and its doctrines than with the Republican party and its doctrines; that it was evident the People's party considered the old local issues dead, and would be disbanded; that if the Democrats proceeded to organize throughout the Territory (and here was no doubt concerning their intention), and the People's party disbanded, its members from necessity would go to the Democratic party unless the Republicans organized and presented and discussed the doctrines of their party, and that delay would sacrifice the interests of their party in Utah. The Republicans claimed that statehood was not a political issue; that no one changed his opinion or pledged his future actions by joining either the Democratic or Republican parties; that all now agreed the time for asking statehood had not arrived, and that if statehood should be asked the matter was in the hands of Congress, which has refused and would again refuse statehood until in its opinion it could be properly granted. For these reasons a few Republicans in good faith commenced to organize their party. A small per cent of the Democrats in Salt Lake City, and a smaller per cent of the Republicans, left the Liberal organization, but the increase of voters in Salt Lake City supplied the loss of those who had left the Liberal party.

In Ogden, prior to the general election in August last, Liberals who had joined the Republican and Democratic organizations left these organizations and returned to the Liberal Party.

Many Liberals were of the opinion that the object sought to be accomplished by the Mormon leaders was the division of the Liberal party; that they realized so long as the Liberal party was united it would command and receive the confidence of the nation, and therefore division would defeat the aims and purposes of the Liberals. Other Liberals believed that a desire to prevent the stringent legislation threatened by Congress, and fear of the new apportionment to be made, was the controlling motive; still others believed it was the natural result of the action of the Mormon people in their general conference last year, when they voted to sustain the action of their president, advising them not to practice polygamy thereafter, combined with the influence and spirit of the age, the habits and customs of the times, education, business considerations, the enforcement of the laws, and contact with the new population coming into Utah, and still others believed the Mormon people had finally and in good faith yielded to the necessities of the situation and had wisely determined to abandon their former anomalous political policy and unite with the great political parties of the Union.

It will be noticed by the resolutions given elsewhere that the Democratic Territorial committee resolved, with one dissenting vote, to unite with the People's party in organizing political parties. The resolution offered by the dissenting member really represents the views of the majority of the Democratic non-Mormons of the Territory.

While the Liberals were far from being united in their opinions as to

the cause of the party movement, the large majority were glad the People's party had formally disbanded. It has been recognized from the beginning that the unity of the People's party, based upon the connection of its members with the Mormon Church, was a serious obstacle to a change.

When the majority of a whole people belong to one church and one political organization, and the church and party influences are the same, and when political issues are subject to such influences, it will be readily understood that any movement which would lead to a change would be welcomed by the Liberals. They applauded it as a wise action which would, if honestly supported, finally bring the Mormon people into harmonious relations with the Government, and hasten the coming of the time when legitimate politics will be discussed and individuals vote according to their personal interests and opinions instead of the interests of an organization, and there existed a general feeling of regret that they could not see their way clear to disband their own party and join in the national party movement. They were induced to withhold their acquiescence in the new movement by what seemed to them to be prudential and patriotic motives. They reasoned that the change in the policy of the dominant party was very sudden, that the interests at stake were of great importance, reaching so high as to involve our theory of government, and that patriotism demanded they should suppress the natural desire which every American citizen has to act with his party until time proved the Mormon people had taken the step in absolute good faith and were ready to accept our system of government in the same spirit as do the great body of the American people. Without desiring to appear unduly cautious, and with a genuine feeling of regret, they believed it would be the part of wisdom to wait until the Mormon people should have some experience in the new political departure. The Mormon people had been banded together so long, in ties so close, that they appeared to act as one man. Now, they said, they were going to divide and introduce into their former harmonious councils the clash of conflicting political interests. This was a crucial experiment, and the majority of the Liberals felt it was their duty to wait until it was clear there could be no possibility of their making a mistake.

There was another strong reason which inspired the Liberals to take such a course. Many of them would have joined the party movement but for the fear that behind it there was a deep-laid scheme to obtain statehood, and it is a singular fact that they suspected the motives of some of the non-Mormons, who had left the Liberal party, just as strongly as they did the motives of the Mormons. In other words, the great majority of the Liberals believe there are men supporting the party division movement, non-Mormons as well as Mormons, who would sacrifice the interests of the Territory and its people to promote the interests of the party to which they belong.

It is to be regretted that any reason should exist for doubts as to the sincerity of a movement which, if upheld in good faith, will result in so much good to the Territory, or that it should be made to bear the burden of political schemes.

It was to be expected that the determined policy of the General Government in punishing the practice of polygamy, and in withdrawing from the people political privileges usually enjoyed by the people of other Territories, together with the influence of our civilization, would gradually force the people to make a change, and that whenever the change would come it would lead to the organization of political parties.

There is no doubt the mass of the Mormon people have been silently hoping for such a change for many years, and have been waiting for the opportunity to step out from under the shadow which has so long darkened their homes. That they have remained passive so long is a testimony to the force of the influence which religious belief has upon the minds and actions of men.

I believe the mass of the people have gone into the party movement in perfect sincerity, and that it is their present determination not to retrace their steps.

What might happen if statehood should soon come and their leaders should raise the old standard, I can not say; but I believe if sufficient time is not given by the Government to enable them to outgrow the influences of the past they would submit to the will of their leaders, because we must not forget that they have been taught to believe and do believe that when their leader speaks with a "thus saith the Lord" he but gives utterance to the will of the Divine Master. It is because I believe they are sincere in their profession of religious faith that I fear what might happen should the power and opportunity be given to restore the old condition of affairs. We have an illustration of the power of the priesthood in the recent action respecting polygamy.

The Mormon people hold the key to the situation, and much will depend upon their future course. If they act in a manner that will command confidence the present opposition will cease. In the mean time the building up of political parties in their ranks will lead to the exercise of private judgment and gradually to more independent action, and result in good to the Territory.

Every person who has had the welfare of the Territory at heart has recognized that an essential requirement to the solution of what has been termed the "Mormon problem" was the division of the Mormon people, politically, on the same lines as the people elsewhere divide; that so long as they were held together by religious ties, which they deemed superior to their political ties, there could be no improvement in the situation. In every step which they have taken to destroy this unity of action they deserve to be encouraged. Certainly, if it is their intention to meet the demands of the law and conform to our institutions, no man, unless he be destitute of the nobler instincts of his race, would place an obstacle in their path. I believe it is the intention of the Liberal party to deal fairly with the Mormon people; to give them every opportunity to prove their faith by their works; to ask of Congress no further hostile legislation unless the present attitude of the majority shall be changed. And, finally, when they can do so consistently with what they deem to be the best interests of the Territory and its people, join with them in their political organizations, and when that time comes Utah will stand in complete harmony with the Government and its people, and show a progressive development corresponding with her natural resources and advantages. In the mean time the Liberal party will maintain its organization and oppose statehood with all the ability and power it possesses.

STATEHOOD.

I have elsewhere stated the fear of statehood is the principal reason why the non-Mormon citizens of Utah refused to support the movement to organize the people on national party lines. They think, or at least the great majority of them do, that admission now would be a mistake which can be called nothing less than a political crime. They will re-

joice to see the day come when Utah can safely be admitted. They have the interests of the Territory quite as much at heart as have the men who to further their party interests and their political ambition would hasten statehood. It is no reflection on the good intentions of the Mormon people to say that the effect of statehood now would be to place the Territory under the control of the Mormon Church, if it chose to assume control, because its members form a large majority of the whole people. We ought not expect too much of the Mormon people or put to too severe a test their abandonment of cherished religious practices. It should not be forgotten that the Mormons have, during all the years of their past history, run their religious and political beliefs, and the local political issues on parallel lines, and the sole political issue has been the maintenance of a church doctrine. While the church leaders have always denied that they influenced or dictated the vote of their people as churchmen, and claimed that the influence they exercised with their people was only the same political influence that the leaders of any political party exercise, still, the result is that when a church includes a whole political party, and each has the same leaders, and the religious and political interests are blended, it is impossible to draw the line between church and political influence.

Ordinarily, to make the assertion that in an American community a church could control the votes of a majority of the people would be to ascribe too much potency to the influence of the church and too little to the intelligence and good faith of the people, because we live in a land where, under constitutional guarantees, there is supposed to be an effectual divorce of church and state. And yet this has been the exact condition of Utah in the past. It has been but little over a year since the first formal announcement was made to the world by the Mormon people of their intention to renounce what they have said was a vital principle of their creed, and but little over six months since they formally dissolved the political organization which has been the chief element of the strength of the church in its contest with the Government. Is it unreasonable or unkind to suggest that if the power and opportunity were given to them to restore polygamy before they had fully outgrown the influence of the past they might do so? Is it any reflection on their sincerity to intimate that human nature does not change by the kind of church it enters; that they might be like other people who, in other times, have made all things subordinate to their religious zeal? We must remember that they believe their reward beyond the grave will be the greater if they enter into plural marriage; and while I believe that polygamy will never again be openly practiced in this land, still I also believe it will be better for the Mormon people, and for the American people, if the matter be placed as far from doubt as possible.

It is but natural to expect that for some years to come old influences will be discernible, and every consideration of prudence and justice suggests that time be given them to complete the work of emancipation.

These appear to me to be the political considerations involved, but there is the business view to be considered also. Elsewhere I have referred to the unfortunate condition of Utah in regard to the common-school fund, a condition that has arisen out of a state of affairs which were unavoidable. With her schools wholly maintained by a direct tax and no provision in that respect for the future, the burden of statehood, with the consequent increase of expenses for the support of the State government in its legislative, executive, and judicial branches, and for the registration of voters and the conduct of elections, and the other

expenses now met by the General Government, would, in my opinion, be too severe for the welfare of the people in the present state of development in the Territory, and especially for the agricultural class, who form a majority of the people, whose incomes and profits are small, and whose property can not escape taxation. It is believed that the majority will oppose statehood until the Territory is more fully developed and has more wealth. Utah has provided for her insane, for wayward youths, and for education, by establishing proper institutions, and these are now being gradually equipped and extended as the revenues of the Territory will permit. The demands made upon them by these institutions, and the other Territorial, county, and municipal expenses, entail a heavy annual burden upon the people.

Of course, every Territory ought to be admitted into the Union as soon as possible, consistent with the welfare and needs of the people. The Territorial system is contrary to the principles upon which our Government was established. It denies to the people living under it any voice in the affairs of the General Government; but statehood should never come until all the conditions which are necessary to build up a great and patriotic commonwealth are perfectly fulfilled.

UTAH COMMISSION.

It is stated that at the coming session of Congress an effort will be made to abolish the Utah Commission.

The demand will come from persons who have never been in sympathy with the law creating the Commission, or with the work of the Commission under the law.

In its sphere the Commission has performed efficient work and has been a valuable auxiliary to the work of other Federal departments in Utah. It is well to remember that the non-Mormons of Utah are not in sympathy with the demand, but desire that the Commission shall be retained.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

AETHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.



REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1892.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1892.

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1892.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1892.

R E P O R T
OR
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, October 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your request of July 21, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress and development of the Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

POPULATION.

Comparative statement of the population of Utah Territory by counties for the years 1890 and 1892.

County.	Census re-port, 1890.	Estimated population, 1892.	County.	Census re-port, 1890.	Estimated population, 1892.
Beaver	3,340	3,410	San Juan	365	400
Boxelder.....	7,642	7,805	Sanpete	13,146	14,500
Cache	15,509	16,515	Sevier	6,199	7,200
Davis	6,469	6,525	Summit	7,733	8,500
Emery	2,457	3,010	Tooele	3,700	4,000
Grand	541	600	Uintah	2,292	3,100
Iron	2,683	2,750	Utah	23,416	27,500
Juab	5,582	6,200	Wasatch	4,627	4,800
Kane	1,685	1,725	Washington	4,009	4,350
Millard	4,033	4,000	Wayne	642	900
Morgan	1,780	1,850	Weber	23,065	27,500
Piute*.....	2,842	2,200	Total	207,905	223,930
Rich	1,527	1,600			
Salt Lake	58,457	63,000			

* Piute County was divided at the last session of the legislative assembly, the eastern portion being created into Wayne County.

The above estimate shows an increase of 16,025 since June 30, 1890

IMMIGRATION.

The foreign immigration seems to have fallen below the usual average of other years. The domestic immigration has not equaled that of the previous year; but there has been a steady growth in the commercial and mining centers, and railroad cities and towns.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Statement showing the assessed value of the property of the incorporated cities and towns of Utah Territory, and the indebtedness of same, for the years 1891 and 1892.

Incorporated cities and towns.	Assessed valuation of property.		Amount of indebtedness.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
<i>Cities under special charter.</i>				
American Fork	\$300,000.00	\$325,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,500.00
Alpine City.....	50,000.00	40,000.00	100.00	300.00
Beaver.....	280,310.00	312,412.00	244.79	911.00
Brigham City.....	464,160.00	413,410.00	None	24,000.00
Cedar City.....	145,784.00	139,868.00	do	450.00
Coalville.....	215,883.80	261,287.00	do	None.
Corinne.....	182,000.00	182,235.00	2,500.00	6,000.00
Ephraim.....	264,540.00	252,190.00	2,600.00	2,000.00
Fairview.....	120,000.00	143,200.00	None	None.
Fillmore.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	1,500.00	200.00
Grantsville.....	150,000.00	150,000.00	None	None.
Hyrum.....	24,00.00	223,556.00	do	Do.
Kaysville.....	229,635.00	1,000,00.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lehi City.....	28,000.00	39,800.00	None	None.
Logan.....	1,850,000.00	1,930,842.00	1,850.00	45,306.00
Manti.....	340,000.00	362,041.50	6,000.00	12,600.00
Mendon.....	66,000.00	69,500.00	None	500.00
Moroni.....	91,284.00	95,373.00	do	None.
Mount Pleasant.....	250,000.00	244,292.00	do	Do.
Morgan.....	207,900.00	210,600.00	do	Do.
Ogden.....	13,243,965.00	13,500,000.00	250,000.00	368,000.00
Park City.....	1,800,000.00	1,360,000.00	None	None.
Parowan.....	108,085.00	113,950.00	217.22	146.60
Payson.....	308,500.00	323,615.00	None	500.00
Pleasant Grove.....	350,000.00	244,030.00	do	None.
Provo.....	3,152,620.00	8,618,646.00	1,970.00	124,000.00
Richfield.....	177,600.00	193,174.00	None	None.
Richmond.....	145,001.00	156,300.00	300.00	200.00
Salt Lake City.....	57,965,668.00	52,598,395.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
Smithfield.....	192,210.00	160,000.00	537.50	None.
Spanish Fork.....	237,750.00	296,230.00	None	Do.
Spring City.....	80,000.00	83,060.00	do	Do.
Springville.....	680,000.00	430,000.00	do	Do.
St. George.....	252,698.00	272,692.00	2,722.28	2,970.23
Tooele.....	151,742.00	160,804.00	None	None.
Washington.....	42,800.82	48,700.28	do	Do.
Wellsville.....	93,000.00	113,600.00	do	Do.
Willard.....	98,986.45	102,156.75	do	Do.
<i>Cities and towns under the general law.</i>				
Bear River.....	22,430.00	30,000.00	do	Do.
Fountain Green.....	70,782.00	70,695.00	do	Do.
Heber .....	(*) .....	..	..	..
Kanab.....	43,600.00	53,347.00	65.00	None.
Monroe.....	75,652.00	200,000.00	None	Do.
Nephi.....	828,962.00	779,854.00	16,000.00	20,000.00
Salem.....	47,317.00	144,710.00	100.00	None.
Salina†	(*)	111,272.00	..	Do.
Santaquin†	(*)	81,968.00	..	Do.
Elsiuore†	(*)	106,450.00	..	Do.
Huntington†	(*)	57,390.00	..	94.75
Total	85,780,865.07	87,200,081.53	1,294,106.79	2,115,678.58

* No assessment.

† Not incorporated last year.

‡ No assessment: separate from county.

The increase in municipal indebtedness for the year is 63.3 per cent.
The increase in the assessed valuation of property is 1.6 per cent.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

5

REVENUE, TERRITORIAL AND DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the years 1890 and 1891 for school purposes.

Counties.	Territorial and school tax.	
	1890.	1891.
Boxelder	\$19,847.19	\$19,769.95
Beaver	5,024.48	5,783.53
Cache	20,014.33	30,863.60
Davis	15,813.55	17,482.47
Emery	6,474.03	7,739.62
Garfield	1,831.56	3,054.68
Grand	3,812.10	4,194.22
Iron	2,946.95	3,481.55
Juab	11,526.60	11,415.07
Kane	1,873.97	2,316.52
Morgan	4,142.00	4,606.67
Millard	3,519.70	5,914.89
Piute	3,026.03	2,444.30
Rich	3,293.65	3,829.15
Salt Lake	261,354.83	293,689.28
Summit	18,974.13	19,769.57
Sanpete	14,559.43	17,298.15
Sevier	5,253.22	5,773.48
San Juan	1,382.43	1,673.36
Tooele	7,960.78	7,751.67
Utah	44,758.60	48,175.41
Uintah	2,910.23	3,071.81
Weber	73,308.78	88,412.99
Wasatch	5,430.34	5,949.12
Washington	4,011.65	4,224.19
Total	543,061.06	618,685.19

The increase over 1890 is 10.2 per cent. The revenue for the year at the rate of half of one per cent, the rate fixed by law, is estimated at \$585,754.49, a decrease of \$32,930.70.

Statement showing total revenue for each year from 1854, and the total assessed value of property from 1865.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.
1854	\$6,386.31	(*)	1873	\$53,870.87	\$21,548,348.00
1855	17,348.89	\$3,469,770.00	1874	57,021.45	(*)
1856	16,999.38	2,937,977.00	1875	58,222.95	23,289,180.00
1857	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1876	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1858	9,032.32	(*)	1877	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1859	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1878	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1860	23,569.50	4,673,900.00	1879	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1861	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1880	151,335.24	25,222,540.00
1862	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1881	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1863	50,482.00	548,200.00	1882	174,483.93	29,080,056.00
1864	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1883	185,006.55	30,884,425.00
1865	47,269.65	9,453,930.00	1884	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1866	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1885	208,931.72	34,851,957.00
1867	53,239.13	10,647,826.00	1886	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1868	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1887	227,361.48	37,893,580.00
1869	59,968.03	11,393,606.00	1888	282,636.61	46,868,247.00
1870	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1889	305,016.14	49,883,690.00
1871	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1890	543,061.08	108,612,216.00
1872	43,976.40	17,590,560.00	1891	618,685.19	123,737,042.00

* No data from which to obtain the amount.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1892.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1892.

Counties.	Real property.	Improvements.	Personal property.	Total.	
				1892.	1891.
Beaver*	\$922,276.00		\$246,533.00	\$1,168,809.00	\$1,329,122.00
Boxelder	1,104,187.00	\$370,150.00	2,559,474.00	4,033,811.00	4,094,248.00
Cache	4,044,077.00	1,027,260.00	1,273,483.00	6,344,820.00	6,158,332.00
Davis	1,989,108.00	562,095.00	1,072,444.00	3,623,647.00	3,496,435.00
Emery	261,550.00	170,255.00	564,442.00	996,247.00	1,433,786.00
Garfield	71,485.00	85,702.00	380,759.00	537,946.00	489,958.00
Grand	129,349.00	15,075.00	223,778.00	268,203.00	810,032.43
Iron	233,135.00	148,085.00	362,692.00	743,912.00	716,685.00
Juab	596,657.00	426,952.00	514,105.00	1,537,744.00	1,818,656.00
Kane	61,305.00	109,320.00	426,774.00	597,399.00	339,799.00
Manti	238,949.00	1,041,741.00	398,257.00	1,678,947.00	1,204,856.00
Morgan	319,220.00	121,470.00	164,900.00	65,530.00	907,720.00
Piute	91,114.00	35,145.00	126,439.00	252,688.00	471,189.00
Rich	488,807.00	78,635.00	228,336.00	795,778.00	796,350.00
Salt Lake	33,103,356.00	6,711,065.00	11,823,297.26	51,637,718.26	59,727,472.94
San Juan	1,600.00	600.00	361,740.00	363,940.00	334,678.00
Sanpete	1,932,084.00	825,196.00	1,106,193.00	3,863,473.00	2,575,958.00
Sevier	493,817.00	257,860.00	620,198.00	1,371,875.00	1,191,915.00
Summit	1,023,771.00	1,398,938.00	1,648,906.61	4,071,615.61	3,961,593.00
Tooele	522,652.00	232,275.00	976,439.22	1,730,766.22	1,375,428.00
Uintah	180,447.00	91,588.00	296,590.00	568,625.00	629,015.00
Utah	(*)			10,244,825.00	10,357,607.00
Washington	223,395.00	251,240.00	456,248.00	930,883.00	852,226.00
Wasatch	556,405.00	252,570.00	294,985.00	1,103,960.00	1,192,739.00
Weber	10,628,143.00	3,629,777.00	3,523,311.42	17,781,231.42	18,047,000.00
Wayne	41,734.00	42,585.00	212,117.00	296,436.00	(§)
Total	59,158,053.00	17,885,579.00	29,862,442.51	117,150,899.51	124,312,782.37

* Includes improvements.

† No return made for railroad, telegraph, or telephone line.

‡ Assessment not separated.

§ New county.

Total decrease for the year is \$7,161,883.86, or 5.8 per cent.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business of the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries (including acreage in commuted homestead entry and timber-culture entries)	187	12,230.50	\$26,449.52
Mineral entries	89	12,015.76	9,520.00
Mineral applications	125	2,442.18	1,250.00
Desert applications	224	13,908.55	8,786.46
Desert final entries	87	*23,460.79	5,379.49
Homestead entries	6:7	87,569.24	9,617.94
Homestead final entries	190	*26,740.40	1,201.22
Timber-culture final entries	3	320.00	12.00
Adverse mining claims	38		380.00
Preemption filings	4	*385.18	12.00
Coal filings	39	15,480.00	117.00
Coal entries	8	1,195.94	22,318.80
Railroad selections	577	92,319.65	1,153.00
Testimony fees			788.64
Total	2,208	229,606.06	106,986.07

* Net new entries.

Total area surveyed to June 30, 1891, 13,188,204.16 acres.

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of public lands in Utah Territory, and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries	4,008	378,843.52	\$596,816.17
Mineral entries	1,840	20,063.99	96,467.00
Mineral applications	2,137	10,987.77	21,370.00
Desert applications	3,565	716,387.30	187,184.21
Desert final entries	856	158,709.35	161,429.24
Homestead entries	9,805	1,233,966.24	150,281.65
Homestead final entries	4,768	673,549.70	31,315.85
Timber-culture entries	1,377	179,303.49	17,902.00
Timber-culture final entries	18	1,900.00	72.00
Adverse mining claims	926		9,026.00
Preemption filings	11,993	1,444,727.88	35,979.00
Coal filings	1,144	144,120.00	3,432.00
Coal cash entries	105	189,934.80	13,340.20
Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad selections		639,068.30	8,039.64
Land warrants		23,957.00	615.00
Agricultural college scrip		84,912.00	2,232.00
Valentine scrip		280.12	14.00
Chippewa scrip		479.82	10.00
Supreme court scrip		4,530.02	
Sioux half-breed scrip		360.00	6.00
Timber sold			127.08
Timber depredations*			15,422.31
Testimony fees			17,142.92
Total		5,906,080.30	1,368,224.27

* Timber depredations and stumpage consolidated.

I renew the recommendations made in my former reports, that Congress place the unsold public lands under the control of the State and Territorial authorities, with authority to lease them in sufficiently large tracts to make it an object to stockmen to apply for them. Unless this is done their value for grazing purposes will be entirely destroyed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The need of suitable public buildings for Federal offices in Salt Lake and Ogden is growing more apparent daily. The public records, many of them of great value, are in danger of fire. If the court and land records should be destroyed the loss would be a very serious one. I recommend the passage of the pending bills authorizing the construction of the buildings.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The capitol building erected in Fillmore many years ago is now occupied by the public schools of that city.

PENITENTIARY.

The new buildings erected at the penitentiary grounds are now in use, and seem to be adequate to the wants of the institution.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

This public institution is under the control of the Utah Commission, who is required by law to make an annual report to Congress.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

The name of this educational institution was changed from Deseret to Utah University. The attendance is all the building can accommodate. The chancellor and board of regents have devoted much time to the work of placing the university on such a basis as will insure success for the future. Ninety thousand dollars was appropriated for the university for the years 1892 and 1893.

REFORM SCHOOL.

At the last session of the legislative assembly \$40,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of the school for the years 1892 and 1893, and \$5,000 for new buildings.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is reported that the growth of this institution exceeds that of any like institution in the West. The legislature appropriated \$65,000 to complete the buildings in accordance with the plans originally adopted. There are now in attendance some 225 pupils, from eight States and Territories.

INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs should be authorized to have carefully investigated the condition of the Indians in the Territory, who, having abandoned their tribal relations, are scattered all over the Territory. In former years the governor of the Territory was *ex officio* the commissioner of Indian affairs, and some attention was paid to their wants. They now seem to be totally neglected by the Government and Territory.

UTE INDIAN REMOVAL.

The citizens of Grand and San Juan counties now hope that the attempt to place at their doors a band of thriftless Indians will be defeated. It now looks as if Congress had determined not to sanction the injustice sought to be perpetrated by some of the citizens of Colorado. Every day which passes witnesses a further development of the natural resources of these counties, and if the land was opened for settlement it is claimed that a large number of settlers would make their homes there. The land, when it can be brought under water, is exceedingly productive and the climate very attractive.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

9

LIVE STOCK.

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, and the assessed value for 1892.

HORSES AND MULES.

Counties.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Assesseeed value.
Beaver.	2,574	2,513	2,634	\$76,182
Box Elder	4,477	5,724	(*)	112,225
Cache.	6,262	7,869	7,980	321,950
Davis.	5,060	3,145	3,100	132,145
Emery.	2,626	2,616	2,962	106,750
Garfield.	2,032	1,208	3,438	89,745
Grand.	1,131	1,504	1,488	36,030
Iron.	1,875	2,202	2,082	71,790
Juab.	2,097	2,093	2,031	71,285
Kane.	2,145	3,160	2,791	85,143
Millard.	4,891	3,662	2,792	72,980
Morgan.	1,233	1,329	1,383	44,225
Pinto.	2,464	2,053	1,310	31,724
Rich.	2,366	2,174	2,380	83,264
Salt Lake.		8,438	7,060	369,175
San Juan.	791	1,035	1,044	30,000
San Pete.	5,002	4,995	5,832	200,610
Sevier.	3,902	2,790	4,126	126,940
Summit.	3,308	2,911	2,982	126,587
Tooele.	3,682	3,704	5,016	103,728
Utah.	6,781	7,657	8,403	329,205
Uintah.	3,140	3,542	3,836	92,079
Wasatch.	2,000	2,360	2,387	86,085
Washington.	1,965	2,397	2,635	88,915
Wayne.			3,119	42,671
Weber.	4,082	4,498	4,646	213,040
Total.	75,895	85,579	87,457	3,084,473

* No report.

† New county; no report before 1892.

CATTLE.

Counties.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Assesseeed value.
Beaver.	6,392	6,740	9,287	\$99,217
Box Elder	10,094	13,297	(†)	147,498
Cache.	9,988	12,913	11,937	142,510
Davis.	9,538	5,530	5,254	78,584
Emery.	9,707	5,530	15,001	112,305
Garfield.	9,024	6,256	15,279	140,128
Grand.	23,543	19,593	17,513	175,490
Iron.	6,706	8,968	8,315	96,142
Juab.	2,790	3,117	4,734	46,390
Kane.	9,801	12,949	13,655	179,162
Millard.	6,206	8,605	5,988	60,685
Morgan.	3,547	3,333	3,635	39,170
Pi Ute.	9,415	4,582	2,063	20,630
Rich.	9,307	8,503	8,489	94,006
Salt Lake.		8,126	6,567	136,807
San Juan.	27,392	26,362	29,722	294,720
San Pete.	9,711	10,161	10,958	125,485
Sevier.	10,513	14,719	10,067	104,908
Summit.	8,845	8,966	8,364	116,879
Tooele.	4,844	5,061	6,071	80,145
Utah.	12,013	12,059	13,883	177,150
Uintah.	11,494	9,469	8,791	70,941
Wasatch.	9,383	10,211	6,917	76,500
Washington.	10,402	10,209	17,329	195,980
Wayne.			8,582	85,820
Weber.	6,841	6,976	7,274	103,720
Total.	237,496	242,235	255,675	3,000,372

* New county; no report before 1892.

† No report.

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, etc.—Continued.

SHEEP.

Counties.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Assessed value.
Beaver	48,061	97,826	35,567	\$71,134
Box Elder	80,215	97,593	(*)	90,285
Cache	4,010	1,758	8,521	17,488
Davis	4,962	10,783	4,703	7,916
Emery	156,440	21,410	75,695	166,670
Garfield	16,311	26,402	26,775	53,550
Grand		14,000	9	18
Iron	41,642	48,967	54,080	106,980
Juab	132,220	143,611	57,257	114,451
Kane	85,346	96,025	49,740	99,480
Millard	180,088	190,000	48,075	96,150
Morgan	947	4,568	4,407	6,506
Pi Ute	27,440	36,735	11,944	23,885
Rick	4,201	6,640	(*)	
Salt Lake		201,536	5,788	8,279
San Juan	6,100	9,850	12,200	18,305
San Pete		2,423	105,136	432,544
Sevier	31,967	22,989	56,258	112,518
Summit		8,504	4,923	6,385
Tooele	189,088	162,469	187,167	365,434
Utah	63,347	101,605	74,306	148,280
Uintah	41,115	41,165	37,425	56,168
Wasatch	9,322	10,731	15,000	30,000
Washington	11,843	14,680	15,212	30,425
Wayne			21,495	42,990
Weber	4,993	13,990	20,799	41,616
Total	1,150,295	1,485,392	1,045,080	2,153,107

* No report.

† No report before 1892; new county.

Increase for the year: Horses and mules, 1,876, 2 per cent; cattle, 13,440, 5 per cent.

Decrease for the year: Sheep, 440,312, 29.6 per cent.

Wool clip for the year (estimated).....	pounds..	12,000,000
Number of cattle exported (estimated)		42,000
Number of sheep exported (estimated)		650,000

The corporation formed for the purpose of establishing a stock yard near Salt Lake City have erected the necessary buildings and are now receiving and shipping stock.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral products of Utah, from 1879 to 1891, both inclusive.

	Refined lead.		Unrefined.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
1879.	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
	2,301,276	\$103,557.42	26,315,359	\$592,095.57
1880.	2,892,498	144,624.90	25,657,643	641,444.75
1881.	2,845,373	145,495.51	38,222,185	955,554.62
1882.	8,213,798	410,699.00	52,349,850	1,361,096.00
1883.	3,230,547	161,527.00	63,431,964	1,585,799.00
1884.	4,840,987	169,434.54	56,023,893	980,418.02
1885.			54,318,776	1,222,176.46
1886.	208,800	9,667.44	48,456,269	1,405,231.54
1887.	2,500,000	111,750.00	45,678,961	1,196,788.77
1888.			44,567,157	1,203,313.23
1889.	2,359,540	89,662.52	59,421,730	1,378,584.13
1890.	5,082,800	203,312.00	63,181,817	1,895,454.51
1891.	6,170,900	246,800.00	80,356,528	2,410,695.84
Total	40,445,619	1,796,521.33	657,982,123	16,828,652.54

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

11

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral products of Utah, from 1879 to 1891, etc.—Continued.

	Silver.		Gold.		Copper.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
1879.....	3,732,247	\$4,106,351.70	15,732	\$298,908.00		
1880.....	3,663,183	4,029,501.30	8,020	160,400.00		
1881.....	4,958,345	5,503,762.95	6,982	139,640.00		
1882.....	5,435,444	6,114,874.00	9,039	180,780.00	605,880	\$75,735.00
1883.....	4,591,763	4,984,939.00	6,991	139,820.00		
1884.....	5,669,488	6,123,047.04	5,530	110,600.00	63,372	6,337.20
1885.....	5,972,689	6,221,596.56	8,903	178,060.00		
1886.....	5,918,842	5,860,837.34	10,577	211,540.00	2,407,550	144,453.00
1887.....	6,161,737	5,976,884.89	11,387	227,740.00	2,491,320	124,566.00
1888.....	6,178,855	5,787,527.51	13,886	277,720.00	2,886,816	288,681.60
1889.....	7,147,651	6,656,254.65	24,975	499,500.00	2,060,792	206,079.20
1890.....	8,165,586	8,492,209.44	33,851	677,020.00	956,708	76,536.64
1891.....	8,915,223	8,759,206.59	36,160	723,200.00	1,836,060	100,983.30
Total.....	76,451,053	78,616,993.97	192,633	3,824,928.00	13,308,498	1,023,371.94

Increase over 1890.

		Per cent.
In pounds of unrefined lead		21.18
In pounds of refined lead		21.38
In ounces of silver		9.18
In ounces of gold		6.82
In pounds of copper		90.87

Metal products for 1891.

[Furnished by J. E. Dooley, of Wells, Farge & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.]

	Copper.	Lead, refined.	Lead, unrefined.	Silver in bars.	Silver in base bu- llion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
Germania Lead Works	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
Hanauer Smelter	305,000	6,170,000	3,343,000	580,000	253,100	4,135	1,096
Mingo Smelting Co.	350,000		11,010,000		851,400		6,611
Daly Mining Co.	901,630		11,887,965		1,062,774		9,744
Ontario Silver Mining Co.			2,682,376	850,000	397,551	710	498
Silver Reef District			3,856,832	814,485	949,415		918
Other mines and placers	279,430			49,540	2,089		
				5,000		75	
Net product bars and base bullion	1,836,060	6,170,000	32,780,173	2,299,025	3,516,329	4,920	18,867
Contents ores shipped			47,576,355		3,099,869		12,373
Total.....	1,836,060	6,170,000	80,356,528	2,299,025	6,616,198	4,920	31,240

RECAPITULATION.

Copper, 1,836,060 pounds, at 5½ cents per pound		\$100,983.30
Refined lead, 6,170,000 pounds, at 4 cents per pound		246,800.00
Unrefined lead, 80,356,528 pounds, at \$60 per ton		2,410,695.84
Fine silver, 8,915,223 ounces, at \$0.984 per ounce		8,759,206.59
Fine gold, 36,160 ounces, at \$20 per ounce		723,200.00
Total export value.....		12,240,885.73

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard it would increase the value of the product to \$16,198,066.81.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver product.	Total gold product.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1877.....	4,359,703	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6
1878.....	4,357,328	15,040	2,108,359	10,165	48.3	67.5
1879.....	3,855,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7
1880.....	3,783,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8
1881.....	5,400,101	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.9
1882.....	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1883.....	4,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80
1884.....	5,609,488	5,530	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8
1885.....	5,972,689	8,903	3,189,576	7,289	53.4	81.8
1886.....	5,918,842	10,577	2,838,263	8,369	47.9	79.1
1887.....	6,161,737	11,387	5,049,273	10,714	65.7	94
1888.....	6,178,855	13,880	3,982,217	12,854	64.4	92.6
1889.....	7,147,651	24,975	5,270,250	24,236	73.7	97
1890.....	8,165,586	33,851	6,082,825	29,555	74.4	87.3
1891.....	8,915,223	36,160	6,616,198	31,240	74.2	86.4

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including gold and silver necessarily produced in its manufacture west of the Missouri River, compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, vice-president and general manager, Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Entire product.
1878.....	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	18.1
1879.....	75,349,501	19,234,394	25.5
1880.....	80,167,936	28,114,594	35
1881.....	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882.....	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883.....	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884.....	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885.....	90,181,260	35,731,711	39.6
1886.....	103,011,761	44,635,655	43.3
1887.....	104,645,959	41,595,853	39.7
1888.....	114,341,592	38,004,826	33.2
1889.....	129,677,836	42,878,063	33.5
1890.....	127,166,410	46,852,367	36.8

NATURAL GAS.

For many years past it has been claimed that natural gas could be found beneath the crust of the Salt Lake Basin. Two years ago it was reported that from a well sunk near Brigham City gas had commenced to flow which burned quite brilliantly and was used for some time. It was also reported that in Ogden City gas had been found, and in Salt Lake some well-borers discovered quite a flow.

Recent developments have confirmed the belief that gas exists, and it now appears that Salt Lake Valley is in the center of a gas belt. During the past year wells have been sunk on the shore of the Great Salt Lake in Davis County; the gas is found at a depth of some 800 feet. The gas is said to be of the best known quality, and it is claimed that some of the wells will yield an average of about 4,000,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hours with a rock pressure of 210 pounds.

It is stated the new American Gas and Fuel Company, who have sunk a number of wells, are now prepared to commence the construction of a gas plant and pipe line into Salt Lake City.

The mining industry in Utah is exceedingly depressed because of the depreciation of silver. Very many mines have closed down; a good many more are running at very little profit, nearly all the proceeds being exhausted in expenses. Only such mines as are thoroughly opened and fully equipped are reaping anything like a fair profit. Inasmuch as the purchasing power of silver is not at all reduced by its depreciation—that is, as silver in the rough bar purchases as much of anything which men produce by their labor as the same amount of silver did when stamped by the Government and when it commanded a premium over gold—the depression extends beyond silver-mining and affects, in a measure, all branches of business. Many mines that are now being worked are only made profitable at all by the fact that the ore contains lead and silver in combination, and the reasonable price for lead makes up in a measure for the unprofitably low price of silver.

The fear that with the meeting of Congress again there may be a reciprocity treaty concluded with Mexico which will open to that country the markets of the United States for all its minerals free of duty, prevents the usual prospecting for mines, which generally is carried on through the summer in Utah, and fills those who have lead-silver mines with apprehension for the future, because it is plain that the men of Utah, who have generous wages and who educate their children, can not directly compete with the laborers in Mexico, who work for from 25 to 65 cents per day.

The transportation from Utah east costs as much as transportation from the northern states of Mexico does. Hence, with the tariff thrown off from lead and copper and other metals, it would be impossible for the miners of the West to supply any lead product except such as could not be obtained from Mexico. Our people look with much anxiety to the result of the international silver conference, and hope from it to obtain such recognition for silver as will make it again a full measure of values, and they see no immediate prospect of an improvement in the industries of our nation unless some fair adjustment may be adopted by that conference which the nations in turn will be willing to ratify.

Should the conference fail, then the problem will confront the silver miners of what next is best to do; and I think the disposition will be to call a second conference of the republics of this continent to see if such an arrangement for interchangeable coinage can not be made as shall secure stability to silver and give to the United States a prestige which would bring to us the bulk of all the exchange trade of the continent.

Silver men think that the men in the agricultural and manufacturing States ought to be as much more interested in the restoration of silver than are the miners of the West as what they produce exceeds in value that which the miners produce, and they look upon the cry of hard times as due solely to the injustice which was put upon silver by its demonetization. Indeed they point to the fact that silver has lost no fraction of its purchasing power; hence they claim that corn and cotton and wheat and all the other products which the farm and factory produce are at the same apparent discount that silver is, or, rather, that just at this time, when measured by any other product that comes of labor, gold stands at a premium of 40 per cent, and they hold that no nation can do business with a standard inflated that way without business speedily coming to an utter collapse. So their hopes are now centered in the international conference, for they nurse a strong belief that, when the representatives of the nations meet together and the truth shall be told about the condition of the people all over civilization, it will be the irresistible conclusion of that conference that there

is not gold enough in the world to serve as a basis for the business of the world, and that, therefore, silver must be recognized not as a mere convenience in business—a something to be redeemed in gold—but as a metal that contains all the properties essential to money, and hence must be recognized by the nations as money as good as gold.

SLATE.

Deposits of slate are found in different parts of Utah. There is a very large deposit on Fremont Island, in the Great Salt Lake, but the most useful and valuable discovery has been in the cañon immediately east of Provo City, Utah. The deposit of purple slate, one of the most valuable colors known to commerce, is practically inexhaustible. Samples of the slate have been sent abroad for examination, and have been pronounced equal to the slate taken from the famous quarries of Wales. It has the fine grain and the strength and durability possessed by the best roofing slate. The manufacture of shingles has commenced, and the slate will now be placed upon the market for the various commercial uses.

The character of the deposit is indicated by the size of the slabs now being cut. One recently taken out measured 10 by 10 feet.

TRIPOLITE AND FLUORITE.

There has been discovered in the vicinity of Stockton, Tooele County, Utah, a deposit of mineral substance known as tripolite, and also a considerable quantity of the mineral fluorite or fluor spar, at Park City, Summit County, Utah.

Tripolite has been used as a polishing powder, and for this purpose goes by the name of electro-silicon. It has also been used in the manufacture of cement, in the preparation of soda silicate, and as a non-conductor of heat. But another use has been found for it by an enterprising citizen of Salt Lake City, Utah. He has turned the discovery to account by using it in the manufacture of a useful silicon soap, which seems to be growing in public favor.

The fluorite or fluorspar has been found in the May Flower and Anchor mines near Park City. It consists of fluorine and calcium (commonly called fluoride of lime), and is white, greenish, or purple in color. That from the May Flower has all these colors. There is a sufficient quantity to encourage the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, used for etching glass. It might also be used in the manufacture of ornaments, and, as is sometimes done, lenses. But one of its most useful applications is the smelting of ores, fluorite being an admirable flux.

IRON ORE.

In Utah Territory iron can be found in all its forms. In nearly every county can be found deposits, occurring in veins, fissures and blanket, and in pockets. It is impossible to estimate the value of these deposits. Some of the ore assays as high as 60 per cent pure. In Iron County, Utah, are vast beds, many miles in extent, of a superior quality of hematite and magnetic ores. It is probably the most remarkable deposit of iron ore discovered in the western world. These deposits are about 190 miles directly south of Salt Lake City, and about 50 miles from the nearest railway. Most of the ore is very pure. There are also large deposits of iron ore in Juab County. The mines of Tintic

have long supplied vast quantities of ore to the smelters for use in the reduction of ores. The vast iron, coal, and lime deposits of Utah will someday be utilized. When that time comes the Territory can easily supply all the iron needed by the West for many centuries.

SULPHUR.

Sulphur beds have been discovered in different parts of the Territory. The largest, known as the Cove Creek Sulphur Mines, and situated about 28 miles east of Black Rock Station on the Utah Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway, on the boundary line between Millard and Beaver counties. The formation in which the sulphur occurs is trachyte, and near the top granite. The sulphur appears in and with decomposed trachyte and volcanic tufa. The sulphur layer is from 4 to 24 feet thick. Fortunately the sulphur deposit is near the surface. If it were underground the sulphurous gases would prevent it being worked. Sulphur has been shipped from these mines for years, and has been used for selected uses.

COPPER.

It has long been known that large deposits of superior copper ore existed in different parts of Utah. There is scarcely a county which does not contain deposits. They constitute a most important part of the great mineral wealth of Utah.

In southern Utah a smelter is now reducing copper ores, and the matte is hauled by wagon to the nearest railroad point fully 100 miles distant. This is done at a profit, and is an evidence of the rich character of the ores. In the Henry mountains some copper veins have been discovered which abound in nuggets of almost pure copper.

UTAH ONYX.

A deposit of onyx has been found near Pelican Point, southwest of Lehi City, Utah County. It has been determined to be composed of carbonate of calcium, commonly known as carbonate of lime. It is, therefore, not true onyx, which is a variety of quartz and consists chiefly of silica.

This Utah onyx closely resembles the Mexican onyx, which is so highly prized for decorative purposes. The deposit is reported to be about 2 feet by 20 feet, and to extend downward to an unknown distance. It is capable of receiving a very high polish and is really quite handsome. The demand for this variety of marble, often known as "onyx marble," appears to be rapidly increasing for purposes of decoration, and as this Utah onyx exhibits a greater variety of colors than the Mexican onyx, it is reasonable to conclude that if it occurs in sufficient quantity, as now seems almost certain, it must in the near future be as eagerly sought after as the Mexican, and will probably surpass it for all those purposes for which the latter has been employed.

PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The steady increase in the number of pupils attending the public schools during the year ending June, 1890, continued during the year ending June, 1891. In Salt Lake City the number of pupils seeking admission is beyond the capacity of the school buildings, and the trustees are compelled to rent private buildings.

In Ogden, Provo, Logan, and other cities the schools are also crowded. The free school law has stimulated the cause of public education in every part of the Territory.

Denominational schools still exist in different parts of the Territory, though I have been informed there is a steady decrease in the number of pupils attending them. I believe it is the intention of nearly all the denominational schools to gradually withdraw from competition with the public schools.

In my last report I referred to the fact of denominational schools having been established by the Mormon Church board of education in competition with the public schools. The statement was severely criticised by the organ of the church, and it was intimated the statement was not true. Since then I have received reports from such schools, which show conclusively that many of them are teaching the same class of studies as the public schools.

The time must soon come when the denominational school will have to give way before the public schools.

Statement showing the number of schools established and maintained by religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, for the years 1891 and 1892.

Denominations.	1891.			1892.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Methodist	25	38	1,400	21	36	1,150
Protestant Episcopal	5	18	500	6	18	550
Catholic	6	50	800	8	73	900
Congregational	21	45	2,269	20	46	2,068
Presbyterian	31	61	1,935	26	57	1,850
Total	88	212	6,904	81	230	6,518

Statement showing the number of churches and ministers maintained by religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for the years 1891 and 1892.

Denominations.	1891.		1892.	
	Churches.	Ministers.	Churches.	Ministers.
Methodist	33	26	35	30
Protestant Episcopal	8	7	10	6
Catholic	6	15	9	19
Congregational	5	8	8	12
Swedish Lutheran	6	4	† 6	7
Baptist	(*)	(*)	3	4
Presbyterian	17	19	18	20
Total	75	79	89	98

* No report.

Also ten missions without churches.

Statement showing the amount expended for schools by the various religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, prior to June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Denominational.	Expended for schools to June 30, 1891.	Expended maintaining schools 1892.	Expended for schools, grounds, and build- ings, 1892.	Total.
Methodist	\$349, 600	\$11, 500	None	\$361, 100
Protestant Episcopal	(*)	15, 000	\$7, 000	22, 000
Catholic	473, 000	30, 000	60, 000	563, 000
Congregational	386, 169	35, 000	None	421, 169
Swedish Lutheran	16, 500	(*)	-----	16, 500
Baptist	374, 250	2, 600	13, 000	13, 000
Presbyterian			2, 300	404, 150
Total	1, 599, 519	119, 100	82, 300	1, 800, 919

* No report before 1891.

Statement showing the amount expended for churches by the various denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, prior to June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1892.

Denominations.	Expended for grounds, buildings, and main- tenance to June 30—		Total.
	1891.	1892.	
Methodist	\$217, 500	8, 500	226, 000
Protestant Episcopal	(*)	1, 200	1, 200
Catholic	113, 000	7, 000	120, 000
Congregational	20, 000	51, 000	71, 000
Swedish Lutheran	45, 900	6, 275	52, 175
Presbyterian	89, 700	2, 300	92, 000
Total	486, 100	70, 275	562, 375

* No report.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, there has been a steady development of the business interests of the Territory, though not to the same extent as in the years 1890 and 1891. In the commercial centers business has been quiet, but in the remoter counties many of the new settlements have been growing quite rapidly.

In the principal cities and towns the population has steadily increased, and the number of persons coming to the Territory from the East is quite large. The statistics show that new buildings have been erected in the different cities and towns to the value of \$3,017,380.

The sugar manufactory erected at Lehi, Utah County, is now in successful operation. Because of its presence the price of sugar was lower in 1891 than it has been in the history of the Territory.

Statement showing the number of residences and business buildings erected or under contract for erection in the cities and towns for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Incorporated cities and towns.	Dwellings.	Value.	Business houses.	Value.
<i>Cities under special charter.</i>				
American Fork.	26	\$16,600	4	\$6,650
Alpine.	3	3,000	None.	None.
Beaver.	10	12,000	2	5,000
Brigham City.	28	32,000	3	10,756
Cedar City.	10	10,500	1	1,200
Coalyville.	9	4,500	None.	None.
Corinne.	3	5,000	2	18,000
Ephraim.	10	9,700	3	3,500
Fairview.	10	3,000	2	500
Fillmore.	2	500	2	1,000
Grantsville.	None.		None.	
Hyrum.	5	4,000	1	2,000
Kayesville.	11	15,000	None.	None.
Lehi.	40	35,000	3	22,000
Logan.	66	81,700	4	43,000
Manti.	20	17,300	3	4,900
Mendon.	6	3,500	None.	None.
Moroni.	10	5,000	None.	None.
Mount Pleasant*.	23	18,857	1	300
Morgan.	6	6,000	None.	None.
Ogden †.	165	296,210	29	281,500
Park City.	65	45,500	3	33,000
Parowan.	1	1,500	None.	None.
Payson.	30	24,000	4	15,000
Pleasant Grove.	10	6,000	4	7,000
Provo †.	32	101,000	5	15,800
Richfield.	6	5,000	15	18,025
Richmond.	5	7,500	None.	
Salt Lake City.	544	952,294	39	585,775
Smithfield †.	6	6,000	None.	None.
Spanish Fork.	12	11,000	4	17,000
Spring City.	12	5,000	2	1,400
Springville.	32	32,000	7	56,000
St. George.	6	9,000	None.	None.
Tooele.	2	2,000	1	8,000
Wellsville.	3	2,700	None.	
Willard.	4	5,000	1	3,500
Washington.	None.		None.	
<i>Cities and towns under general law.</i>				
Bear River.	4	5,000	None.	
Monroe.	8	4,123	do	
Fountain Green.	2	2,500	do	
Heber.	5	6,000	2	5,000
Kanab.	4	2,000	1	3,000
Nephi.	(§)		(§)	
Salem.	7	3,000	None.	None.
Salina.	7	5,500	12	13,000
Santaquin.	9	4,600	3	8,000
Elsimore.	13	6,300	8	7,100
Huntington.	3	3,500	None.	
Total.	1,296	1,827,384	171	1,190,000

* Public school, \$220,000.

† District school, \$1,600.

‡ District school, \$10,000.

§ No report.

|| Public school, \$16,500 and Brigham Young Academy, \$75,000.

TERRITORIAL FAIR.

The annual Territorial fair was held at Salt Lake City, opening on October 4 and closing October 8. The fair is reported to have been the most successful held in the Territory in point of attendance and the character of the exhibits.

The educational, live-stock, fruit, and vegetable exhibits were of superior quality and excellence. The mill fabrics were attractive and seemed to be as fine in quality and finish as like goods manufactured in other and older places. The annual fairs are constantly growing in popular interest.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Utah.

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge 3 feet.
Rio Grande Western—				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Colorado line	294.1	.....
Bingham branch	Bingham Junction	Bingham	14.15	.....
Alta branch	do	Wasatch	10.06	.....
San Pete branch	Thistle Junction	Manti	60.8	.....
Sevier Railway (leased)	Manti	Salina	25.7	.....
Tintic Railway (leased)	Springville Junction	Silver City	43.6	.....
Coal mine branch	Pleasant Valley	Coal mine	17.5	.....
Lake Park spur .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
Utah Central coal mine spur .....	.....	.....	1.8	.....
Diamond spur .....	.....	.....	1.4	.....
Bingham tramway .....	.....	.....	.....	3.5
Alta tramway .....	.....	.....	.....	7.8
Total .....	.....	.....	470.61	11.3
Central Pacific in Utah, Ogden main line.	Ogden	Nevada line	157	.....
Utah Central—				
Main line	Salt Lake City	Fort Douglas .....	.....	6
Do	do	Park City .....	.....	31
Do	do	Mill Creek .....	.....	3
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	40
Union Pacific—				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming line	73	.....
Do	do	Frisco	280	.....
Salt Lake and Western	Lehi City	Eureka	62	.....
Echo and Park City	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Northern	Ogden	Idaho line	96.3	.....
Utah and Nevada	Salt Lake City	Terminus .....	.....	37
San Pete Valley	Nephi	do .....	.....	34
Total .....	.....	.....	542.3	71
Grand total .....	.....	.....	1,169.91	122.3

Street railroad system.

	Electric.	Steam motor.	
		Miles.	Miles.
Salt Lake	58	.....	.....
Ogden	10	.....	6
Provo .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	68	.....	6

Increase of railroad mileage, standard gauge, 93.51 miles; increase of railroad mileage, narrow gauge, 11.3 miles.

The following cities are lighted by electricity: Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Park City, Payson, and Logan.

BANK STATEMENT.

Statements have been received from the following-named banks, showing state of their business June 30, 1892, as follows:

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Brigham City:				
Bank of Brigham	\$25,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$61,275.48	\$61,324.15
Branch Ogden (Utah) Loan and Trust Co.				
Bank of Spanish Fork	(*)	19,425.00		10,550.79
Corinne: J. W. Guthrie	55,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	65,000.00
Davis County Bank	(*)	11,706.50		5,423.26
Kaysville: Barnes Banking Co.	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,367.15	43,045.76
Lehi: Commercial and Savings Bank	(*)	49,000.00		46,832.62
Logan: Thatcher Brothers Banking Co.	150,000.00	150,000.00	162,821.21	193,658.00
Manti: Manti City Savings Bank	25,000.00	25,000.00	78,396.07	112,328.17
Mount Pleasant: Commercial and Savings Bank	(*)		(*)	
Nephi:				
Savings Bank and Trnst Co	50,000.00	50,000.00	43,184.46	43,025.50
First National	80,000.00	50,000.00	117,861.24	113,330.74
Ogden:				
State Bank	138,000.00	125,000.00	105,000.00	145,000.00
Commercial National Bank	150,000.00	150,000.00	230,000.00	233,302.00
First National Bank	75,000.00	150,000.00	191,295.00	396,467.52
Utah National Bank	200,000.00	100,000.00	325,000.00	300,000.00
Citizens' Bank	145,290.00	150,000.00	113,364.52	232,873.50
Ogden Savings Bank	75,000.00	75,000.00	177,365.41	217,229.45
Utah Loan and Trust Co.'s Bank	200,000.00	215,000.00	91,033.30	108,437.09
Park City: Park City Bank	50,000.00	50,000.00	88,127.06	155,022.04
Payson Exchange and Savings Bank	25,000.00	30,200.00	26,443.14	59,781.62
Provo:				
Commercial and Savings Bank	75,000.00	75,000.00	68,066.00	75,015.00
First National Bank	50,000.00	59,000.00	57,503.47	43,563.00
National Bank of Commerce	53,654.28	50,000.00	27,230.96	27,755.58
Utah County Savings Bank	50,000.00	50,000.00	52,553.67	50,000.00
Richfield: James M. Peterson	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,660.65	26,286.00
Springville Banking Co	(*)	50,000.00		29,583.09
Salt Lake City:				
American National Bank	265,000.00	250,000.00	296,222.54	404,423.41
Commercial National Bank	330,000.00	300,000.00	334,469.82	459,767.81
Deseret National Bank	500,000.00	500,000.00	841,073.00	1,153,200.64
National Bank of the Republic	505,000.00	500,000.00	331,488.44	332,785.00
Union National Bank	440,000.00	445,000.00	908,834.17	847,408.50
Bank of Commerce	100,000.00	100,000.00	162,948.89	260,299.40
State Bank of Utah	500,000.00	500,000.00	250,286.31	422,948.30
Deseret Savings Bank	100,000.00	100,000.00	424,941.23	557,886.50
Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.	127,287.00	400,000.00	927,596.46	1,035,496.24
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Co		200,000.00	(f)	1,330,980.05
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Company Savings Bank	160,000.00	150,000.00	77,725.64	161,220.65
Wells, Fargo & Co.	200,000.00	200,000.00	1,324,840.63	
McCormick & Co.		200,000.00		1,200,000.00
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank	200,000.00	200,000.00	240,272.00	333,500.44
T. R. Jones & Co.		200,000.00		330,013.11
Utah National Bank		200,000.00	150,236.47	290,445.24
Total	5,148,231.78	5,910,331.50	8,355,584.39	11,912,750.17

* New bank.

† Receive no deposits.

Increase in bank capital, 16.7 per cent; increase in deposits, 42.1 per cent.

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The number of men belonging to the trades unions in Salt Lake City and Ogden is as follows:

Salt Lake:

Members of trades unions federated	2,583
Members of trades unions not federated	1,464
Trades-labor men not members of trades union	872
Ogden:	
Members of trades unions federated	670
Members of trades unions not federated	498
Trades-labor men not members of trades unions	
Members of trades unions outside of Salt Lake and Ogden	2,748
Total	8,835

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

21

Statement showing rate of wages for certain kinds of labor and hours employed.

	Mooth.	Week.	Day.	Hours employed.
Bricklayers.....			\$4.50 to \$5.50	8 and 9
Brickmakers.....			2.50 to 3.00	9
Blacksmiths.....			3.00 to 4.00	9
Boilermakers.....			3.50 to 4.00	9
Brewers.....	\$70			9
Bakers.....		\$21		9
Boot and shoe makers.....			2.75 to 3.00	8
Clerks.....	60 to 100			10
Carpenters.....	40 to 75		3.00 to 3.50	and 9
Cooks and waiters.....			3.50 to 4.50	10
Electricians.....			2.25 to 3.00	9
Harness-makers.....			2.25 to 2.75	8 and 9
Hed-carriers.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Iron molders.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Lathers.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Laberers.....			2.00 to 2.50	8-9
Linemen.....			3.00 to 3.50	8
Machinists.....			3.50 to 4.00	9
Printers.....		21 to 25		9
Pressmen.....		18 to 25		9
Plumbers.....			4.50 to 5.00	9
Painters.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Plasterers.....			4.00 to 4.50	8
Stonecutters.....			4.00 to 4.50	8
Stone masons.....			4.50 to 5.50	8
Steam and gas fitters.....			4.50 to 5.00	8
Street-car employés.....			2.00	9
Tinners and cornice-makers.....			3.50 to 4.00	8
Barbers.....	15 to 20			10
Cigar-makers.....	20 to 25			8

Statement showing tonnage shipped over Rio Grande Western Railway Company for year ending June, 30 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Products of agriculture:		Products of mines—Continued:	Tons.
Grain.....	Tons. 10,854	Coke and charcoal.....	36,067
Flour.....	1,428	Products of forests: Lumber.....	35,588
Other mill products.....	1,392	Manufactures:	
Fruit and vegetables.....	20,963	Petroleum and oils.....	8,541
Hay.....	1,359	Sugar.....	38,031
Canned goods.....	6,423	Castings and machinery.....	9,078
Products of animals:		Bar and sheet metal.....	3,628
Dressed meats.....	298	Cement, brick, and lime.....	10,180
Other packing-house products.....	6,200	Agricultural implements.....	2,193
Wool.....	3,458	Wagons and carriages.....	4,087
Hides and leather.....	783	Wines, liquors, and beer.....	7,542
Live stock.....	10,730	Household goods and furniture.....	5,025
Products of mines:		Iron and steel nails.....	10,884
Anthracite coal.....	12,136	Merchandise.....	50,002
Bituminous coal.....	178,243	Miscellaneous.....	12,809
Ores.....	91,644	Total.....	632,288
Stone, sand, and clay.....	42,586		
Bullion.....	10,134		

Increase in pounds over 1893, 11.08 per cent.

Movement of freight traffic over Southern Pacific Company in Territory of Utah during the year ending December 31, 1891.

RECEIVED AT AND FORWARDED FROM OGDEN.

Articles.	Received.	Forwarded.	Articles.	Received.	Forwarded.
	Tons. 115,803	Tons. 143,275	Lumber and wooden material.....	Tons. 12,815	Tons. 20,600
Merchandise.....	875	11,547	Coal.....	76	183,075
Hay and grain.....	106,672	1,466	Coke and charcoal.....	628	1,568
Fruit and vegetables.....	4,295	535	Ore	14,080	61
Live stock.....	2,919	10,608	Total.....	258,374	373,784
Dressed meats.....	211	890			
Stone.....		155			
Brick.....		4			
Pig iron.....					

Movement of freight traffic over Southern Pacific Company, etc.—Continued.

FORWARDED FROM POINTS OTHER THAN OGDEN.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.		Tons.
Merchandise	544	Ore	27
Hay	24	Salt	107
Grain	5,664	Brick	502
Potatoes	156	Ice	221
Live stock	595	Lumber	10
Hides	10		
Wool	210	Total	8,070

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

I was not able to secure a report from the agent of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory and filed in the office of the secretary thereof during the year ending July 1, 1892.

MINING COMPANIES.

Name.	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Argentine Mining Co.	300,000	\$900,000
Alma Mining and Milling Co.	500,000	1,000,000
Annie Consolidated Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Bald Mountain Mining Co.	100,000	500,000
Blue Jay Consolidated Mining Co	400,000	2,000,000
Bevans Mining Co	360,000	360,000
Blair Mining Co	500,000	500,000
Bountiful Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cane Spring Consolidated Gold Mining Co.	100,000	500,000
Cleveland Mining Co.	100,000	500,000
Cache Valley Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Deseret Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Co.	600,000	3,000,000
Diamond Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Denver and Ogden Mining Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Enreka Consolidated Mining Co.	250,000	250,000
Eagle Mining Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Ferris Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Co.	600,000	6,000,000
Gold Belt Mining and Milling Co.	500,000	500,000
Golden Star Mining and Milling Co.	300,000	1,500,000
General Logan Mining Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Gold Blossom Mining Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Lincoln Mining Co.	150,000	1,500,000
Lucky Boy Gold Mining Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Mingo Smelting Co.	5,000	500,000
Monte Cristo Mining and Milling Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Monarch Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Morgan City Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Montreal Mining and Smelting Co.	250,000	2,500,000
Mont Baldy Mill and Mining Co.	300,000	300,000
Mineral Point Mining Co.	100,000	100,000
Mohawk Queen Consolidated Mining Co.	150,000	1,500,000
Mohawk Consolidated Mining and Milling Co.	500,000	500,000
Muldoon Mining and Milling Co.	300,000	300,000
North Dalton Mining Co.	500,000	2,500,000
Nast Consolidated Mining Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
North Tintic Consolidated Mining Co.	1,200,000	1,200,000
New Tintic Mining and Smelting Co.	300,000	3,000,000
Old Jordan and Galena Mining Co.	20,000	2,000,000
Ogden Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Ogden La Plata Mining and Milling Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ophoongo Mining Co.	100,000	200,000
Peruvian Consolidated Mining Co.	150,000	150,000
Pine Cañon Mining Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Pride of the Hills Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Pride of the West Mining Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Richmond and Anaconda Consolidated Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Red Jacket Mining and Milling Co.	2,000,000	2,000,000

Table of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory—Continued.

MINING COMPANIES—Continued.

Name.	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Retribution Mining and Reduction Co.	500,600	\$500,000
Snow Flake Mining Co.	100,000	50,000
Sundown and La Plata Mining Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Silver Maple Mining and Milling Co.	30,000	150,000
Silver Mountain Mining Co.	300,000	3,000,000
Swansea Mining Co.	100,000	500,000
Sampson Mining Co.	500,000	500,000
Sunset Mining Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Silver Spar Mining and Milling Co.	300,000	1,500,000
Tetro Mining Company of Tintic.	300,000	300,000
Turngreen Mining Co.	250,000	1,250,000
Tintic Tunnel Co.	500,000	1,250,000
Tintic Milling Co.	200,000	200,000
Union Co-operative Mining and Milling Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Utah Coal and Iron Co.	2,500	250,000
Utah Public Sampling Co.	3,000	30,000
Wasatch Mining Co.	120,000	120,000
York Mining Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Well Annie Mining Co.	250,000	250,000
Rich Cache Mining Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Connecticut Reduction Co.	125,000	125,000
Total capitalization.		66,185,000

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Bline Cut Charcoal Co.	80	\$8,000
Coalville Coke and Coal Co.	100,000	100,000
Cache Pressed Brick Co.	2,500	25,000
Chalk Creek Coal and Coke Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Diamond, Kyune, and Castle Stone Co.	50,000	50,000
Logan Brick, Pipe, and Tile Co.	250	25,000
L. H. Dale Manufacturing Co.	1,000	10,000
McKinnons Horse Collar and Manufacturing Co.	1,000	10,000
Payson Electric Light and Manufacturing Co.	200	10,000
Salt Lake Pickle Co.	2,000	50,000
Salt Lake Power, Light, and Heating Co.	500	50,000
South Ogden Clay and Manufacturing Co.	5,000	500,000
Utah Saddlery and Harness Co.	1,000	25,000
Utah Construction Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Utah Pressed Brick and Tile Co.	200,000	200,000
Wasatch Milling Co.	500	50,000
Weber Farmers Milling and Manufacturing Co.	10,000	50,000
Woods Cross Canning and Pickle Co.	5,000	50,000
Total capitalization.		3,213,000

LAND, STOCK, AND WATER COMPANIES.

Alta Stock Co., limited	5,000	\$500,000
Burke Land and Cattle Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Cache Valley Land Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Fremont Park Water Co.	120	12,000
Herriman Irrigation Co.	275	11,550
Leaming Water and Land Co.	1,000	100,000
Lucerne Land and Water Co.	5,000	50,000
Moab Irrigation Co.	1,500	30,000
Midland Live Stock Co.	500	50,000
Netherland Fine Stock and Dairy Co.	10,000	50,000
Oquirsh Water and Land Co.	4,000	400,000
Ogden Bench, Canal, and Water Co.	50,000	50,000
Ogden, Utah, Hot Springs Co.	16,000	160,000
Oquirsh Ranch and Live Stock Co.	10,000	50,000
Strong's Cañon Water Co.	3,000	75,000
Silver Creek Live Stock Co.	4,000	40,000
Total capitalization.		3,578,550

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory—Continued.

MERCANTILE COMPANIES.

Name.	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
A. W. Caine & Co.	1,000	\$10,000
American Fork Creamery Co.	2,500	25,000
Ackerman Printing Co.	300	30,000
Boxelder Meat and Produce Co.	150	3,000
Barlow Thompson Grocery Co.	2,000	10,000
Bountiful Lumber and Building Co.	5,000	5,000
Cache Valley Broom Co.	200	20,000
C. B. Durst Grocery Co.	10,000	10,000
Dunford Shoe Co., The	200	20,000
Driver Mercantile Co.	15,000	15,000
Electric Confectionery Co.	5,000	25,000
Edward Sanborn Co., The	400	10,000
Freeze Mercantile Co.	1,000	25,000
Hales Bros. Co.	1,000	10,000
Hyrum Coöperative Institution	10,000	50,000
Inland Crystal Salt Co., of Utah	2,000	200,000
James E. Keenan Preserve Co.	5,000	50,000
J. H. Layson Co.	1,000	100,000
Junction City Paint Co.	500	50,000
Kyne Dove Stove Co.	100,000	100,000
Kaysville Creamery Co.	140	3,500
M. S. Ascheim Mercantile Co.	1,850	185,000
Payson Canning, Creamery, and Dairy Co.	2,500	25,000
Provo Grocery Co.	200	20,000
Remington, Johnson & Co.	180,000	180,000
Salt Lake Music Co.	800	40,000
Sykes Drug Co.	1,000	10,000
South Ogden Mercantile Co.	250	25,000
Salt Lake Implement Co.	5,000	500,000
Twenty-first Ward Coöperative Mercantile Institution	2,000	5,000
Tintic Mercantile Co.	500	75,000
Utah and Oregon Lumber Co.	500	50,000
Wellsville Coöperative Mercantile Co.	8,000	40,000
Wasatch Asphaltum Co.	125,000	125,000
Wasatch Stove Co.	1,000	100,000
Total capitalization.		2,151,500

BANKS.

Davis County Bank, The	250	\$25,000
Bank of Spanish Fork	250	25,000
Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank	500	50,000
Mount Pleasant Commercial and Savings Bank	500	50,000
Springville Banking Co.	500	50,000
Total capitalization.		200,000

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Assembly Hall Association	10,000	\$10,000
Brigham City Electric Co.	500	25,000
Brighton Theater Co.	2,500	2,500
Becker Brewing and Malting Co.	50,000	50,000
Children Building and Savings Association	50,000	5,000,000
Coalter and Snelgrove & Co.	35,000	35,000
Citizens' National Gas Co.	100,000	100,000
Cataract Navigation Co.	5,000	50,000
Daily Miner Publishing Co.	10,000	10,000
Dispatch Printing and Publishing Co.	2,500	25,000
Hot Salt Lake Improvement Co.	300,000	300,000
Helper Townsite Co.	50,000	50,000
Harris Self-writing Table Co.	100	5,000
Indiana Natural Gas and Pipe Line Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Journal Publishing Co.	2,500	25,000
Keisel, Shilling & Danilson Co.	3,000	30,000
La Plata Hotel and Mercantile Co.	1,000	10,000
Masonic Temple Association	10,000	100,000
Mound Fort Educational Institute	400	4,000
Maynes, Wells & Schofield Co.	1,000	10,000
New America Gas and Fuel Co.	500,000	5,000,000

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

25

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Ogden Improvement Syndicate	100,000	\$1,000,00
Ogden Ensor Institute	100,000	100,000
Plymouth Rock Building and Loan Association	30,000	30,000,000
Read Hotel Company	180,000	180,000
Smythe, Britton & Poore Co	300	30,000
Salt Lake City Gas Co	1,500	150,000
Salt Lake Driving Park Association	500	50,000
Students' Loan Association of Utah	10,000	10,000
Solar Crystal Salt Co	10,000	50,000
Sanborn Medical Co	500	50,000
Salt Lake Keeley Institute	20,000	200,000
Salt Lake National Gas Co	500,000	500,000
Salt Lake Gilsonite Co	150,000	150,000
South Ogden Land and Building and Improvement Co	5,000	50,000
Southwestern Trust Co	5,000,000	5,000,000
Utah Sheep Co	25,000	25,000
Utah Normal College and Conservatory of Music Association	120,000	120,000
United States Gas and Oil Co	150,000	150,000
Utah Colonization and Improvement Co	10,000	1,000,000
World's Fair Transit and Milling Co	1,000	10,000
Western Loan and Savings Co	10,000	1,000,000
Total capitalization		52,116,500

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNs.

Statement showing the amount of salt produced by evaporation of the waters of Great Salt Lake during the years 1891 and 1892 as reported by persons manufacturing it.

Name and location.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.
Adams & Kiesel Salt Co., Syracuse	20,000	15,000
Deseret Salt Co., Farmington	10,000	10,000
Jeremy & Co., North Point*	13,000	5,000
Groilliam Bros., Hooper†	7,000	12,000
A. H. Nelson, Brigham City		(?)
People's Forwarding Co., Lake Shore	8,000	7,000
Inland Salt Co., Saltair	90,000	75,000
Total	148,000	124,000

* Succeeded by Jeremy Salt Company.

† Succeeded by the Solar Crystal Salt Company.

; No report; discontinued for this year.

PISCICULTURE.

During the past few years shad, bass, eels, and other fish have been planted in the public waters of Utah. It does not now appear that the success it was anticipated would follow from growth and multiplication of the millions of shad fry put into the Jordan River and Utah Lake will be realized, at least to its full fruition. In November, 1889, there were exposed for sale in the Salt Lake market over 100 young shad taken by a Lehi fisherman from Utah Lake. These would average 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds a piece and were fat. Subsequently a couple were caught and sent to the Territorial fish commissioner, one a male, ripe with sperm, the other a female, ripe with eggs, which weighed 2 pounds apiece and were some 16 inches in length. These were photographed and afterwards placed in the Deseret Museum, where they could be seen by the

public. Since these last two were taken no further catch of shad has been reported, notwithstanding the fact that a liberal reward was offered for samples. The fishermen living in the towns skirting the lake have been consulted, but they all say they have neither seen nor have they heard of any shad having been seen or caught by others. Many of them express the belief, however, that they may be found in the south end of the lake, where the water is brackish and consequently more suited to their natural habitat. It is asserted that salt springs abound in that end of the lake, and that shad being a salt-water fish, they would naturally go there for food and a home. Others are of the opinion that the countless suckers, chubs, and mullets abounding in the lake, which were for years, until within a few months ago, protected by law, have eaten the spawn and fry of the shad, so that increase was practically cut off.

Still others assert that fishermen engaged in the interest of Colorado parties have been taking fish from the lake right along without let or hindrance by the authorities and shipping them to the markets of Colorado, which have offered and are offering greater financial inducements to fishermen than our own markets offer. There is reason to believe that all these cases combined have decimated and isolated the shad and that, until they have sufficient time for increased multiplication, but few, if any, will be heard of.

The black bass planted in Utah Lake, November 1890, it is believed are doing nicely. Numbers have been taken which were in good condition and showed encouraging growth. Two samples taken eleven months after planting can also be seen in the museum.

From the 500,000 shad fry planted in Weber River and the 1,891,000 put into Bear River and Lake in 1891 it is too early to expect any information.

Nothing has been heard from the large eels put into the Jordan River in 1887, although numerous inquiries have been made concerning them.

It is to be regretted that the last legislative assembly did not provide for the establishment of a Territorial hatchery through which our depleted waters would annually be replenished with millions of young trout and other choice fishes at a nominal expense.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Prof. E. J. Talmage, of Salt Lake City, has devoted much time and attention to the study of the waters of the Great Salt Lake. It has been the general opinion that no form of life existed in this briny sea. From Dr. Talmage I learn that forty years ago Dr. Yale showed the solid contents of the waters of the lake to be 22.282 per cent, and the density 1.17. In 1869 Mr. Allen reported the water as containing 14.9934 per cent solids. Prof. Talmage analyzed the water in December, 1885, and found 16.7162 per cent solid matter, with a density of 1.1225. A later analysis, in August, 1889, gave the density as 1.1569, and the total solids in solution as 19.5576 per cent. It is fairly safe to assert that under the conditions now prevailing in the Great Basin the waters of the lake average from 16 to 18 per cent solid contents. As would be expected, few species of living things have been found in its waters; yet the assertion that no life exists therein is entirely unwarranted. Prof. Talmage vouches for the occurrence of each of the following, most of which are abundant: (1) Larvæ of a species of the tipulidæ, described as *Chironomis oceanicus* (Pack). (2) Larvæ and pupæ of *Ephydria gracilis* (Pack). The pupa-cases of this insect accumulate in

great numbers upon the shores, where they undergo decomposition, with emanation of very disagreeable odors, recognizable at a distance of miles from the lake. (3) One species of corixa, probably *C. decolor* (Uhler). (4) But by far the most abundant is *Artemia pertilis* (Verrill), commonly called the brine shrimp. The structure and habits of the *Artemia* would prove a most interesting subject of investigation.

These tiny crustaceans exist in the lake in great numbers and often tint the waters in wide areas. After a long period of calm weather they congregate near the shores, but a rain drives them into deep water. Prof. Talmage has captured them in the lake at every season; they are most numerous, however, between May and November, during the whole of which period females with pouches filled with eggs may be taken. The females largely preponderate in numbers and they are very prolific. They adapt themselves to very wide variations in the composition of the water. They have been taken from the open lake when the water on analysis showed 19.55, dissolved solids, of which amount 15.74 per cent was salt, and have been found alive and active in the evaporating ponds of the salt works, when the water was nearly saturated with salt. Some have been kept alive for periods varying from eight to eighteen hours in fresh water only. They feed upon the pupæ of a small fly (*Ephydria gracilis*) which abounds in the lake, and also upon salt-water algae which in places line the shores of the lake. The shrimps are found only near the surface of the water.

In September, 1892, during a cruise upon the lake, Prof. Talmage found the tiny crustaceans very abundant. With a small tow net he soon gathered a quart. By washing with fresh water the excess of lake brine was removed, after which the shrimps were cooked and found to be very palatable and nutritious. Without doubt, if these shrimps could be profitably caught and preserved they would soon be considered a delicacy. They make up by numbers what they lack in size. Much has been said at different times as to the possibility of accommodating fish to the lake as a home. In the absence of experimental data it would be rash to conjecture as to the feasibility of such a plan; but this is certain, should fish be ever reared in the lake their food supply is ample.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.

The biennial session of the legislative assembly was convened on January 11, 1892, and continued in session the full limit of sixty days. It was in some respects a notable legislature. It was the first in the history of the Territory which contained members elected on national party lines. Of the 12 members of the council 8 were elected by the Democrats and 4 by the Liberals; of the house of representatives, 16 were elected by the Democrats and 8 by the Liberals. The Republicans nominated candidates in nearly all the districts, but did not succeed in electing a member of either house.

The Democrats were thus placed in absolute control of the work of legislation at the most important period in the history of the Territory.

The past three years have been marked by a remarkable development of our business interests. Real estate has advanced rapidly in value, large deposits of mineral have been uncovered, the live-stock interests have increased in number and value, and everywhere can be seen the gratifying evidences of constantly increasing prosperity. In a political sense there has been a wonderful advance. The majority of the people dissolved the political ties which for more than forty years

had united them against all other parties, local and national, and declared their purpose to work and vote and act hereafter on and within national party lines. This was the condition of business and politics in the Territory at the time the legislature met, and it was the general expectation that the majority party would in deserved recognition of the generous confidence of the people strive to give the Territory such legislation as would promote and foster the happiness and prosperity of the people. The leaders and press of the party confidently declared this expectation would be met.

Just before the final adjournment, the following memorial to Congress, respecting the course of the governor and his exercise of the power of absolute veto, was adopted. It was opposed by every liberal member and did not receive the united democratic vote.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, most respectfully represent, that we have heretofore presented to you a memorial showing the condition of government in this Territory, the helplessness of the people's representatives in the legislature to pass needed legislation, and praying that you enact into a law the bill for the local government of Utah introduced into the House of Representatives by Delegate Caine and in the Senate by Senator Faulkner.

Now, at the close of this the thirtieth session of the legislative assembly, we desire again to represent that our experience during the session has emphasized the necessity for such legislation, and has again made prominent the pernicious and objectionable features of our present system of government.

We, the representatives of the people of Utah, have earnestly endeavored to enact into a law, first, an election law, necessary to the proper conduct of elections in this Territory, which the governor, as we believe, wrongfully disapproved. This we attach, together with the veto, to this memorial. We also represent that, in response to a well-nigh universal sentiment in the city of Salt Lake, and at the request of a committee of the city council and of the chamber of commerce of such city, we have passed a carefully prepared and well-considered bill for the government of metropolitan cities in Utah, which was intended to and will apply only to Salt Lake City at the present time. This bill the governor, as we believe, wrongfully has also refused to approve. The bill, with the veto, is also herewith communicated.

We desire further to represent that the people of the Territory of Utah, desirous of being represented at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago in 1893, have passed an act appropriating \$50,000 for making a suitable representation of the wealth and resources of the Territory at that exposition. We have in that bill provided the names of representatives, honorable, permanent residents of the Territory of Utah, who shall constitute a commission to expend this money; the names selected being representatives of all political, social, and commercial classes of the Territory. This bill the governor has vetoed. We attach it, with his veto, to this memorial. The real reason for the veto is not at first apparent upon the face of it. He claims that it is in violation of the organic act of the Territory. The reason which he actually gives, and which does exist, is that he desires to name the board of commissioners who shall expend the money.

During the session of the legislature the governor has vetoed —— bills, out of a total of —— passed. These bills were all carefully considered by the legislature, and passed to meet what were believed to be evils and wants existing in the present system of our legislation. It would too much prolong this memorial and accompanying documents to attach all these bills and vetoes to it.

We respectfully ask that the Congress of the United States approve and enact for us into a law the bill which has been passed and which is attached, making an appropriation for the benefit of the World's Columbian Exposition. We do this for the reason that there will be no other session of the legislature that can make such appropriation; and we have no power, even by a unanimous vote, to make such appropriation over the absolute veto of the governor, and this Territory must suffer for want of representation at that exposition unless Congress will grant this relief.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the fact that for many years past the Territory of Utah has had a defective lien law. The present legislature passed a law to relieve mechanics, laborers, and material men, miners and contractors, from the evil effects of that law. The legislature during its present session passed a law which fully met all the evils that have been suffered in the past and which protected fully such persons from loss. This bill, too, met with the disapproval of his excellency.

We also respectfully ask the Congress of the United States to approve the registration and election law which has passed the legislature pursuant to the act of Congress, which, according to our belief, fully meets the spirit and intention of the law of Congress which created the Utah Commission, and which, if approved by your honorable body, will dispense with the services of said Commission, and thereby relieve Congress from a large annual expense in the conduct of local elections in the Territory. In our judgment this bill should be speedily approved, for the reason that the general election will occur on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November next.

We again renew our request to Congress to relieve us from the present situation of affairs in this Territory, and to give to the people here the privilege of governing their own affairs in their own way and at their own expense by officers of their own selection.

A brief résumé of the most important measures passed will show how far the legislature responded to the reasonable hopes of the people and were in spirit and purpose "the representatives of the people of Utah," and how far bills "were carefully considered by the legislature and passed to meet what were believed to be evils and wants existing in the present system of our legislation," and to what extent the governor vetoed such bills.

POLYGAMY, ETC.

Early in the session an act was passed providing for the punishment of polygamy and other kindred offenses.

The provisions of the act were, with one or two exceptions of minor importance, the same as those of the national law. The benefit of the law will be felt when the Territory is admitted to the Union.

It is usually provided in the act of admission that the Territorial statutes shall continue in force until repealed or amended by the legislature, and as the national law will cease to be in force when Utah becomes a State, the benefit of such a law will be seen. The law was passed by practically a unanimous vote, and the Liberal party in its Territorial convention congratulated the people upon the passage of the law.

LABOR DAY.

In response to a general demand from the labor organizations an act was passed setting apart the first Monday of September in each year as a legal holiday.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

A well-prepared and comprehensive act was passed providing for a Territorial board of equalization. The need of such a law has been felt in past years. Under its provisions corporate property reaching into more than one county is now assessed by the board, and not by different assessors of different counties; a practice which has resulted in much dissatisfaction and injustice. There has also been much complaint of the unequal assessment between the counties. This it is believed will be remedied by the new law.

ELECTIONS.

A much-needed act was passed consolidating the elections of the Territory. Under the old law a general election for school trustees was held on the second Tuesday in July annually and for Territorial and county officers on the first Monday of August annually. An election for Delegate to Congress was also held in November biennially. Municipal elections were also held throughout the Territory in nearly every month of the year. The act when first presented to me contained pro-

visions extending the term of certain officers in some cases nearly a year. In the case of Salt Lake and other cities the election for municipal officers was to be held within ten days after the passage of the act, and it was the generally expressed opinion that the attempt to delay the election in the cities was made to serve partisan ends only. I returned the act to the legislature with the following message. The changes recommended were made and the act approved:

I return herewith unapproved C. F. No. 2, entitled "An act in relation to elections and tenure of office."

If the act be amended by inserting in section one, after the word "county," the word "school," and by striking out section three and by inserting in section four, after the word "Territory," the words "except cities of the metropolitan class," I will approve it.

I suggest the amendment to section 1 for this reason: The act as submitted to me provides that the schools shall be held on the same day as the municipal elections. This will make no difference to voters in the school districts embraced within the corporate limits of cities and towns, but it would to the large number who live in school districts lying outside. It seems to me it would be better for them to hold their school elections on the same day as the general election.

I am unwilling to approve section 3 for these reasons: In the cities of Salt Lake, Provo, Kaysville, and Richmond all the arrangements have been made for holding the biennial municipal elections; the voters have been registered; the election notices posted; the judges of election appointed, and the expense incident to such elections incurred. Candidates have been nominated by the different political parties, and the election is but ten days distant. The approval of this section on the eve of election would be a denial of the right of the citizens to elect their officers. The reasons which have been given in support of such legislation seem to me to be purely partisan. I do not believe the public interests will be served by such action. On the contrary, in one of the cities named, if I accept as true the public and official declarations made by those who urge this legislation, the administration of public affairs has been unworthy of public confidence.

It has been repeatedly claimed the people were only waiting for an opportunity to vote a change, and yet I am asked to approve a law continuing in office the administration so bitterly denounced for the period of nearly eleven months.

My strongest reason for refusal rests on the fact that, the time having arrived for holding the elections and the terms of the officers having expired, the people have a right to say who shall succeed them.

I suggest the amendment to section 4 for the reason that, the bill now pending before the legislature providing a form of government for metropolitan cities contains election provisions in conflict with the act herewith returned. If the bill should become a law the amendment would harmonize the two measures, and if it does not no harm would follow from its adoption.

If the act be amended as I have suggested, it will provide for one election in each year in cities and towns, and one every two years in the Territory outside of the cities and towns, the municipal and general elections occurring in alternate years.

REFOULING WATERS (SHEEP LAW).

The passage of what was popularly known as the "sheep law" excited universal interest and opposition.

Section 1 of the act made it a misdemeanor to bes foul the waters of any stream used for domestic purposes.

Section 2 was substantially as follows:

SEC. 2. To herd cattle, horses, or sheep within 1 mile of any stream used by the inhabitants of any town, city or settlement for domestic purposes.

A violation of the law was made a misdemeanor. A few words will show clearly the injustice of section 2.

In Utah, as well as throughout the intermountain country, the people do not herd their cattle and horses; these animals are placed on the public lands and allowed to roam at will. It is only the sheep that are herded, and section 2 was looked upon as being specially devised to strike at the sheep industry, which was really the case.

There is not a stream in Utah which does not furnish water to some

settlement in the Territory for domestic purposes, unless it be the Grand and Colorado rivers, whose waters are buried in deep cañons, and the provision that the sheep should not be herded within 1 mile of any stream was in effect a notice to leave the Territory or to abandon the industry.

The streams of this intermountain country have their sources in the heart of the great mountain ranges, on which the sheep graze in the summer time. The streams are frequently so close together that it would be impossible to herd the sheep on the mountain ranges and not violate the law.

The sheep industry is the second largest in the Territory, is steadily growing, and yields wealth to the people and revenue to the Territory.

A flood of protests was received by the governor against the approval of the act. They were signed by representatives of all classes, irrespective of party. I returned the act with the following message. The recommendations were adopted and the act as amended approved.

I return herewith House File No. 65, entitled "An act to amend section 2264 of the compiled laws of Utah, 1888, befouling waters."

It is hardly necessary for me to refer to the importance of the industry which the act affects. Its value and benefit to the Territory are well recognized. I consider the act too far reaching in its provisions. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the injury it would inflict upon sheep-owners if it became a law.

I suggest that it be amended to read as follows:

(4) To dip or wash sheep in any stream, or to construct, or maintain, or use any pool or dipping vat for dipping or washing sheep in such close proximity to any stream used by the inhabitants of any city, town, or village, for domestic purposes, as to make the waters impure or unwholesome, or to construct or maintain any corral, yard, or vat to be used for the purpose of shearing or dipping sheep within 5 miles of any city, town, or village, where the refuse or filth from said corral or yard would naturally find its way into any stream of water used by the inhabitants of any city, village, or town for domestic purposes.

(5) To establish and maintain any corral, camp, or bedding place for the purpose of herding, holding, or keeping any cattle, horses, or sheep within 5 miles of any city, town, or village, where the refuse or filth from said corral, camp, or bedding place will naturally find its way into any stream of water used by the inhabitants of any city, town, or village for domestic purposes.

CITY CHARTERS.

I returned an act amending the charters of certain cities with the following message. The change was made and the law approved.

I return for amendment C. F. No. 103, entitled "An act to amend an act supplementing and amending the charters and defining, prescribing, and regulating the powers, duties, and government of cities of the first and second class."

I recommend that all of section 1, after the word "year" in line 17, be stricken out. The purpose sought to be accomplished by this part of the section is fully covered by section 13 of the act of which this act is amendatory.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

A very important act was passed for the government and control of building and loan associations. The present law is regarded as a safe and carefully guarded law. It would have been a very easy task to have amended it to accomplish the purposes of the act. The act was very crudely drawn, and contained provisions which properly belong to a banking law and have no part or place in a law providing for the government and control of building and loan associations. My veto message will show more clearly the character of the law. The people of Utah have suffered financially from the operations of companies of the character authorized by the act, and there was a very general feeling

that any law giving to such companies greater powers ought not to be approved.

I return, unapproved, C. F. No. 5, entitled "An act to provide for the organization, government, and control of building and loan and savings associations, both domestic and foreign, doing business in the Territory of Utah, and other Territories, States, and nations."

This is an act to provide for the organization and business of foreign and domestic loan and savings associations. It contains thirty-three sections, and not only is intended to provide for the organization of the companies, and the securities they shall give, but provides for the details of conducting the business, and requires all such companies now organized under other laws to conduct their business after ninety days under these laws. The act is imperfect in its provision for organization, seems to be more in the interest of foreign than of domestic corporations, and for the latter the law now existing seems sufficient and better, and I do not know that existing companies desire to be put under the provisions of this act. A law providing for the organization of the companies and for depositing their securities, and omitting to prescribe the method of conducting the business, would be much better, and would not put on legislators the burden of passing upon all the details of conducting the business, and it would leave different companies some discretion as to the manner of their business, and not confine all to the same details without reference to their circumstances.

This law requires no capital. Five persons who can pay for a certificate can become a loan and savings company. There are expressions referring to the annual meeting, but no meeting of any kind is provided for; and it is not even provided a stockholder may vote, unless by implication; and there is no tenure of office prescribed for officers, except to hold until successors are elected and qualified; and it is provided directors shall not be removed without the consent of a majority of the holders of the stock in force. The act in its long business details has evidently been copied from the laws of some other State, but there is an omission of the essential organizing and governing provisions; that is, it contains what could be better omitted, and omits what is necessary. Unless the five corporators elect themselves directors, and then as directors elect other officers, there is no way of getting officers provided. As no meeting, or voting, or tenure of office is provided, they are then in, if in at all, perpetually.

The provisions for security are not satisfactory. Debentures may be issued without limit, and the only security is the excess of mortgages deposited over \$50,000, and no ratio between the debentures and the securities is provided. Foreign corporations may do business in the Territory on much easier terms than domestic corporations. They are only required to file a certificate that each has \$50,000 in mortgages deposited in some other State or country, and they can act here, unless some other State imposes some other conditions on foreign corporations, and if so the like conditions may be imposed here. Of course that deposit in another State is to secure shareholders and creditors there, but on that any amount of business can be done here, while domestic corporations have to deposit all their mortgages.

The long details of the business mechanism in the bill only cover over substantial defects. I believe that the present law governing building and loan associations can be amended to accomplish the purpose of the act.

CHANGE OF VENUE FROM JUSTICES' COURTS.

Under the existing law a change of venue from a justice's court is subject to the pleasure of the court. It was proposed to change the law and provide for a change of venue upon the affidavit of a party to the suit. In the larger cities where there is more than one justice of the peace, or in thickly settled communities where the precincts are small, the change would have been of benefit; but in the remoter settlements where the justices are frequently 20, 30, and more miles apart it would have been a positive hardship, and would have worked in many cases a denial of justice. To obviate this I suggested the following amendment:

I return herewith H. F. No. 11, entitled "An act to amend section 3538 of the compiled laws of Utah, 1888."

There is much that can be said for and against such a law. The proposed change, while it might prove of benefit in large cities or in places where the settlements are close to each other, in the more remote settlements would, I think, work a hardship

to the people. I therefore suggest that it be amended as follows: "Provided, no change of venue shall be allowed under subdivision 2 of this section, unless there is a justice qualified to hear the case within 5 miles, and the case, if the venue is changed under subdivision 2, must be transmitted to a justice within 5 miles of the office of the justice before whom the action is brought."

COUNTY BONDS.

I returned for amendment an act authorizing counties to issue bonds. The amendments were suggested for the purpose of perfecting the act, and were accepted. It was of the utmost importance that the law authorizing the issuing of county bonds should be clear and explicit, and carefully guarded in all its provisions. The validity of the bonds might be questioned, or a loosely worded law might seriously affect their market value. I give herewith the message:

I return herewith H. F. No. 30, entitled "An act authorizing counties to issue bonds for the purpose of funding outstanding indebtedness, and other purposes," and respectfully suggest that it be amended as follows:

SECTION 1. In line 1 after the word "construct" insert the words "add to." In line 2, after the word "buildings" insert the words "or purchase the grounds therefor." In line 6, after word "are" insert the word "considered." In line 7, strike out the word "for" and insert the word "in." In line 10, after the word "taxes" commence a new sentence. In line 12, after the word "bearing" strike out the word "a" and insert the words "an annual." In line 15, after the word "the" insert the words "principal and interest of such bonds shall be payable at such place as the county court shall direct, and." In line 16, after the word "years" strike out the words "is hereby" and insert the words "may be." In line 17, strike out the words "provided, that." In the same line strike out the word "shall" and insert the word "may." In line 22, strike out the word "and" and insert the word "but." In line 23, strike out the word "said" and insert the word "a." In line 28, after the word "advertised" insert the words "for sale and disposition." In line 30, after the word "and" insert the word "also." In line 31, strike out the words "provided, further." In line 32, strike out the word "that." In the same line, after the word "loan" insert the words "and issue of bonds made to secure the same." In line 33, at the end of the line after the word "as" insert the words "the first loan, and bonds, principal and interest."

SEC. 2. Insert at the end of line 3 after the word "the," the word "county." In line 4 after the word "issuing," insert the words "the same." In line 9 after the word "attached," insert the word "thereto." In line 15 after the word "issued," insert the words "and delivered."

SEC. 3. In line 8 after the word "treasurer," insert the words "and may be sold." In line 10 strike out the words "provided that." In line 11 strike out the words "and provided further." In line 12, after the word "bonds," strike out the words "voted for," and insert the word "issued." In line 16 strike out the word "exhausted" and insert the words "disposed of, and after said bonds are disposed of, the county issuing them shall be estopped from contesting the validity of the same and the same shall be upheld by all courts."

SEC. 4. In line 2 after the word "shall," insert the word "annually," and after the word "a" insert the word "tax." At the end of the section make "bond" plural.

SEC. 6. In line 5 after the word "thereafter," insert the words "the county clerk." These amendments are, in my opinion, necessary to insure the validity and sale of the bonds that may be issued.

WEIGHING OF COAL.

I declined to approve an act to provide for the correct weighing of coal at coal mines, in the shape it was presented to me.

My objections to the measure are given in the message below. The coal found in the Pleasant Valley country requires careful working by the miner or the waste is very large. The coal breaks very easily, and the percentage of loss from dust and unmerchantable coal is quite large. The proposed law would have placed the company at the mercy of the miner, who would have had no incentive to mine merchantable coal, as

under the law he would be paid the same wages for waste as for coal. The amendment I suggested is practically the Pennsylvania law.

I return, unapproved, H. F. No. 77, entitled, "An act providing for the correct weighing of coal at coal mines, and other matters hereinafter mentioned."

My objection to this act is, that by the provisions of section 1 it attempts to regulate the business of private corporations and prevent them from making such contracts with employés as they choose, and in this it goes beyond the scope and probably beyond the power of legislation. I am told the facts are that the screened coal is the only product of the mines of any considerable value; the screenings, when they can be sold, bring about 50 cents per ton, and part is not sold and has to be handled as waste; that a good miner, by his care and skill, and using as little powder as possible, saves far more merchantable coal and makes less screenings and earns more wages even from a less gross product than the bad miner. If this is true, and I see no reason to doubt it, the effect of this act would be to reduce the good and bad miners to the same level. Neither would have any interest in getting out merchantable coal, but would probably work to get out the largest amount, even if most of it was unmerchantable. The company would pay no more for mining than it does now, and no law can compel it to do so, but it would pay each miner the average pro rata of what the screened coal produced by all came to, and its coal would probably be wasted, and good and bad miners would be paid equally. Or it might screen each man's coal and fix the price for mining the unscreened coal in accordance with the net result.

Even if a company could be made to pay for mining unscreened coal as much as for screened coal, it would merely increase the cost of production, and the excess of price would fall on the consumer.

I consider section 1 impracticable and unjust to the good miner. I have no objections to the other section, and if section 1 be amended to read as follows, I will approve it:

SECTION 1. That after the passage of this act, any miner employed by an individual, firm, or corporation for the purpose of mining coal, shall be entitled to receive from his employer, and failing to receive then to collect by due process of law, at such rates as may have been agreed upon between the employer and the employee, full and exact wages accruing to him for the mining of all sizes of merchantable coal so mined by him, whether the same shall exist in the form of nut or lump coal, and in the adjudication of such wages, 80 pounds shall be deemed 1 bushel, and 2,000 pounds net shall be deemed 1 ton of coal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE APPROPRIATION.

At the biennial session of 1888 a law was passed creating the Agricultural college. The law provided that the governor and secretary of the Territory, with the assessors of five counties named in the law, should form a board of trustees, *ex officio*, to govern and control the College. They were authorized to receive and expend all money granted to the institution for its support and for building purposes.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States so much of the law as provided that certain Territorial and county officers should be trustees, *ex officio*, was held to be invalid and in conflict with the organic act, which vested the power to make such appointments in the governor. In accordance with this decision the governor nominated a board of trustees in 1890, and they were unanimously confirmed. In 1892 the governor again nominated a board, and they were again unanimously confirmed. I have mentioned these facts to show there was no objection to the trustees. In fact, they were all men of high character, appointed irrespective of party or creed. The Agricultural College has grown so rapidly, that it was found necessary at the late session to appropriate \$65,000 to complete the buildings according to the plans originally adopted. When the appropriation bill was about to pass an amendment was offered placing the \$65,000 in the hands of a commission named in the amendment, and divesting the board of trustees of the college of the powers and duties conferred upon them by the existing laws. The underlying purpose which prompted this amendment was the promotion of partisan ends. The college board

was Republican, the proposed commission was Democratic. This action of the legislature was opposed by the Liberal members and was generally condemned by the people. I give herewith my message announcing my approval of the appropriation act and referring to the partisan action of the majority:

I have received H. F. No. 134, entitled "An act making appropriations for general purposes."

I notice an unusual provision affixed to the appropriation for an addition to the Agricultural College. It is provided that the money shall be expended under the direction of three persons named.

It is usual when some public work is undertaken, and when there are no properly appointed and qualified officers to do the work, to name the agents of the State in the creative act.

But in the case of the Agricultural College there was no such necessity or excuse.

I have received from the chief clerk of the council an official notification of the confirmation, without one dissenting vote from the majority party, of the persons who were nominated to be trustees of the Agricultural college irrespective of party or creed. They are men of experience, character, and capacity. It has been the uniform practice of the legislature to intrust the expenditure of the money appropriated to the use of the public institutions to the supervision of the boards in control of their affairs. For the first time in our history an exception is made, the time-honored custom is departed from, and an unmerited slight placed upon honorable men. The motives which have prompted this unjust action are wholly partisan. If this action was embodied in a measure by itself I should treat it as it deserved, but it is included in the bill which makes appropriations for the use of the public institutions and for other public purposes.

I am therefore constrained to waive my objections to the public interest, which interests must not be sacrificed on the altar of party or personal hate.

The board of trustees appealed to the district court at Ogden, Utah, and the court held the action of the legislature to be invalid, and on appeal the supreme court of the Territory unanimously affirmed the decision.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The following is my veto of the act to provide for a proper exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893:

I return C. F. No. 29, entitled "An act to provide for the collection, arrangement, and display of the products of the Territory of Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and to make an appropriation therefor, and provide for an additional levy of Territorial taxes."

The provisions of the act with regard to the appointment of Territorial commissioners seem to me to be in conflict with section 7 of the organic act. If it is amended in this respect I will approve it.

In the consideration of the bill the right of the governor to appoint the commissioners was not questioned until the closing hours of the session. It was regarded by the press and public as not in controversy. The question as to who should appoint the commissioners was not in itself of much importance, but after the long struggle to have the prerogatives of the governor recognized in Utah, and after the efforts to evade it, I deemed it my official duty to guard it in all proper cases from direct or indirect encroachment. It seems to me to be reasonably clear that while the line between an office and an agency is not always clear, there were in this case all the essential characteristics of office, and no usual or essential characteristics of agency. One who acts under authority of public law and in the discharge of public duties, as a rule, is an officer. Even the principal managers of private corporations, with duties largely, if not wholly, of a private nature are called officers, because the law provides for their appointment. One who acts under the authority of a private person in the discharge of private duties is an agent, though the agent and officer may do acts of the

same general nature either prescribed or discretionary within limits. The employé of an officer, unless in the case of a deputy authorized by law, would not be an officer, for neither the appointment nor authority would come directly from the law. These commissioners were to act for the whole Territory, and under the authority of a general law, which defined the scope of their powers, and their discretion was to be exercised within the general limit. The money to be expended was public money; and if the expenditure was beneficial, the benefit would accrue to the whole Territory. If accountable at all, it was to the lawmaking power. The money was to be raised by a special tax levied upon the whole Territory, and the people can not be required to pay taxes except for a public purpose.

In one case Chief Justice Marshall looked to the permanence of the duty as a circumstance to distinguish the officer from the agent. If this is an absolute test, these commissioners were not officers. If it is only one circumstance, then it is not controlling when all the circumstances point to official duty. Later cases do not regard this as a decisive test, and it seems clear it can not be. There may be officers where the duties are not expected to be continuous, and if there is to be an officer so long as there is occasion for one, and the quality of the duties, so long as they exist, are official, there would seem to be no weight in the circumstance. Sudden exigencies, like war, may call for civil and military officers while the temporary demand exists, and a court, or judge, or referee lawfully appointed to hear a single case may act officially. The commission to determine the Presidential election some years since performed an official duty, and they acted under the authority of law in a public matter, but their duties did not survive the single case.

If the test of public authority and public duty is applied, there is always a clear line of distinction. If this is abandoned, no test line can be drawn.

For these and other reasons it seemed to me it was my official duty to return the bill unapproved. The legislative council twice voted that the governor had the right to appoint, and it was not until the matter took a partisan turn that this right was seriously disputed. Propositions were made to me by prominent Democrats to the effect that if I would agree to appoint a majority of Democrats on the commission there would be no further opposition to my right to appoint.

The decision of the supreme court of the Territory in the Agricultural College case, elsewhere referred to, fully sustains the position taken by me.

PROTECTION OF DISCHARGED EMPLOYÉS.

The "act for the protection of discharged employés" was returned with the following veto. The character of the act is clearly shown by the message:

I return without my approval H. F. 43, entitled "An act for the protection of discharged employés." This act is intended to prevent what is known as blacklisting, and if it only prohibited willful attempts to prevent a discharged employé from obtaining employment, or false statements of the causes for discharge, or posting lists of discharged employés to prevent their employment, it might serve some useful purpose. As it stands it is impracticable and unjust. The act applies only to corporations, though corporations are not the only employers.

Section 1 prohibits any corporation or its agent from giving any reason for discharging employés unless in writing, and to one proposing to employ him, and requires a copy to be furnished to the employé within ten days after demand to the address named. If the reason for discharge is not in writing, or to a proposed employer, it would be deemed an attempt to prevent employment, however truthful it

might be, and if a copy is not given in writing, no reason, not even the truth, can be given. This would require a record of the discharge of all employés, and a retained copy of the reasons for the discharge from which another copy could be made, or else the corporation and its agents must say nothing.

Section 2 permits the discharged employé to apply for the reasons of his discharge, and unless the same are given within ten days, no reasons can after be given to any person.

Section 3 requires any person who has received any reason for the discharge, by word or sign, to give a copy, and section 4 ends the series by requiring an employer who has discharged any employé in one branch or division of its service to permit him to be employed in another division without protest.

Under such an act corporations and their agents would be prohibited from exercising the liberty and freedom of speech guaranteed to all, and those truthful and confidential communications between friends and acquaintances which are necessary in all the relations of society are restrained and made unlawful. To justify the truth it must be in writing and retained copies kept, and though the employer may prefer to say nothing, it must give a reason in writing on demand or forever keep silence. If the employer dismisses an employé from one division of its service, even for known dishonesty, or for carelessness or incompetency, involving the lives of others, it must not prevent his reemployment in another branch of its business. There are laws against slander and libel, and the law should permit an employer to engage and discharge men whenever his interests demand it. Honest, capable employés do not need protection to the extent contemplated by the act, even if a law which makes the truth enlable or which requires it to be in writing could be enforced.

I see many reasons for not approving the act and none for approving it as it stands.

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

The legislature adopted a memorial to Congress urging the passage of the bill introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives, entitled "A bill for the local government of Utah Territory, and to provide for the election of certain officers in said Territory." The memorial was submitted to me and I returned it without approval.

The following is the memorial:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your petitioners, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent:

Utah contains an aggregate wealth of more than \$200,000,000. The proceeds of her farms, live stock, mines, and manufactures for the year 1890 amounted to \$23,000,000.

She has near a quarter of a million of civilized people, who, in point of intelligence, industry, and all the essential qualities of good citizenship, are up to the standard of any American community. Polygamy, once practiced by a small portion of her people, has yielded to the supremacy of the law, a sense of the evils flowing from it, and of the utter futility of further attempting to maintain an institution obnoxious to general public sentiment.

In the midst of wonderful material progress her people have recently turned their attention to the study of questions of government and legitimate politics, and are espousing the cause of one or the other of the national parties.

These new conditions have come naturally, honestly, and for the future are absolutely secure. A patriotic people are pledged to their preservation. Retrogression, involving, as it would, dishonor and dire misfortune, is impossible.

Utah, in the feelings of her people, has been lifted from her humiliation and disgrace. To-day she is imbued with the hope and determination to be free—free in the full sense of American constitutional freedom; which means something more than liberty permitted; which consists in civil and political rights absolutely guaranteed, assured, and guarded in one's liberties as a man and a citizen—his right to vote, his right to hold office, his equality with all others who are his fellow citizens—all these guarded and protected, and not held at the mercy and discretion of one man or popular majority or distant body, unadvised as to local needs or interests.

Be it known how little of such freedom Utah and her people possess.

The governor, the secretary, the members of the judiciary (except justices of the peace), the marshal, the public prosecutor and his assistants, the board of commissioners, who appoint all registration and election officers and control the electors, are

selected by a distant appointing power, and are utterly unaccountable to the people for the manner in which they perform the duties of their offices.

The governor nominates the auditor of public accounts, the treasurer, the governing board of all public institutions, such as the university, agricultural college, reform school and insane asylum. Thus the people have no voice in the selection of persons to manage their public funds and institutions created and maintained at their expense. The Territorial school commissioner is selected by the supreme court and owes no responsibility to the people.

Clerks selected by the district judge and the probate judges, appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate, select the regular panel for jurors. The regular panel is supplemented by the persons summoned at the discretion of the United States marshal. The determination of rights of life, liberty, and property rests with tribunals, no part of which owe any accountability to those most vitally concerned in the faithful performance of their duties. The marshal and his deputies are clothed with the most far-reaching authority, under which they may usurp the functions of all the local constabulary and police of the Territory. Even the justices of the peace are shorn of their limited jurisdiction by commissioners appointed by the supreme court and whose jurisdiction is made coextensive with that of such justices.

The will of the representatives of the people in the enactment of needed legislation is liable to be defeated at the caprice of a gubernatorial autocrat clothed with the power of absolute veto.

While county prosecuting attorneys elected by the people are permitted to initiate prosecutions in the inferior courts, no such prosecution can be carried forward to success except according to the pleasure of the district attorney imposed upon people from abroad.

The most vicious interference with the vestige remaining of our local liberties is the maintenance and action of the Utah Commission, who, in their appointment of registration officers, have often selected corrupt and irresponsible persons. Those have filled the registration lists with fictitious names and resorted to other devices by which repeating and other frauds might be successfully perpetrated at elections.

There is no province or dependency, it is believed, of any civilized nation wherein the people are not accorded more of liberty and the rights of man than are possessed by American citizens in Utah.

The situation is intolerable to freemen. The people, through us, their chosen but helpless representatives, demand relief. The officeholders, their patrons, those who fatten upon the degradation and misfortune of our people, all the hordes of the beneficiaries of the present system, will resist the appeal.

Your memorialists, however, confidently relying upon the justice of the representatives of the American people, ask the Congress of the United States to enact into a law, as a measure which will afford immediate relief, the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Faulkner and in the House of Representatives by Delegate Caine, "For the local government of Utah Territory, and to provide for the election of certain officers in said Territory."

Your memorialists further ask, that, as all essential conditions exist entitling Utah to admission into the Union as a State, and that as soon as your honorable body is satisfied of this fact, a law may at once be enacted permitting her to take the position for which she is so eminently fitted.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

The following is the veto message:

I return C. J. M. No. 2 without my approval. I infer from the tone of some portions of it that my approval was not expected. I concur in many facts set out in the memorial; in the statements as to the prosperity, productions, population, wealth, and prospective wealth of the Territory; that new conditions have honestly come; that the future is secure and retrogression is impossible. As early as October, 1890, in a supplemental report, unpublished, I substantially recognized the sincerity of the people and the honesty of the new conditions then approaching, and I have never retracted the opinion. Perhaps some who approve this memorial were more tardy in their recognition, or at least later in expressing it. Yet I can not think the memorial is happily conceived or that it will serve any useful purpose or be of any benefit to the people of the Territory of Utah, to whom, in some respects, it does scanty justice. It states some things and implies others which are a full justification of the course of the government in the past, and some facts which seem at variance with the impudent assertions made, and put the people in the false position of denouncing all the past, instead of looking solely to the present and future.

Any lengthy statement of my reasons for withholding approval is not necessary, because the time is approaching, perhaps is near, when discussions of past differences will be useless and all can unite in looking to the future.

The memorial shows the great prosperity of Utah, but it fails to show how this was reached under the dire oppression of Federal control so vividly set forth. The prosperity is a fact, and that fact may induce a belief abroad that there may be some imagination in the conception of the oppression. The memorial states that "Utah, in the feelings of her people, has been lifted from her humiliation and disgrace." Injustice to the people of Utah it should be stated that their own good sense lifted them from what is harshly called "humiliation and disgrace;" yet we can not forget that what the memorial calls the "distant appointing power" made laws and appointed officers to exercise an influence which called the attention of the people to the fact that they needed lifting, and that it was under those laws and officers that the people reached the prosperity and the new conditions set forth, and the memorial is unjust to the people in assuming they desire to absolutely condemn all the measures and agencies of the past.

The memorial says concerning Utah: "In the midst of a wonderful material progress her people have recently turned their attention to the study of questions of government and legitimate politics, and in espousing the cause of one or the other of the political parties." This statement does not do full justice to the people, and they are better acquainted with matters of government and politics than it implies; but with such a statement made it would not be strange if this "distant appointing power" might think it well to await until a few elementary lessons were taken in those subjects before condemning all the measures of the past and demanding possession of the future.

The people of Utah who do not hold or want office might well inquire whether this memorial is the statement of friends, and whether, so soon after the arrival of the new conditions, they should be put into the position of denouncing all the measures which have aided them to attain the new conditions and of finding fault because legislation does not keep pace with their own changes of opinion. The length of time during which the contest was in progress in Utah is well known. It covers more years than the number of months which have elapsed since the new conditions were inaugurated. Men can not always change their opinions instantly and governmental changes necessarily come slowly.

While I believe the new conditions have honestly come and that the people of Utah are more worthy than the implications of the memorial represent, still I am unwilling, nor do I think it right, to utterly condemn all the men and measures of the past or to put the people in the attitude of impatient fault-finders. I am willing to give those who are not so well convinced of the new conditions a little time to adopt new opinions. A little patience is not unbecoming to a people who are prosperous, in view of the past history of the Territory. If delay is necessary, it will enable them to get better fitted in the new conditions, and to better decide what they want next, and also to convince the people of the United States of the honesty of the new conditions. This "distant appointing power" represents more than sixty millions of people, with whom the people of Utah must be affiliated in governmental affairs, and it is worth a little patience and delay to convince them, so they may stand ready to cheerfully welcome the people of Utah to the equal and honorable alliance which statehood implies, without looking backward with a fear lest some slip may occur in the lifting process which the memorial mentions. Personally I have no such fear, yet I can not join in unjust condemnation of those who have. It will, in the end, be more just and grateful to the people of Utah to be called and welcomed to the association of States than to be received on probation and with a partial confidence, grudgingly given. I believe that in due time this will come, and in the meantime I consider the Faulkner bill objectionable in every way. It is not known the people want it and no provision is made for submitting it to their vote. It is believed by many of them to be the work of scheming men, whose motives are suspected. It puts on the people the expense of statehood without representation, withdraws from the people the confidence of a nation, and brands them with the suspicion of disloyalty. It crystallizes into legislation the hesitation of the people of the nation to repose confidence in the new conditions, and this legislation can not be changed as speedily as the opinions of the people of the nation will change when they are convinced of the sincerity of the people of Utah in the new departure.

I have no objection to statehood when the question is presented in the usual way, and in the meantime I do not urge statehood until such time as the nation can give full confidence to the people of Utah. If that is to-morrow, let it be so. But if the nation asks delay until it can attain the necessary feeling of confidence in Utah, I am content to wait, and in the meantime to rely on the justice and beneficent intentions of the people and Government of the United States toward Utah and her people.

GOVERNMENT OF METROPOLITAN CITIES.

The legislature in its memorial has referred to my veto of the "act providing for the government of cities." There are several matters

that should be considered in connection with the action of the governor and the legislature. Salt Lake City has a very excellent form of government. There is no complaint made by the citizens concerning it. It has, and exercises complete authority over the liquor traffic, and possesses the power to control, regulate, and suppress the different forms of vice common to cities. At the legislative session of 1890 a very carefully prepared act was passed, creating a board of public works and providing for a comprehensive system of public improvements. It was found that this act was in some respects defective, but these were remedied in 1892. The city has authority to establish police, water, and fire departments, and has done so. It has the power to borrow money for public purposes and has done so. It has an excellent system of public schools. In short, it has been vested with the usual powers enjoyed by municipal corporations.

This was the municipal condition when the act, consisting of ninety printed pages and providing a radical change in the form of government of Salt Lake, was submitted to me.

I do not hesitate to say that the act was framed on too expensive a basis for a city of 50,000 people. The great cities of the country have not been given more cumbersome and complicated acts than it was proposed to give to Salt Lake City.

The act contained many special provisions which were very objectionable. It destroyed the comity which the public interest requires should exist between the different departments of a city government, vesting in some unusual powers at the expense of others. It provided for the appointment of certain municipal officers by the city council and then by subsequent provisions made the creature greater than the creator. The mayor, though the chief executive officer of the city, was practically deprived of the prerogatives of his office and would have been mayor in name only.

The act bore evidence of having been taken bodily from the charter of some other city which had suffered by the dishonesty of the mayor and council and the charter of which had been so amended as to give to other officers the usual powers exercised by a mayor and council.

Many leading citizens opposed the approval of the act and viewed it with alarm. For these reasons I returned the act unapproved with the following message:

I return for amendment C. F. No. 25, entitled "An act providing for the government of metropolitan cities."

The act is a very long one, comprising more than 90 printed pages. It reached me at so late a day in the session as to practically prevent that careful consideration which so important a measure should have.

The majority of the amendments are in the line of economy. I have recommended that the provisions of the act creating a fire and police board be stricken out. I do not think the city of Salt Lake has reached such a development as to justify such a board, with a president at a salary not exceeding \$2,500 per annum, and two assistants with salaries not exceeding \$1,200 per annum, and a secretary, and all the paraphernalia of a department. I think the mayor and city council can perform these duties with benefit to the city.

The provisions of the act which require that all the expenditures of the board of public works shall be "under the absolute, exclusive, and complete control of the board" seem to me to be unwise, and I have therefore recommended that all expenditures be subject to the supervision of the mayor and city council.

I recommended the following changes:

Article II.

Section 16: Strike out subdivision 3. Provide in subdivision 7 that districting for representation in city council should be at stated periods. In subdivision 17, line 81, after the word "thereof," insert the words "and to keep their tracks level with

the surface of the street." In line 82, after the word "tracks," insert "and between their rails." In line 86 strike out "by such railway companies" and insert at the end of the line "by the city at the cost of such railway companies." In subdivision 40, in line 303, after the word "then," strike out "\$600 per annum, nor at a higher rate than." In line 307 strike out "till after the closing of the polls." In line 315, after "hotel" insert "containing at least 20 rooms." Add to subdivision 40 "and to provide that no license shall be granted for the sale of liquor of any kind in any concert hall, theater, variety theater, or like place of amusement, or building adjoining the same, and to prohibit the serving or giving of liquor in such places of amusement."

Section 17: Amend section to provide that the franchise may be granted for fifty years, but that at the end of twenty years the council may change the conditions or terms of the franchise granted, and every ten years thereafter.

Article III.

Section 1: Strike out the last two words of line 2 and the first word in line 3.

Section 2: Strike out of line 3 the words "from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m." This will leave the time to be fixed by the city council.

Section 3: In line 7, after the word "criminal," insert the word "incompetent."

Section 5: In line 8 strike out the word "but" and insert "and."

Section 12: In line 1 strike out the words "three thousand" and insert the words "twenty-five hundred dollars."

Section 17: In line 7 strike out "two" and insert "three." In line 16 strike out "quarterly" and insert "monthly." At the end of section provide that the city treasurer or his bondsmen shall not be held liable for any loss arising from the deposit of the city money in any bank selected under this section.

Section 22: In line 31 strike out "quarterly" and insert "monthly." In lines 33 and 34 strike out the words "first Monday of January and July" and insert the words "June 30 and December 31." This will harmonize with the city fiscal year, and as the term of the office expires on January 1, it will be better to have him make his report before he retires from office.

Article IV.

Section 26: In lines 2 and 3 strike out the words "second Monday in January, April, July, and October" and insert "March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31." This will also harmonize with the fiscal year. In line 9 strike out "January and July" and insert "June 30 and December 31."

Section 32: In line 5 strike out "assistance" and insert "assistants." This is evidently an error.

Article V.

Section 1: Strike out all after word "held," in line 3, down to and including the word "and," in line 6. Strike out all of lines 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Section 3. In line 7 insert, after "ward," the following, "and the respective terms of the mayor, city treasurer, city recorder, and justices then in office shall terminate on the first day of January, 1894, or as soon as their successors shall qualify."

Article VII.

Section 5: In line 14 strike out "month" and insert "week."

Section 7: In line 8 strike out "the fire and police board."

Section 8: In line 10 strike out "or without." In line 38 strike out "board of public works" and insert "of the city council."

Section 11: Strike out lines 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 and insert "the city council shall provide by ordinance for the appointment of and the duties of all inspectors and employés needed by the city in the construction, repair, and maintenance of all public improvements and public works in the department of the board of public works."

Section 9: In line 13 strike out "or without."

Section 13. Strike out lines 24, 25, and the first six words of 26. Strike out lines 38, 39, and 40.

Section 14: In line 1 strike out "fire and police board" and insert "mayor and city council." In lines 6 and 7 strike out "fire and police board." In line 12 strike out "fire and police board" and insert "mayor."

Section 15: In line 2 strike out "and members of the fire and police board." Strike

out all of line 8 and insert in lieu thereof the word "ordinance." In line 15 strike out "fire and police board" and insert "mayor."

Section 16: Strike out all of section 16 and insert in lieu thereof "The mayor and city council may provide by ordinance for the investigation of the causes of fire."

Section 17: In line 2 strike out "fire and police board" and insert "mayor." In line 8 strike out "board" and insert "departments." In line 13 strike out the first eight words. Strike out from lines 17 to 44 inclusive.

Section 18: Strike out all of section.

Section 19: In line 2 strike out "fire and police board" and insert "chief of police."

Miscellaneous provisions.

In line 4 strike out "proff" and insert "proof." This is an error.

I also suggest that a section be added to the act providing that at the end of the fiscal year any balance remaining to the credit of the different departments may, in the discretion of the mayor and city council, be covered into the treasury.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

The importance of the law "to secure liens to mechanics and others" led me to carefully consider its provisions, and to seek as much information in regard to the subject it covers as the limited time at my disposal at the time the bill was before me would permit.

The present law subjects the owners of property to liens for improvements to the amount and extent to which the owner is indebted to a contractor at the time of notice of the demand and lien claimed by a subcontractor or material man. This I found to be in accordance with the general scope of the best-considered and most usual legislation on the subject. In this connection I refer to Phillips on Mechanics' Liens, section 61, in which it is said "the system most generally adopted for the security of subcontractors and material men is that which confines the right of recovery to the amount due to the contractor by the owner at the time of notice to the latter." This seems just to all parties, and is in accordance with the idea that one man should not be obliged to protect to his own detriment contracts between others, of which he has no knowledge, beyond the amount in his hands at the time he has notice of the contract and debt. As an original proposition it would be difficult to show why an owner should protect material men or mechanics in their contracts with third parties to any greater extent than all creditors are protected by law, or why such a class of creditors should be favored more than others, or why they should not exercise the same care in giving credit and require the same security for payment that other creditors must exercise and require. However this may be, it has for a long time been supposed that a reasonable extra security to these classes tends to encourage the improvement of real estate and in the end to the general benefit of the public, and this idea has been acted upon so long that it may be safely acted upon to the extent named.

The provisions of the act went far beyond the limits of any just rule and were glaringly unjust to the owners of real property. It would have been an obstruction to improvements, and while it would have benefited a few men and wealthy contractors, it would have injured mechanics and all that class of contractors who have little capital or credit and who rely on their industry and skill to get contracts. In short, the act amounted to class legislation for the benefit of a few who least need protection. It provided that all material men, mechanics, laborers, and contractors down to the third degree from the owner should have a lien on the property of the owner to the full amount of the contract price to be paid for any improvement by the owner, not-

withstanding he did not contract the debt, might be ignorant of the claim, had no notice of it, and in accordance with his contract with his immediate contractor may have paid the full contract price. An illustration will better show what would have been the effect of such a law.

A, as owner, contracts with B for the erection of a building and agrees to pay as the work progresses and does so until it is completed, then pays in full, having no notice, either personal or constructive, that any other persons have claims against B, the contractor. Within sixty days after the completion of the work, C, D, and the whole alphabet may file notice of a lien and give a notice that they furnished material for B, or did work on or for the improvement and have not been paid by B, and such claims would, under the act, become a lien against A for work done and material furnished from the date of the commencement of the building, and the property of A would be again liable to the extent of the full contract price. But that would not be the end; it may appear that B had sublet part of the work to C, and all the remainder of the alphabet may come in and show with like effect that they furnished material or did work for C, and they are given the same lien against A as owner, and any payment made in good faith and without notice of these claims and in accordance with his contract would not avail the owner.

A mortgagee frequently takes a mortgage for money, part advanced upon the lot, and part to be advanced as the building progresses, but under the proposed law any money advanced after the building was commenced, without any record or other notice of any other lien, is overreached by unknown claimants standing even in the third degree from the owner, and of which neither he nor his immediate contractor may have any knowledge, and though the money was advanced and paid to carry on the improvements. The effect of such a law would be obvious; an owner could not raise any money on the security of the building until more than sixty days after it was completed, though both he and the first contractor could satisfy the lender they are not in default and had paid all their obligations.

An owner could not make a contract for the erection of a building and agree to pay anything prior to 60 days after the building is completed, and, of course, the contractor would have to add a price to compensate for the delay. An owner might make a contract with a man who is able to give a bond to secure him against all these liens and contingencies, but only wealthy contractors could do this or those who would be able to wait until sixty days after the completion of the building for payment, and this would practically exclude contractors who are not men of wealth, increase the cost of the building, and make mechanics and laborers rely on a few wealthy contractors for employment.

The act would have perhaps benefited a few material men by confining their sales to wealthy contractors, but there is no good reason for extra protection to them at the expense of the owner.

The act would not only have tied up the owner until sixty days after the completion of the building, but if a lien is then filed the claimant had a year to commence suit, and if there were several claims or any dispute about claims or their priority, an indefinite time after the year must elapse before judgment, and the act did not, in the meantime, make the pendency of the suit a defense to the owner against the claim of his immediate contractor. He may set off the judgment obtained by any subcontractor, and this judgment may be obtained two or three years after the completion of the building and after the claim in favor-

of the contractor had been collected, and during all this time the property would have remained encumbered.

This was the character of the act submitted to me for approval, and which is specifically referred to in the memorial. I give herewith my veto message:

I return for amendment C. F. No. 6, entitled, "An Act to secure liens to mechanics and others, and to repeal all other acts and laws in relation thereto."

I suggest the following amendments: After word "price" in ninth line of section 14, insert the words "not paid by the owner before filing such statement." After the word "contractor," in line 15 of the same section, insert "not paid at the time the statement for the lien is filed." Strike out all after the word "contractor," in line 19 of the same section, also all of lines 20, 21, 22, and the first three words of line 23, and insert in place thereof the words "subsequent to the filing of such statement."

At the end of the same section add the following: "In case a subcontractor in either degree, or a material man, shall give written notice to the owner that he has done or contracted to do any work, or furnished or contracted to furnish any material on or for said improvement, stating the kind and value of the work and material as near as may be, a lien therefor afterwards established as herein provided shall attach to the property to the amount unpaid by the owner at the time said notice is given, and payments thereafter by the owner shall not defeat the lien. Any sum paid to a contractor at any time before the commencement of the work shall not avail against any lien secured by this act. If any owner shall pay to his contractor more than seventy-five (75) per cent of the value of the work done and material furnished during the progress of the work and before its completion according to the contract for the whole, any lien established as herein provided against the owner shall be good against the property for any excess of the payments so made at the time said notice is given to him, if a notice be given, otherwise from the time said statement for a lien is filed as herein provided.

"In case such notice is given, or said statement is filed, the owner may withhold from his contractor the amount specified in the notice, or in the statement for the lien, and 10 per cent in addition thereto, until the contractor furnishes the owner evidence of satisfaction or discharge of all such claim or claims, and until such evidence is furnished to the owner no suit shall be brought or maintained against the owner by the contractor, or an assignee of the contractor notwithstanding the money may be due to the contractor by the terms of the contract."

If the above amendments are not accepted, then I recommend that section 12 of chapter 30 of the laws of 1890, concerning liens for mechanics and others, be amended by providing that the notice required by said section may at the option of the claimant, be given to the owner in writing instead of filing the same in the office of the recorder, and with like effect as if so filed, and that the amendment be made to take effect from and after its approval.

RAILWAY CHARTERS IN CITIES.

An act was passed authorizing city councils to grant franchises to railroads or tramways over the streets, alleys, and public places of the city for a period of fifty years. In Salt Lake and Ogden cities valuable franchises have been granted to street railways and corporations without any remuneration to the city, unless it be the repair of the streets between the tracks and for 2 feet outside of the rails. In other cities these franchises, when the growth of the city authorizes it, become a source of revenue, and aid the people in meeting their public burdens.

It seemed to me that if a franchise was to be granted for half a century the right should be reserved to the city to attach new conditions at the end of twenty years, and the end of each ten years thereafter. I so recommended in the message herewith given:

I return herewith, unapproved, C. F. No. 19, entitled "An act amending section 1755 of the compiled laws, 1888, relating to the power of the city council."

Under the present law city councils are authorized to grant permission to railroads or tramways to lay tracks in any street, alley, or public place, for twenty years, but no longer. The proposed law provides that such permission may be granted for fifty years.

I am told that one of the benefits sought to be obtained by this act is to better en-

able street car companies to negotiate long term bonds. This is a private advantage which should not be opposed, if it can be effected without detriment to the public interests.

Our cities have a public interest in this which should not be overlooked.

It may be just to give a franchise for a short term on quite easy terms, but from the growth of cities, and the changes in the circumstances of both parties, the terms suitable for a franchise now may be wholly unsuitable at the end of twenty years. What those changed conditions may be, can not be foretold fifty years in advance, and it seems to me it would be better to leave the city the right to determine the question at the end of twenty years, rather than to fix conditions for it fifty years in advance of the expiration of the franchise. I do not think the act should be approved in its present form. It occurs to me that the benefit sought by the companies, and the interests of the public, could be subserved by permitting a franchise for fifty years, with the right reserved to cities to annex new and further conditions at the end of twenty years, and at the end of each ten years thereafter until the expiration of the franchise.

LOGAN CITY REGISTRATION.

This was an act passed to meet a special case arising in Logan City. It was inspired by the local Democratic committee. It seems that an election was to be held for municipal officers, and the contest was a close one between the two political parties. Some 25 or 35 voters were naturalized on the last day allowed by law for the registration of voters. The train carrying them from Ogden, where the district court was held, to Logan, did not arrive until 6:30 p.m. The registration officer closed his office at 6 p.m., and the newly made citizens were thus denied the opportunity to register. It happened a considerable majority of them were Democratic. They appealed through the Democratic committee to the legislature, and the legislature, being Democratic, "as the representatives of the people" promptly passed an act which very clearly came within the restriction imposed by Congress upon special legislation. I give herewith my veto message:

This act, C. F. No. 47, reached me on the 10th day of February. By its terms it expires on the 9th day of March, and if it had been immediately approved, it could have been in force only twenty-eight days. This shows that the present law, in the opinion of the legislature, needs no amendment, except to meet the exigency of the case stated. The purpose of the law is to permit cities of the second class that hold elections on March 7, 1892, and have omitted to revise their registration by wards, to revise their list prior to the day of election. If all must take notice of the laws of Utah, it is known there is only one city which has an election on that day or to which the law can apply, and the force of the law ceases so soon, that there is no reason to think it possible it can ever apply to another city or to any class of cities. If the only objection to this act was that it is special and prohibited legislation, it would be difficult to meet the objection.

ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES IN INCORPORATED CITIES.

In response to a very pronounced demand from the citizens, the legislature passed an act with the intention of simplifying the assessment and collection of taxes in the cities. Under the system in force at the time the act was passed there was a county and city assessor. The assessment made by the county officer was the basis of the Territorial and county levy, and the assessment by the city assessor the basis of the city levy. These officers disagreed very materially in their estimate of the values of property, the difference sometimes exceeding 200 per cent.

The act when presented to me was in such shape that a veto could not be avoided. By its terms the act failed to include all the cities and towns which it was the intention to cover.

By a proviso in section 5 the provisions relating to the collection of taxes was limited to one city. This was a manifest error.

Sections 6 and 7 provided that a city board could revise a Territorial assessment; a duty which is imposed by the revenue law on the county board of equalization.

Section 12 contained an error, by which two necessary offices were abolished instead of the one intended to be.

The veto message explains the matter fully:

I return for amendment C. F. No. 39, entitled, "An act providing for the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities."

I believe it to be the desire of the legislature to place the duty on the county assessor of assessing the taxable property within the county, and thus relieve the people of the burden of supporting unnecessary or superfluous offices.

The act I return is limited by its terms to incorporated cities only, though there are towns in the Territory incorporated under special and general laws.

The first sections of the act apply to all incorporated cities, but a proviso inserted in section 5 limits them so far as they relate to the collection of taxes to first-class cities, and there is only one in the Territory. Sections 6 and 7 relate to the boards of equalization, and, I think, provide that city boards may revise the assessments made by the county assessor for Territorial purposes. Section 12 abolishes the offices of city treasurer and collector.

"This is probably an error. I believe it was the intention to abolish the office of city assessor and collector.

I remit with this copies of bills for the consideration of the legislature relating to the subjects covered by the act I return.

SCHOOL LAW.

A very complete and comprehensive school act was passed by the legislature. It did not reach me until near the close of the session. I returned it, recommending certain verbal amendments and some necessary changes. These were nearly all accepted and the act approved. The veto message was as follows:

I return herewith for amendment C. F. No. 16, entitled "An act to provide for uniform system of free schools throughout Utah Territory."

I respectfully suggest the following amendments:

Section 5: In line 9 strike out the word "all."

Section 6: In line 4 strike out "etc." and insert "and such other matters." In line 19 strike out "normal."

Section 7: In line 5 strike out "order" and insert "warrant."

Section 23: At the end of the section make provision: That certificates for one year may be issued by the board of examiners to teachers of special branches.

Section 28: In line 6 change "may" to "many." In line 9 strike out "and" and insert "or."

Section 32: In line 6 strike out "ten" and insert "twenty."

Section 46: In line 21 strike out "ten" and insert "twenty."

Section 49: In line 4, after "enumeration," insert "subscribed and sworn to by said clerk."

Section 51: In line 7 strike out "first Monday in July" and insert "on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1890, and on the same day in 1893, and biennially thereafter." This amendment will make the act conform to the law changing the time of holding the election to November.

Section 52: In line 5 insert, after the word "serve," the words "during the balance of the unexpired time," and strike out "until the next general election."

Section 53: In line 6 strike out "annual."

Section 80: In line 4, after the word "needed," insert "for the schools under his jurisdiction."

Section 84: In line 6 strike out "ten" and insert "twenty."

Section 93: In line 6, insert after the word "trustees," the words "authorizing such meeting to be called and held."

Section 98: In line 4 strike out "is." I remit herewith a substitute for article 15 and recommend its adoption.

The number of sections 130 and 138 will, I think, have to be changed to conform to the substitute article I remit.

THE ELECTION AND REGISTRATION ACT.

The failure of the governor to approve "an act authorizing the registration of, and defining the qualifications of electors and regulating

the exercise of the elective franchise," is also specifically referred to in the memorial to Congress.

The memorial recites that the legislature has "earnestly endeavored to enact into a law" an election law. The truth is the legislature did not earnestly endeavor to "enact into a law" an election law. The act did not reach me until the evening of the fifty-eighth day of the session. It passed the council on the fifty-seventh day, and the house on the fifty-eighth day. At the time it was presented to me there were over seventy acts on my table awaiting examination, containing over 350 pages of manuscript. The records of the session will show that all these acts were acted upon with the exception of three. The act contained provisions radically different from the existing election law. It not only prescribed the qualifications of electors and regulated the elective franchise, but also regulated the manner of holding and conducting primary meetings for nomination of candidates. The act seems to have been framed on the principle of the Australian law. It prescribed a cumbersome and expensive system, which would add many thousands of dollars to the present cost of conducting elections. The act was defective in many respects. It provided for annual elections, but only biennial registrations. It provided in section 2 of chapter 2 that "there shall be a registration of voters during the week beginning with and immediately following the first Monday in June, 1892, and biennially thereafter," and in section 3 of chapter 2 it was provided that "it shall be the duty of the registration officer to visit, in person or by deputy, every house in his precinct." This is the only authority given in the act for the appointment of a deputy.

In some of the precincts of the Territory there are over 2,000 voters; in one there are over 4,400 voters. It would be an impossibility for the registration officer or his deputy to register so large a number of voters in six days.

Section 7 of chapter 2 provides that any person who shall make a false statement to an election or registration officer shall be guilty of perjury, or who shall make false returns or refuse to do his duty under the law shall be guilty of felony, and shall be punished by fine and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for more than one year. This section authorized imprisonment for life for the making of a false statement or for the neglect of a duty; a degree of punishment unknown to the laws of any civilized nation. This was undoubtedly an error, but the error first appeared in the printed bill, was read in both houses, was considered by the judiciary committee of both houses, was enrolled, and yet was not discovered.

This fact will throw much light on the manner in which acts were passed, and emphasize the claim made by the legislature that the act was "earnestly" considered.

The act contained many other provisions of great importance. It was in many respects cumbersome and complicated, and justice to the people demanded that such a law should be carefully considered before being approved. The failure to pass an election law is justly chargeable to the legislature. It allowed fifty-seven days to elapse before sending so important an act to the governor.

SALE OF DELINQUENT PROPERTY.

The following message explains the return of an act to amend the laws providing for the sale of property for delinquent taxes. The act was amended and became a law.

I return without approval H. F. No. 25, "An act to amend certain sections of the revenue laws." The act provides that preliminary to a sale of property for delin-

quent taxes a notice must be posted "on each tract so delinquent." In the county of Salt Lake there over two hundred and fifty subdivisions outside of the limits of Salt Lake City. They stretch across the valley from the city limits to the shores of the lake and some are found on the mountain sides. I am informed that these subdivisions contain over 60,000 lots. To enable the collector to place a notice on the "delinquent tract," he would have to take with him a surveyor, and if the delinquent list should be large he could not perform his duties within the statutory period.

If the bill should be amended in this respect I will approve it.

The following acts of more than ordinary public importance were approved:

An act amending the act for the incorporation of railway companies.

An act changing the name of the Deseret University to Utah University, and making many needed changes in the law.

An act giving to the mayors of cities of the first and second class a qualified veto and for other purposes. A much needed law.

An act to protect employés and laborers in their claim for wages.

An act regulating the practice of pharmacy in the Territory. This was the first attempt to regulate the practice. The law seems to be complete in its provisions.

An act providing for escapement shafts in coal mines.

An act providing for the safety of workmen employed in coal mines.

An act relating to the time of registering voters.

An act in relation to irrigation companies, simplifying the existing law.

An act providing that in civil cases 9 members of a jury may return a verdict.

An act creating a bureau of statistics. The old law imposing upon assessors the duty of collecting statistics annually was repealed, and provision made for collecting the statistics triennially.

An act fixing the time for the election of members of the legislature.

An act to prevent foul brood in bees.

An act prescribing the procedure in matters of dower.

An act relating to the assignment of dower.

An act relating to the sale of liquors. Prohibiting their sale within 300 feet of any schoolhouse or church, or within 50 feet of any theater, concert hall, etc., and increasing the powers of the county court.

An act in relation to loan, trust, and guaranty associations.

An act in relation to marriage.

An act creating the fourth judicial district.

An act providing for the escheat of the property of decedents.

An act authorizing the sale of the lands donated for the benefit of the University of Utah.

An act increasing the powers of the city councils.

An act providing for a change in the boundaries of any municipal corporation.

An act amending city charters.

An act providing for the disposal of estrays and animals for trespass and damage.

An act creating Wayne County.

An act to regulate the practice of medicine. This is a very sweeping act. I am afraid it is too radical in some of its provisions. It was passed in response to a demand from the leading physicians of the Territory.

An act regulating the compensation of clerks of court.

An act providing for the payment of jurors, witnesses, and phonographic reporters, and creating and defining the duties of court commissioners.

An act relating to right of way for irrigation companies' ditches and canals.

An act providing for leasing school lands and prescribing rules and regulations governing the same.

An act requiring the governing boards of territorial institutions to make reports of public property in their hands and under their control.

An act to allow poor persons to commence and prosecute suits.

An act relating to the management of the Territorial library.

An act authorizing the issue of \$250,000 of Territorial bonds in aid of public institutions.

An act making appropriations for general purposes.

The laws of the session have been printed. They make a book of 150 pages. One hundred and twenty-two of these pages contain laws approved on March 10, 1892, the last day of the session.

In other words, of the 150 printed pages of session laws, 28 pages, containing 28 acts, were approved by the governor in fifty-nine days, and 122 pages containing 61 acts approved in one day. Though the

governor was given no reasonable opportunity to review the work of the legislature he gave to it every hour of his time. The journal shows that he vetoed only 16 acts. Three of them were absolute, 8 were in the nature of suggestions which were accepted, 4 were absolutely necessary because of glaring and mischievous errors, and 1 was the veto of the home-rule memorial. I respectfully submit that such a record does not justify the inference held out in the memorial that the governor prevented necessary legislation, nor does it support the other claim put forth, that the legislature worked hard to relieve the "evils and wants existing in the present system of our legislation."

No legislature ever met under fairer and happier auspices. The majority were fresh from the people, wearing the laurels of a phenomenal victory. It was within their power by a wise course to cement their hold on the affections of their constituents. It was expected they would legislate in the interests of the whole Territory, not of a party. Before the election they had flattered the voters with gracious words, and it was generally believed they would show good faith by good works. Before many days of the session had passed the people learned that the promises made before election had ceased to have force after.

The majority seemed to forget they were "the representatives of the people of Utah," and they excited and alarmed the whole Territory by some of their acts. A striking instance of their insensibility to public sentiment was shown by the treatment given to the petitions for continued aid to the manufacture of sugar. These petitions, though respectfully worded and relating to public business, were refused the courtesy of a reference to the proper committee and in a marked way were "laid on the table."

A further evidence is shown by their attempt to destroy the sheep industry, the second largest in the Territory, by their attempt to rob the agricultural college board of the power conferred upon it by law and by the crude measures vetoed by the governor.

The people of Utah have indicated with marked emphasis their opinion of the legislature and its work. Every election which has been held since the legislature met has shown heavy losses for the party which controlled it. The feeling of the people was well expressed by a leading and respected Mormon citizen in the tabernacle at Provo, when he said on the Sunday following the adjournment of the legislature, "The legislature has adjourned, and I believe every citizen of the Territory breathes a sigh of relief." The whole Territory did breathe a sigh of relief, and it is doubtful if ever again the Territory will be made to suffer by such a legislature.

Instead of correcting "evils and wants existing in the present system of our legislation," they diligently labored to accomplish partisan ends.

Their record is odious in other respects. During the closing hours of the session the halls of legislation were defiled by the presence of swaggering and blustering politicians, some of unsavory reputation, whose recommendations, openly made, were incorporated in acts that passed. And, after resorting to methods unparliamentary, dictatorial, and unconstitutional, they seek to justify their conduct by complaining of the acts of the governor.

These so-called law-makers ignored the wishes of the people as publicly expressed by petitions and otherwise and deliberately strove with brutal pertinacity to defeat necessary legislation and the enforcement of existing national and local laws.

AMNESTY.

On December 18, 1891, there was placed in my hands the following petition for amnesty, signed by the president of the Mormon Church and his two councilors and all the apostles of the church in this country at the time.

It seemed to me it was the most important document which the Government had received from the officers of the Mormon Church. It was a distinct, unqualified pledge that for the future the Mormon Church and people would loyally observe and uphold the law. After consultation with Chief Justice Zane we agreed to transmit the petition to Washington with the letter that follows the petition. Subsequently Judges Miner, Blackburn, and Anderson, of the Territorial supreme court, Secretary Elijah Sells, and Utah Commissioners Godfrey, Saunders, and Robertson joined in the recommendation.

We, the first presidency and apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, beg respectfully to represent to your excellency the following facts:

We formerly taught to our people that polygamy or celestial marriage, as commanded by God through Joseph Smith, was right; that it was a necessity to man's highest exaltation in the life to come.

That doctrine was publicly promulgated by our president, the late Brigham Young, forty years ago, and was steadily taught and impressed upon the Latter-Day Saints up to a short time before September, 1890. Our people are devout and sincere, and they accepted the doctrine and many personally embraced and practiced polygamy.

When the Government sought to stamp the practice out, our people, almost without exception, remained firm, for they, while having no desire to oppose the Government in anything, still felt that their lives and their honor as men were pledged to a vindication of their faith, and that their duty towards those whose lives were a part of their own was a paramount one, to fulfill which they had no right to count anything, not even their own lives, as standing in the way. Following this conviction, hundreds endured arrest, trial, fine, and imprisonment, and the immeasurable suffering borne by the faithful people no language can describe. That suffering, in abated form, still continues.

More, the Government added disfranchisement to its other punishments for those who clung to their faith and fulfilled its covenants.

According to our faith the head of our church receives, from time to time, revelations for the religious guidance of his people.

In September, 1890, the present head of the church, in anguish and prayer, cried to God for help for his flock, and received the permission to advise the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints that the law commanding polygamy was henceforth suspended.

At the great semiannual conference which was held a few days later this was submitted to the people, numbering many thousands and representing every community of the people in Utah, and was by them in the most solemn manner accepted as the future rule of their lives.

They have since been faithful to the covenant made that day.

At the late October conference, after a year had passed by, the matter was once more submitted to the thousands of people gathered together, and they again, in the most potential manner, ratified the solemn covenant.

This being the true situation and believing that the object of the Government was simply the vindication of its own authority and to compel obedience to its laws, and that it takes no pleasure in persecution, we respectfully pray that full amnesty may be extended to all who are under disabilities because of the operation of the so-called Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker law. Our people are scattered; homes are made desolate; many are still imprisoned; others are banished or in hiding. Our hearts bleed for these. In the past they followed our counsels, and while they are thus afflicted our souls are in sackcloth and ashes.

We believe there is nowhere in the Union a more loyal people than the Latter-Day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil.

When the men of the South, who were in rebellion against the Government in 1865, threw down their arms and asked for recognition along their old lines of citizenship, the Government hastened to grant their prayers.

To be at peace with the Government and in harmony with their fellow-citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the Government and

people, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.

Have they not the right to ask for such clemency as comes when the claims of both law and justice have been fully liquidated?

As shepherds of a patient and suffering people we ask amnesty for them and pledge our faith and honor for their future.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

WILFORD WOODRUFF.
GEORGE Q. CANNON.
JOSEPH F. SMITH.
LORENZO SNOW.
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.
MOSES THATCHER.
FRANCIS M. LYMAN.

H. J. GRANT.
JOHN HENRY SMITH.
JOHN W. TAYLOR.
M. W. MERRILL.
ANTHON H. LUND.
ABRAHAM H. CANNON.

To the President:

We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the president and most influential members of the Mormon Church. We have no doubt of its sincerity and no doubt that it is tendered in absolute good faith. The signers include some who were most determined in adhering to their religious faith while polygamy, either mandatory or permissive, was one of its tenets, and they are men who would not lightly pledge their faith and honor to the Government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to make their words good in letter and spirit.

We warmly recommend a favorable consideration of this petition, and if your excellency shall find it consistent with your public duties to grant the relief asked, we believe it would be graciously received by the Mormon people, and tend to evince to them, what has always been asserted, that the Government is beneficent in its intentions, only asks obedience to its laws, and desires all law-abiding citizens to enjoy all the benefits and privileges of citizenship. We think it will be better for the future if the Mormon people should now receive this mark of confidence.

As to the form and scope of a reprieve or pardon, granted in the exercise of your constitutional prerogative, we make no suggestions. You and your law advisers will best know how to grant what you may think should be granted. We are, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor of Utah.
CHARLES S. ZANE,
Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

POLYGAMY.

In my last report, referring to the action of the president of the Mormon Church in issuing the so-called manifesto on September 25, 1890, in which he said: "And I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-Day Saints is to refrain from continuing any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," and the action of the Mormon people in their general conference of October 6, 1890, and again on October 6, 1891, in adopting, by a unanimous vote, a resolution declaring that "we consider him (Wilford Woodruff) fully authorized, by virtue of his position, to issue the manifesto which has been read in our hearing, and which is dated September 6, 1890, and that, as a church in general conference assembled, we accept the declaration concerning plural marriage as authoritative and binding," I said that I had "no doubt that, as they (the Mormon people) have been led to believe it (the manifesto) was put forth by divine sanction, it will be received by the members of the Mormon Church as an authoritative rule of conduct, and that, in effect, the practice of polygamy has been formally renounced by the people."

I know of nothing which has transpired during the past year to lead me to qualify the opinions above expressed, so far as the Mormon leaders and the Mormon people, as a whole, are concerned. I do not be-

lieve that any polygamous marriages have taken place with the consent or permission of the Mormon leaders, and I also believe that it is the sincere intention of the Mormon people not to approve or sanction polygamous marriages for the future. I also believe that the large majority believe it now to be wrong to live in unlawful cohabitation. There is no doubt, however, for the evidence on this point is conclusive, that many persons who contracted polygamous marriages before the manifesto was issued have been guilty of unlawful cohabitation. Human nature does not change by the kind of church it enters, and there are Mormons who, because they have the opportunity, are deliberately violating the law prohibiting unlawful cohabitation. It is to be regretted that the sincerity of a whole people in seeking to accomplish a great reform, should be placed under suspicion by the acts of a few, but such is the case. It will probably be some time, it may be years, before the practice of unlawful cohabitation will finally cease. I think, though, that if the majority of the Mormon people could have their way, it would cease now and forever.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The general election for commissioner to locate university lands and for county and precinct officers will be held in November next, the day of the delegate election, and biennially thereafter. It was formerly held on the first Monday of August annually. The only elections held in the Territory since the date of my last report were for municipal officers in the cities of Salt Lake, Provo, Logan, Richmond, Wellsville, and Smithfield. The returns indicate to some extent the drift of public sentiment regarding the political parties. The following table will show the votes cast at these municipal elections in comparison with the legislative elections of 1891.

	Legisla-tive.	Municipal.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salt Lake City—				
Liberal	3,794	4,560	766	.....
Republican	372	852	480	.....
Democratic	2,704	2,766	62	.....
Logan—				
Republican	227	400	173	.....
Democratic	332	323	.....	9
Provo—				
Republican	277	420	143	.....
Democratic	449	499	50	.....
Liberal	109	35	.....	74
Wellsville—				
Republican	40	71	31	.....
Democratic	106	131	25	.....
Smithfield—				
Republican	74	91	17	.....
Democratic	98	83	.....	15
Richmond—				
Republican	34	68	34	.....
Democratic	66	70	6	.....

These figures show a very substantial gain for the Republican party in every city, while the Democrats have lost three of the cities. In 1891 in these cities the Democrats polled 3,748 votes, and in 1892, 3,863 votes, a gain of 115 votes. The Republicans polled 1,024 votes in 1891, and in 1892, 1,902 votes, a gain of 878.

The election in Salt Lake City showed a gain of 766 for the Liberal party. This was extremely significant and indicates that a very large majority of the liberal Republicans and Democrats do not believe the

time has yet come for them to join the national party movement. Since the municipal elections quite a number of liberal citizens have announced their intention to vote with the national party of their choice, but not enough to materially affect the result of the election in Salt Lake and Summit counties. There is no doubt but that in these counties the liberal ticket will be elected.

A spirited canvass is now taking place between the candidates of the three political parties. The Republicans were the first to hold their convention, and after quite an earnest contest, marked with some degree of feeling, nominated Frank J. Cannon, a young man of Mormon parentage as their candidate, and adopted the following platform:

This delegate convention, representing a constituency now fully recognized as a component part of the great Republican party of the nation, congratulates the people of Utah upon the glorious outlook for a continuance in power of this great party, which has made the "American home" the longed-for goal of the oppressed of all nations of the earth.

Its system of protection of American labor by taxing the competing products of the peon and pauper labor of other countries; its upbuilding of home industries; its fostering care of home markets, and by wise reciprocal relations the gradual but sure extension of foreign markets for the products of this country, commands our indorsement and will receive our undivided support.

We believe in the protective principle of the American Republican tariff laws. We have seen the result of this principle in the cheapened cost to the consumer of every article, the domestic production of which has received adequate encouragement at the hand of Congress. The McKinley bill has stimulated manufacturing, lowered the prices of hosts of articles, raised the standard of wages, lowered the price of living, and put almost the entire working force of the country in a position to earn good wages.

We indorse the principles of this great national party, as enunciated in its platform adopted at its Minneapolis convention in June last, and hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the party and pledge thereto our best efforts and devotion.

We congratulate the people of the country at the final manifestation of the Democratic party of the courage of its convictions in its advocacy of free trade so long hidden and sheltered under its former hypocritical cloak of "tariff reform." Its true position upon this great economic question, now thoroughly known, may safely be left to the intelligent discernment of the American citizen.

The contest between the two great parties at the present time involves the maintenance of American wages, American homes, and general prosperity on the one hand, as against their destructive downfall to the level of foreign wages, foreign homes, and prevalent poverty on the other. The policy of the Democratic party, should it become dominant in this country, is destined to impel measureless disaster upon our domestic industries, throw a vast number of men and women out of profitable employment, retard our progress, and blight our prosperity.

The song of spindles and looms, of hammers, anvils, saws, and of every industrial machine; the hum of the mower, the reaper, and the thrasher; the rumble of the railroad train as it passes cities, towns, and villages, passes forges, rolling mills, factories, mines, and smelters, in its grand mission of the interchange of products, are all pregnant with the musical inspiration to maintain the protective system of the Republican tariff.

We unqualifiedly denounce the un-American course of the late Democratic legislative assembly of this Territory in attempting to strike down the great sheep industry; for its refusal to further encourage the production of Utah sugar; for the open hostility it displayed to the policy of developing the manufacturing industries of the Territory; for its despicable attempt to divert the money appropriated for the use of the Logan Agricultural College to partisan uses and purposes; and for its utter failure to legislate intelligently upon questions of vital interest to the people.

We denounce the free-wool bill as passed by the late Democratic Congress, and demand that the wool schedules as now adjusted by the McKinley bill be maintained until such time as the increased production will meet the demands of home consumption.

The people of Utah are particularly interested in the maintenance of Republican institutions and Republican principles. Her principal productions, wool, lead, silver, and farm products, are profitably produced here because of Republican protection. And yet these same productions receive the special, open, and malignant hostility of the Democracy.

We are unalterably opposed to the removal of the Indians from Colorado to Utah, but we favor the giving of sufficient lands of the several reservations to the Indians

thereof in severalty, and that the balance be made subject to settlement under the homestead laws, and particularly the Uintah Reservation, of Utah.

We are in favor of the cession of arid lands of the several States and Territories to such States and Territories, respectively.

We are also in favor of such amendment of the land laws as will enable resident citizens of the Territory to take from the public lands therein the necessary timber for all domestic purposes.

We indorse the administration of President Harrison and particularly commend the course pursued by him and his advisers in maintaining the dignity of America and American institutions, both at home and abroad. We particularly commend the President's efforts to enhance the value of silver and to extend its use as money of ultimate redemption, through the agency of an international monetary conference.

We favor free and unrestricted coinage of American silver and demand that it be restored to the position held prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

We affirm our loyal attachment to those principles of the Republican party under which it strives to build up the American merchant marine and the American Navy, to protect the right of franchise, to maintain free schools, to encourage temperance, to maintain the honor of the American flag, to protect American citizens at home and abroad, and to secure proper and adequate pensions for the veterans of the war and for the dependent families of deceased soldiers.

We assert and recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests; that home laborers and producers, who contribute to the public funds, are justly entitled to the preference in all public works; that Utah work should go to Utah workmen, and that in all public works only Utah material and Utah products shall be used, if procurable. We condemn the attempt of the board of public works of Salt Lake City to give the contract of street-paving to a foreign corporation using imported materials.

We favor the eight-hour system of day's work upon all public works.

The Republicans hold that all political power is of the people; that national authority is derived from the people of all States and State authority from the people of the particular State; that the Government of the United States possesses the powers named in its Constitution and those necessary to their exercise; that the people of the State possess the powers not so conferred or denied to them by that instrument; that the State government may exercise such powers as remain with the people as they have not within their constitution forbidden the use of; that the national and State governments are sovereign in their respective spheres, and that there can be no conflict between their right so bounded; and we further believe, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "in government of the people, for the people, and by the people," and that all matters of public concern should be submitted to the people when it can be done.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into the United States of foreign contract labor and Chinese labor alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it and such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We again affirm our opposition to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime, of which he shall have been convicted by due process of law, and we favor the free exercise of the power of amnesty to all citizens disfranchised on account of polygamy or polygamous relations, who will obey and uphold the laws of the United States.

We recall the policy of the national Republican party that: "The government by Congress of the territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union. Therefore, whenever the condition of the population, material resources, public intelligence, and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of the Territory should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments, and be admitted into the Union."

We again deny that the Republican party in Utah was organized to unduly hasten statehood. The question of statehood for Utah was not immediately involved in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines; but, in view of the many changes which have recently transpired in our midst affecting the political interests of the people and believing the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence, and morality of this Territory are such as to insure a stable local government therein, we pledge to the people of this Territory that our best efforts shall be exerted to form a State government for Utah and to procure her admission into the Union of States.

We regret that [in] our efforts to redeem the people of this Territory from the yoke of Democratic bondage and to prepare the Territory for admission into the Union as a Republican State we have been hampered and beset by the active hostility of certain Republican officials, acting in their capacity of appointees of a Republican administration.

This convention respectfully counsels the President that all future appointments to office in this Territory should be recognized members of this party. We believe such action by the President will prove beneficial to the party, both territorial and national.

The Democratic convention was next held, and Joseph L. Rawlins, also a young man of Mormon parentage, was nominated as their candidate. There was practically no contest for the nomination, it being made by acclamation. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following platform and resolutions:

First. As a duly recognized part of the great Democratic party of the United States, we accept and indorse the principles set forth in the platform of that party, adopted at the convention held in Chicago June 21, 1892.

Second. We recognize the Government of the United States as supreme in all national affairs, affirm anew our allegiance to its sovereignty, and pledge ourselves to loyal obedience to its laws and authority as delegated to it from the people and defined in the National Constitution.

[Third]. We hold that the principle of local self-government is fundamental and essential to the system established by the founders of our nation, and therefore that each of the States is, and must be, sovereign within its own sphere. We regard paternalism in government as opposed to the genius of our political institution, and centralization as fatal to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

Fourth. We denounce all schemes, whether called "protection" or by any other misnomer, which tax the many for the enrichment of the few, which take from the poor man as much as they draw from the rich, which build up one class at the expense of the others, which foster trusts and feed monopolies, as legalized robbery, disguised fraud, and virtual defiance of constitutional inhibitions.

Fifth. We regard home industries as essential to the welfare of the country and their maintenance as conducive to general prosperity. But we do not believe it is within the province of constitutional government to subsidize manufacturers at public expense, nor to compel the great masses of agriculturists to pay high prices to a few manufacturers. To cripple commerce and prevent fair competition is to create monopolies and impoverish the majority of the people.

Sixth. We brand as deceptive and shameful the specious sophistry by which uninformed people are led to believe that a high tariff lowers the price of commodities, increases wages, and benefits anybody but monopolists, speculators, and moneyed corporations. We favor tariff to provide needful revenue for the Government, wise economy in public expenditures, local taxation limited to the necessities of the times, and a strict accounting of all public funds.

Seventh. We execrate partisan attempts to control the will of the people, prevent its full expression at the polls or elsewhere, and confront ballots with bayonets; pronounce them revolutionary and un-American, and declare the determination to resist them legally to the very uttermost.

Eighth. We denounce the action of the Republican convention in this Territory in approving the exercise of the absolute power of veto. The subsequent withdrawing of approval when its probable effect upon the citizens was appreciated was but a subterfuge, too flimsy to cover the real sentiment of the party. Its action in reference to statehood was similar in spirit and a plain indication that Utah need not look to the Republican party for aid in speedy deliverance from territorial vassalage.

Ninth. We condemn the covert charge of the Utah Commission, signed by all its members except that grand old veteran Democrat Gen. McClelland, that polygamous marriages are still being contracted in Utah and that a large number of people are living in unlawful cohabitation as false and designed to deceive the American people and hinder the progress of this Territory to the grand position of statehood. While asserting that "it is believed" that this condition of affairs exists in Utah, the Commission refrains from stating by whom it is believed and has persistently refused to name the individuals alleged to have violated the law or the persons said to have furnished the information. The records of the criminal courts and the reports of grand juries form a standing refutation of the slander of the Utah Commission. We demand the abolition of that body as an unnecessary, despotic, and un-American institution.

Tenth. We regard the report of that Commission as strictly in line with the whole course of the Republican party toward Utah. The Republican president has officially declared his doubts as to the sincerity of the Mormon people in their announced abandonment of polygamy. The reports of the Republican Congressional committeemen have emphasized these doubts. Their words have been echoed by the Republican press. The President has also withheld action on the petition for

general amnesty presented by the Mormon leaders, indorsed and signed by prominent officials and statesmen of both parties. And by voting against home rule, by introducing and then smothering a sham measure, having the appearance without the intention of preparing the way for statehood, and by the obstructive plank in its platform adopted at Minneapolis, the Republican party has exhibited its old-time and continued hostility to this Territory and its determination to hinder as long as possible the attainment of their political rights and liberties.

Eleventh. We announce our complete confidence in the sincerity of the Mormon people in their abandonment of polygamy, in submission to the laws of the land, and their division on party lines, and our full faith in the pledges of their church leaders that the freedom of the members in political affairs shall not be interfered with by them in any particular. We view the attempts of individuals to make it appear that the Mormon presidency secretly desire and work for the success of any particular party as a slander upon those church officials and a disgrace to those engaged in such despicable trickery.

Twelfth. We emphatically declare that Utah is fully prepared in every way for the honors and responsibilities of a sovereign State, and pledge ourselves to labor unceasingly until this proud position is achieved.

Thirteenth. We are united with the great Democratic party in its undeviating friendship to organized labor, and denounce the policy of the Republican party in the interest of capital, which results in the reduction of wages, the importation of cheap workmen, the employment of Pinkerton hirelings, and the oppression of the laboring classes.

Fourteenth. We look upon the demonetization of silver by the Republican party in 1873 as a crime, and demand the restoration of the white metal to its proper position as a part of the national currency,

Fifteenth. Such support as is possible for citizens of a Territory to give we will exercise for the election of those stalwart champions of pure Democracy Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson as President and Vice-President of the United States, and we will advocate and defend, promulgate and sustain, the principles of democratic government and the rights of men until they become triumphant throughout the land and establish justice, liberty, and happiness in all the world.

The Liberals were the last to hold their convention. They nominated C. E. Allen as their candidate by acclamation, and adopted the following platform:

Met in convention, the Liberal party, as a first duty, turns in reverent thankfulness to call over lovingly the names of the heroic band who long ago organized the party and through years of trial kept its flag "full high advanced."

It recalls the glorified names, it remembers that on their coming to Utah they found such an anomaly in government and such a menace to the country and to home that they set aside every partisan thought and, remembering only their country and the duties owed it, arrayed themselves against the foe to liberty, advancement, and republican institutions, which was here intrenched, and turned to God and their countrymen for vindication.

The Liberal party fails to see any such changed conditions as others assert that they see. It looks upon the assurance that conditions have changed as a theory and not an established fact, and it recoils from the prospect of imminent statehood.

Anxious as every Liberal is to see every difference adjusted, as anxious as they are to exercise the utmost privileges accorded to the most favored Americans, they remember what first caused clashing here was the presence and control of an unyielding theocracy and an *imperium in imperio*, and they can not fail to note that at the last conference of this theocratic organization the old assumptions were all renewed. The bliss which awaits the polygamous family in heaven was vividly portrayed, the necessity of paying tithing was eulogized upon, and the declaration was boldly made that they are a distinct people, that their spiritual and temporal affairs are inextricably blended, and that the only remedy for trouble or differences should be an appeal to the priesthood.

Hence, reasoning with all charity, but remembering the iron discipline which prevailed here so long, the conclusion is irresistible that with the opportunity which would come with statehood the priesthood would again assume supreme control, all laws seeking to restrain that absolute rule and practices which would be pursued under it would be ignored and made a dead letter, if not a theme for jest.

The Liberal party joyfully marks the advancement which has come where Liberal rule prevails, the transfiguration wrought in public schools, the opportunities offered for workingmen to obtain employment without the sacrifice of manhood, and the general material advancement which has come to all.

We do not claim to be less selfish than others, but we firmly believe what we seek

holds more mercies to the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day saints than to ourselves: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we once more pledge our fealty to the Liberal party and its principles.

That we are unalterably opposed to statehood for Utah;

That we favor such legislation as shall recover to silver its immemorial place as a perfect measure of values and a money of full ultimate redemption;

That we favor all legislation which adds new mercies and takes away hardships from working men and women;

That we thank Governor Arthur L. Thomas for such a use of the veto power during the session of the legislature as gave a clear vision of the need of keeping such power in the hands of the chief executive.

Believing that the only organized opposition to the scheme for the admission of Utah into the Union, now openly and boldly advocated by our opponents, must come from the Liberal party, and the sole way to give the opposition effect is through the ballot box, we call upon all who believe that near statehood would be fraught with disaster to vote for our nominee for Delegate to Congress and to present such a determined front that our protests will prevail.

If I were to express an opinion as to the result of the election, I would say that with a Liberal candidate in the field the Democratic candidate will be elected, though by a greatly reduced majority.

The municipal elections have shown the Democrats that they must exert every effort to retain a majority in the Territory. They were placed at a disadvantage by the actions of the legislature. Every day it was in session it cost the party votes. It was perhaps fortunate for the Republicans that they had no representatives in the legislature. The Democrats had absolute power, and as it was the first legislature elected on political lines, the people watched the proceedings with keen interest, and were not sparing in their criticism. Although the result of the legislative elections was not very encouraging to the Republicans, they proceeded to perfect and extend their organization, and confidently claim that when the principles of the party are discussed and made known the Territory will be Republican.

During the past year it has been demonstrated by the people that the division on party lines is a permanent one, and that hereafter in nearly all of the counties the political contests will be conducted very largely, if not altogether, on national issues.

How soon the time will come when the Liberal party will cease to be a factor in the politics of the Territory and political contests be conducted on strictly national lines is problematical. It seemed at one time as if the Liberals were about to commence to work steadily to promote such an end, but this purpose was changed when the unfortunate home-rule bill was introduced, followed by the statehood bill.

The Liberals accepted these bills as the evidence of the real purpose for which party division was commenced.

In the consideration of the political situation the question of the sincerity of the people arises. Very much has been said of church dictation in political matters. While it is natural to expect that for some years old influences will be discernible when Mormon and non-Mormon candidates are on party tickets, yet their influence will gradually grow less. But still it is true that the suspicion and the fear of church dictation still exists, and, strange as it may seem, this feeling is not confined to the Liberal party. After the municipal election in Logan the Herald, the Democratic organ, declared that the Democratic candidates were defeated by church influences, and at the municipal election in Provo the Democratic paper published there declared that local church influence was being used to defeat the Democrats. It is but just to the church leaders to say that they denied the charge of interfering in the

Logan election, and that in Provo the Democrats were challenged to produce the proof of church interference, but failed to do so.

There is no doubt but that if the church desired to it could control the result of any election, but I am inclined to believe it will not try to do so. A time has been reached in the history of the Territory when it can not do so without being subject to exposure and criticism. Every day which passes is widening the chasm which separates the Utah of the past from the Utah of the present, and there is every reason to believe that the dissensions caused by exciting political contests will cause the people to think and act for themselves.

Every day which passes is making it more difficult for the Mormon Church to dictate the political policy of its members, if it has any desire to do so, and the president of the church emphatically declares it has not.

The division of the Mormon people into political parties is fast becoming an accomplished fact, and in my opinion it is the intention of the people to keep perfect faith with the party they decide to join.

It is undoubtedly the intention of the large majority of the members of the Liberal party to maintain their organization until they are ready for statehood.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

There is now pending in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., what are known as the home rule and statehood bills and the bill providing for a territorial exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. The home rule bill and World's Fair bill have passed the House.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

The introduction of the World's Fair bill was inspired by the legislative memorial, which represented that the Territory must suffer for want of representation at the World's Columbian Exposition unless Congress would pass the bill. The people, however, have taken the matter in their own hands. The territorial act of March 13, 1890, which is now in force, authorized the governor of the Territory to appoint three suitable persons to represent the Territory at the World's Fair.

These commissioners have the power to receive and collect subscriptions of money, of samples of the products of the Territory, specimens of minerals, structural materials, and other natural resources of the Territory, and to apply for and receive sufficient space for a proper exhibit. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated to defray their expenses.

After the adjournment of the legislature I appointed Richard Mackintosh, Liberal, Robert C. Chambers, Democrat, and Nelson O. Empey, Republican, representing the three political parties, as commissioners under the law. They met and organized, solicited subscriptions, and have been guaranteed the sum of \$50,000, the amount fixed in the act I vetoed. It is now certain that Utah will be creditably represented at the fair and to the extent contemplated by the legislature.

It is the opinion of many of our leading attorneys, some of whom have had long experience at the bar and have served on the bench with credit, that Congress has not the right to pass a law spreading a tax upon the property of the Territory, as provided in the pending bill. If it has the right the passage of the bill will be utterly useless and will tend to disrupt the arrangements now made for a successful exhibit.

under our revenue law the tax levy for the year is spread upon the property and becomes a lien on August 31. That time has now passed for 1892, and the bill if passed by Congress could not be put in force until 1893. The tax does not become delinquent until October 31, and the collector can not proceed to collect by sale before the third Monday of December. It will thus be seen that the special levy could not be collected in the different counties of the Territory and paid into the Treasury before January or February, 1894, too late to be of any use. The World's Fair bill ought not to pass. It establishes a bad precedent unnecessarily, is of doubtful constitutionality, and can be of no benefit if it does pass.

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

The introduction of the home-rule bill, as it is called by those who father it, was a treacherous blow at the best interests of the Territory of Utah. The majority of the people did not at the time it was introduced support it, do not now, and in my opinion never will. It was sprung upon the people without their knowledge or consent. The leaders of the people were not consulted nor were the people. It was the offspring of men who, having done all in their power in former years to secure legislation by Congress and by States and Territories to correct the evils of Mormonism, are now trying to out-Herod Herod in their attempts to gain the good will of the Mormon people. The introduction of the bill was more than an act of treachery; it was a deliberately planned and executed crime against the peace of the Territory by pretended friends. The dominant party had dissolved but a few months before, leaving its members free to unite with the political party of their choice. It was announced, through the press and in other public ways, that the new movement was an educational one, one that would ultimately lead up to statehood, but that statehood was not to be pressed. The Deseret Evening News, the organ of the Mormon Church, in its issue of June 26, 1891, said:

The statehood question naturally suggests itself to the thoughtful mind when the present political movement in Utah is considered. But this is more marked on the outside than on the inside of our Territory. We do not pretend to say that the people of Utah are indifferent to this matter. We do not know that anybody has set up such a pretense, although Liberal scribes have alleged that it has been done. But, whatever tendency the organization of citizens on national party lines may seem to have, it is certain that the present objects in view, among both Mormons and Gentiles who are active in the movement, are to settle local differences and promote local prosperity.

We can get along very well for the present as a Territory. We have taxes enough now to make a burden grievous to be borne, and statehood would double the load. There is no great anxiety on the part of anyone, so far as we are aware, to renew at present those efforts for national recognition which have been hitherto ineffectual.

And this was the position taken and the arguments advanced by the leaders of the new movement in both political parties. The sudden and unexpected introduction of the home-rule measure branded these statements as false, and the members of the Liberal party almost universally accepted the bill as the evidence of the purpose which prompted the dissolution of the People's party.

The men who prepared the measure were dishonest enough to claim that home rule did not mean statehood, but they were not able to beguile the people by this subterfuge, and there is no doubt they now realize the enormity of their mistake. It was a political blunder. It is difficult to estimate the results of this dishonest dealing. It destroyed the hope growing up in the hearts of hundreds of non-Mormon

citizens that new conditions had honestly come and left in its place a belief that the division of the people on national party lines was a trick. How long it will take to overcome this later impression is something the future alone can determine. But if there is a feeling of greater distrust to-day than there was just before the springing of the home-rule bill it is justly chargeable to the scheming politicians who thought they could do as they pleased with the people and their interests.

But the bill was singularly unfortunate in other respects. Utah was singled out by these pretended friends of her people as the one Territory upon which Congress should place a special and conspicuous mark of distrust. No non-Mormon, who was a liberal, had asked or thought of asking for such action by Congress. While opposing statehood now, in common with his Mormon neighbor, he looked hopefully forward to the time when Utah would be clothed with the robes of sovereign statehood. It remained for those who have been so loud in their professions of friendship for the Mormon people to conceive a measure which has no counterpart in the history of our national legislation, and which, if it should happen to become a law, would place in the statutes the enduring evidence that the people of Utah were the objects of national suspicion. The bill imposes on the people greater burdens than would statehood, contains provisions they would almost unitedly oppose, and was very evidently prepared by men who had no regard for the financial considerations involved.

STATEHOOD.

The introduction of the home-rule bill upon the request of the Democrats was followed by the introduction of a statehood bill upon the request of the Republicans. The Republicans based their action on the consideration that, though the question of a change in the present form of government had been brought to the attention of Congress without their knowledge or consent, it was their duty to bring forward the statehood bill and give to Congress the opportunity of deciding between the two measures; that the majority of the people were not in favor of the home-rule bill, but would support and welcome statehood, and that the best interests of the Territory demanded such action by them.

The members of the Liberal party were aggressively united in their opposition to the home-rule bill and openly expressed their contempt for it, and, while they did not want statehood then and do not want it now, if a change were to come, they preferred it should be in the form of honorable statehood, and to this extent they indorsed the introduction of the statehood bill.

As late as December, 1891, it was substantially agreed by all parties that Utah was not ready for statehood. The Herald, formerly an organ of the People's party (Mormon), but now the leading Democratic organ in the Territory, both before and since the Democrats secured it, has declared the Mormons would not again ask for statehood, but would await its proffer by the United States. The Deseret News, the official organ of the Mormon Church and practically neutral in politics, declared the Mormons did not want statehood, and that it (the News) did not support the division movement for the purpose of using it as a means to promote statehood.

The Tribune, the liberal organ, has always opposed statehood and has urged that premature action would be an injury and in no sense a benefit. Besides these concurrent statements there were financial reasons which led many good citizens to oppose statehood. This sub-

stantial unanimity of opinion was rudely disturbed by the attempt to secure the passage of the home-rule bill.

The three political parties in the Territory have recently held Territorial conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for Delegate to Congress. The Republican and Democratic conventions adopted resolutions declaring in favor of immediate statehood. The Liberal convention declared against it.

The party politicians who a few months ago indignantly denied that party division meant statehood, guided by other lights, have turned a sharp corner, and the Democratic organ, which knew so well the opinions of the people of Utah when it declared "the Mormons would not again ask for statehood," has turned a still sharper corner. How much this sudden change is due to the belief that it will secure votes for a political party, I leave to others to say, but I have no doubt the people of Utah are intelligent enough to see through the motives of "Greeks bearing gifts" to promote partisan ends.

In my last report I said:

The fear of statehood is the principal reason why the non-Mormon citizens of Utah refuse to support the movement to organize the people on national party lines. They think, or at least the great majority of them do, that admission now would be a mistake which can be called nothing less than a political crime. They will rejoice to see the day come when Utah can safely be admitted. They have the interests of the Territory quite as much at heart as have the men who, to further party interests and their political ambition, would hasten statehood. It is no reflection on the good intentions of the Mormon people to say that the effect of statehood now would be to place the Territory under the control of the Mormon Church, if it chose to assume control, because its members form a large majority of the whole people.

This fairly represents the situation to-day.

The large majority of the Liberals, looking forward through a long vista of events which they firmly believe will follow statehood, unqualifiedly express their opposition to statehood. They believe they are entitled because of their numbers and wealth to have their views fully and fairly considered by Congress. They urge that as a rule statehood is only granted in response to the urgent demand of all the citizens; that there is no instance in the history of our country of a Territory being admitted to the Union despite the protest of a large and influential body of her citizens, who believe that it would mean ruin to them politically and financially and to the Territory itself, and that an exception ought not to be made in the case of Utah; that the new political movements in the Territory are only in their infancy, having been so recently commenced that there has not been sufficient time to perfect the work of organization throughout the Territory. That even if it was completed a large number of the people, probably many thousands, are yet undecided as to their political views, and that it will take some time and much patient work to thoroughly educate the people in the political principles of the great national parties; that until these recent movements the subject of national politics was not an issue, and the people, many of them natives of the Territory, had never known any other party than the People's or Mormon party, which never considered national politics; that, because of the more than forty years' contest between the Government and the people, the people had come to regard the members of the Liberal party, which supported the cause of the Government, as their natural enemies, and that it will take time to remove these erroneous impressions. They further represent that they polled at the last legislative election more than 7,000 votes and could probably have polled 2,000 more had proper efforts been made; that their party is in the majority in the counties of Salt Lake and Summit, the

first the natural center of the Territory in a political, commercial, and religious sense, the second the leading mining county in the Territory; that they are also in the majority in Ogden City, the leading railroad center in the Territory; that the total assessed value of property in the Territory as returned the present year is \$117,158,899.51, and of this amount Salt Lake County, has \$51,637,718.26; Summit County, \$4,071-615.61; Ogden City, \$13,500,000, making a total of \$69,209,333.87, or nearly 59 per cent of the whole in the three strongholds of Liberalism; that when they first obtained control of Salt Lake City and County the total valuation was \$18,556,970, and is now \$51,637,718.26, an increase of over 177 per cent, and this increase is mainly due to the efforts and methods of Liberal citizens; that in 1886 they owned over 25 per cent of the property of the Territory and since then have brought a large amount of capital into the Territory and invested it in Salt Lake, Weber, and other counties, until now they probably own over 40 per cent of the whole property; that wherever they have obtained a foothold the public schools have been rapidly advanced; that no person can visit the Territory without failing to see the beneficial changes caused by the enterprise and energy of the citizens who now protest against statehood; that in the great mining camps they are adding millions to the wealth of the Territory and giving to the farmers a market for much of their surplus products; that they are willing to concede there has been a steady improvement in the situation, but not to the extent that others claim; that they do not oppose statehood from any feeling of unkindness to the Mormon people, but from what they believe to be patriotic motives and an abiding conviction that it will be much better for the Mormons and non-Mormons and for the Government if sufficient time be given to permit the new political movements to become firmly established.

There is no doubt because of the long years of strife there has not been that blending of interests which is so necessary to promote the welfare of the Territory. The different elements of the population have drifted wide apart.

The division movement was commenced a little more than seventeen months ago. It was sprung upon the people in a very hasty manner. At the general election some two months later, the work of organization was so incomplete that at many of the polls the people did not know who the candidates were, and in some districts there were no regular candidates of either parties. Since then much earnest work has been done, but there is no doubt there are thousands of people, many of them men of influence and standing, who have not yet determined what their political convictions are.

The business view of the matter I referred to in my last report. The experience of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and other States has been that statehood meant a heavy increase of taxes, and Utah will have the same experience, only to a greater extent, as the Federal Government pays a larger proportion of the expenses of the Territorial government than it has of any other Territory.

The maintenance of the public schools is a constantly increasing item of expense, though cheerfully borne. The public institutions are increasing their demands yearly and in many ways, though the majority of the people are economical and prudent in their expenditures, there is a steady increase in the cost of the Territorial, county, and municipal governments.

I am aware that many people say we do not care if our taxes are increased; let us have the liberty which statehood brings and we will be

glad to bear them. This is the sentimental view of the matter. The practical view is that Utah, though it has a large area, has but little land in comparison with the whole that can be successfully cultivated. Her manufacturing industries are in their infancy and are being developed slowly. The expenses of a State government will have to be borne mainly by the farmers and owners of city lots. There is now much complaint that taxes are too heavy and they are likely to increase under our Territorial form of government, and after statehood will come the people will have to rely on something more substantial than sentiment to help them meet its grave responsibilities and increased burdens.

The following extract from an editorial in the Deseret News of October 14, 1892, is worthy of consideration in this connection:

No, the Liberal party has no grounds for its alarm if it thinks the Mormons, either priesthood or people, are in a "scheme" to secure "immediate statehood." The Mormons are so much better satisfied with their surroundings and circumstances today than these which have preceded them that they are quite willing to leave well enough alone. They are not inviting any increased burdens these hard times, when taxes are high enough already. They will not, of course, reject the responsibility of statehood and its added expenses when they come, but they are contented to wait until everybody feels that they ought to come. Whatever move towards statehood is being made at present, if any such there really is, comes from other than Mormon sources. And when the boon so well deserved is at last bestowed, it will be found that other than Mormon influences have been brought to bear to bring it about.

We say, therefore, gentlemen of the Liberal party, dismiss your fears upon this subject. We speak emphatically and advisedly when we say that the Mormon Church, its priesthood, or its members do not desire the admission of Utah as a State under present conditions and with present feelings, and we announce for them that until such conditions arise, as they undoubtedly will arise sooner or later, the admission of Utah will be as desirable to non-Mormons generally as it is to the Mormon people. The Mormon people will not urge statehood nor take steps to secure it.

At a Territorial convention of the Liberal party, held in pursuance of the following call:

HEADQUARTERS TERRITORIAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE,
Salt Lake, Utah, January 6, 1892.

There will be held a Territorial convention of the Liberal party to take steps to defeat the ruinous legislation proposed for Utah.

The central committee desire the aid of the party in this crisis, and let the response be such that the attempt of a few men to hand over the absolute control of this Territory to the hierarchy we have so long opposed will be shown to be against the will and judgment of all true Democrats and Republicans of the Territory. The apportionment of delegates to counties will be as for the last Territorial convention and as follows:

Beaver, 11; Box Elder, 20; Cache, 8; Davis, 8; Emery, 8; Garfield, 5; Grand, 8; Iron, 5; Juab, 17; Kane, 5; Millard, 8; Morgan, 8; Piute, 8; Rich, 8; Salt Lake, 119; San Juan, 5; San Pete, 11; Sevier, 8; Summit, 32; Tooele, 8; Uintah, 5; Utah, 20; Wasatch, 8; Washington, 5; Weber, 56.

County committees should at once call conventions to elect delegates to this Territorial convention. Where this is impracticable county committees should select the delegates to which their county is entitled.

The convention will be held at Salt Lake City on Thursday, the 4th day of February, 1892, and will be called to order at 12 o'clock noon. The Territorial committee will meet at the Walker House at 8 p. m. February 3, 1892.

O. W. POWERS,
Chairman.
C. E. ALLEN,
Secretary.

the following resolutions were adopted:

Memorial to the Congress of the United States.

Your petitioners, a great convention representing the people of nearly every county of Utah Territory, respectfully and most earnestly implore the lawmakers of this nation to defeat two measures now pending before you, known respectively

as the Faulkner-Caine home-rule bill for Utah, and the Teller bill, providing for statehood for Utah; and for such legislation beg to present the following statement of facts:

Utah was first settled by a people that had been driven beyond the borders of civilization because they had insisted upon being a law to themselves, and claimed a divine right to establish a government of their own, which should be a perfect theocracy wherein one man should be as king and all others as subjects.

Upon their coming they were imbittered towards and estranged from the Government of the United States; they taught their children that bitterness for forty years; they so absolutely held the fealty of their people to their own government that thousands and tens of thousands of them grew to manhood and womanhood without the slightest knowledge of the Government of the United States or its laws.

On coming here, moreover, they declared that polygamy was an ordinance of God, and that upon practicing it depended the highest exaltation of mortals when they should put on immortality.

Twenty years ago, some brave and true men within the organization, at mighty risks—social, financial, and personal—set up the standard of revolt against the tyranny of this institution; others joined it. As true men from other States came here they waived their fealty to the national political parties with which they had before acted to combat the common danger which they found threatening their country, and their homes in Utah.

The record of the party thus created is one of the brightest in American history. At last laws were passed to destroy polygamy, and through the courage of the United States courts, backed by the Liberal party, those laws began to be enforced. This added to the bitterness which already prevailed and made Utah a place of unrest, contention, and hate.

At last, under the pressure of the execution of these laws, progress began to be made. Hundreds were convicted under them, and with increasing population, Summit County, Weber County, and Salt Lake County, containing half the population of the Territory and paying 90 per cent of the taxes of the Territory, were wrested from church control and put in accord with American institutions in spirit and in truth.

Under the pressure, the head of the theocracy, in September, 1890, declared that he had received permission from God to suspend the practice of polygamy. This was ratified at the great annual Mormon conference held in October, 1890, and again in October, 1891.

Early in the spring of 1891, by a spontaneous movement, the party that had always been known as the Church or People's party was dissolved; throughout the counties, cities, and hamlets of the Territory Republican and Democratic clubs were formed, and the people at once joined these clubs. At the same time a trifling percentage of the other party, known as the Liberals, withdrew from the organization they had so long adhered to and went off on national party lines.

Out of this small percentage, backed by the hosts who a year ago were intent upon "building up a kingdom" and "becoming a distinct people," these bills, which we pray Congress to destroy, were evolved.

This convention notes the changing conditions, and waiving any doubt as to the sincerity of the acts of the masses of those who are seeking the passage of the one or the other bill, protests against their passage on the ground—

First. That the great majority of the Mormon people have but just begun to cultivate a knowledge of American institutions or an affection for them.

Second. Because the people are not like foreigners coming here from abroad, but are people who have been brought up as aliens within the Republic and the obedient followers of a power which, from their cradles, they have been taught to believe is divine, which power still teaches that daily revelations from God are a part of every true Saint's belief. And this is, too, a people who are still largely in majority in Utah.

The convention further submits that the Territory is prosperous; that the rights of all men are carefully guarded; that there is no need of the proposed legislation, and that a fair time for education should be given before the Government surrenders its sovereign and merciful authority over one-twentieth part of the area of the Republic.

And, moreover,

Be it resolved, That the Liberal party of Utah has no king, dictator, czar, junta, directory, advisory board, or boss. It has but one ruler—"the will of the people of Utah properly expressed in regular and lawful way." It recognizes no organ save the independent press of Utah, and authorizes none but its regularly elected or delegated representatives to voice its utterances.

Resolved, That the Liberal party reaffirms its fealty to the principles upon which it was founded; it welcomes exultingly the progress that has been made through its efforts; it rejoices over the changing conditions which are going on in Utah; it

looks forward hopefully to the time when all the people of the Territory can unite in a petition for statehood.

Resolved, That as the Liberal party is and always has been a party of law, as it has never demanded aught except obedience to the law, it rejoices now in the increasing peace, order, and prosperity that has come through that obedience.

Resolved, That with malice toward none, with charity for all, the Liberal party is in full touch with all the best interests of Utah and her people, and aims at nothing less noble than to make sure the utmost prosperity, happiness, and peace of all the inhabitants of this Territory.

Resolved, That we command the action of the legislative assembly of Utah, now in session, in passing, by almost unanimous vote, its act for the punishment of polygamy and kindred crimes, and further respectfully ask the Congress of the United States to adopt an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the practice of polygamy anywhere within the boundaries of the Republic.

Resolved, That a committee, composed of men representing the varied important industries of Utah, be sent to Washington to present the memorial and resolutions adopted by this convention, and to protest before the Committees on Territories in both branches of Congress against the passage of both the Faulkner-Caine and Teller bills.

It is my opinion, having due consideration for the wishes and feelings of all, that between the two great elements of the population, Mormon and non-Mormon, the sympathy of feeling and harmony of purpose does not exist which is so essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people under statehood, and that it would be an act unworthy the justice of a great government to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the men who, in Utah, have always upheld its authority and obeyed its laws.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

8203—5



OLIN
J
87
U83
1893

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1893.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF UTAH

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1893.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

R E P O R T
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 2, 1893.

SIR: In pursuance of your request of July 18, 1893, I have the honor of submitting the following report of existing conditions in the Territory of Utah during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

POPULATION.

County.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1893.	County.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1893.
Beaver	3,340	3,550	Salt Lake	58,457	67,000
Boxelder	7,642	7,910	San Juan	365	475
Cache	15,599	17,100	Sanpete	13,146	15,100
Davie	6,469	6,660	Sevier	6,199	7,460
Emery	4,866	7,000	Summit	7,733	8,500
Garfield	2,457	3,520	Tooele	3,700	4,100
Grand	541	750	Uintah	2,292	3,650
Iron	2,683	2,775	Utah	23,416	28,500
Juab	5,582	6,200	Wasatch	4,627	4,850
Kane	1,685	1,875	Washington	4,009	4,400
Millard	4,033	4,050	Wayne	642	1,000
Morgan	1,780	1,880	Weber	23,005	28,500
Piute	2,842	2,350	Total.....	207,905	240,805
Rich	1,527	1,650			

On account of the recent financial stringency and the violent decline in the price of silver, the population of the mining districts has decreased very materially the past six months, while in all other portions of the Territory there has been a steady growth. The above estimate shows an increase of 32,900 since the census was taken.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business of the United States land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries (excluding area in commuted homestead entries and timber-culture entries).....	180	8,883.69	\$25,025.44
Mineral entries.....	107	2,747.96	13,122.50
Mineral applications.....	107	3,235.31	1,070.00
Desert applications	253	42,024.98	10,506.31
Desert final entries.....	89	18,002.12	20,222.31
Homestead entries	687	96,372.02	10,536.35
Homestead final entries	179	25,826.68	1,166.29
Timber-culture final entries.....	5	666.20	24.00
Adverse mining claims.....	21	.....	210.00
Preemption filings.....	2	360.00	6.00
Coal filings.....	70	10,720.00	210.00
Coal entries	4	560.00	11,200.00
Railroad selections.....	3	139,389.94	802.00
Testimony fees.....			616.28
Total.....	1,719	348,788.90	94,717.48

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of public lands in Utah Territory and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries	4,188	378,727.21	\$621,841.61
Mineral entries	1,947	22,811.95	109,589.50
Mineral applications	2,244	14,223.08	22,440.00
Desert applications	3,818	758,412.28	197,690.52
Desert final entries	945	176,711.47	181,651.55
Homestead entries	10,494	1,330,338.26	160,818.00
Homestead final entries	4,947	699,376.38	32,482.14
Timber-culture entries	1,577	179,303.49	17,902.00
Timber-culture final entries	23	2,566.20	96.00
Adversary mining claims	947		9,236.00
Préemption filings	11,995	1,445,087.88	35,985.00
Coal filings	1,214	154,840.00	3,642.00
Coal cash entries	109	199,493.80	24,540.20
Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad selections	5	778,458.24	8,841.64
Land warrants		23,957.00	615.00
Agricultural college scrip		84,912.00	2,232.00
Valentine scrip		280.12	14.00
Chippewa scrip		479.82	10.00
Supreme court scrip		4,530.02	
Sioux half-breed scrip		360.00	6.00
Timber sold			127.08
Timber depredations			15,422.31
Testimony fees			17,750.20
Total		6,245,869.20	1,469,941.75

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1893.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1893.

Counties.	Real property.	Improvements.	Personal property	Total 1893.
Beaver	\$315,362	\$242,285	\$515,431	\$1,073,078
Boxelder	1,248,218	415,445	55,770	1,719,433
Cache	3,771,740	1,376,030	199,783	5,347,553
Davis	2,083,740	589,775	228,025	2,901,540
Emery	405,339	170,240	1,635,774	2,211,353
Garfield	29,349	15,075	223,779	268,203
Grand	56,997	20,905	258,091	335,993
Iron	273,390	159,694	406,322	839,406
Juab	564,775	1,108,867	754,186	2,427,828
Kane	89,382	119,256	414,617	623,255
Millard	238,949	1,041,741	398,257	1,678,947
Morgan	317,518	129,825	142,889	580,232
Pinto	91,117	40,730	157,495	289,042
Rich	532,266	81,445	260,039	873,750
Salt Lake	31,456,678	9,232,105	8,400,328	49,089,111
San Juan	2,400	8,770	370,221	381,391
Sanpete	1,815,455	859,630	462,816	3,137,901
Sevier	437,601	294,710	544,884	1,277,195
Summit	1,760,880	861,112	1,340,744	3,962,736
Tooele	545,975	277,525	408,900	1,232,400
Utah	4,293,025	2,000,896	1,548,005	7,841,926
Uintah	181,143	99,462	302,385	582,990
Wasatch	548,260	279,618	286,715	1,114,593
Washington	277,639	265,080	441,004	983,723
Weber	10,628,143	3,629,777	3,523,311	17,781,231
Wayne	54,411	44,850	196,040	295,301
Total	62,019,752	23,364,848	23,475,511	108,860,111

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

5

Statement showing the assessed value of the property of the incorporated cities and towns of Utah Territory, and the indebtedness of the same, for the years 1892 and 1893.

Incorporated cities and towns.	Assessed valuation of property.		Amount of indebtedness.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
<i>Cities under special charter.</i>				
American Fork.....	\$325,000.00	\$354,730.00	\$2,500.00	\$1,130.00
Alpine City.....	40,000.00	*40,000.00	300.00	*300.00
Beaver.....	312,412.00	*312,412.00	911.00	*911.00
Brigham City.....	413,410.00	*413,410.00	24,000.00	*24,000000
Cedar City.....	139,868.00	*139,868.00	450.00	450.00
Coalville.....	261,287.00	261,287.00	None.	None.
Corinne.....	182,235.00	*162,235.00	6,000.00	6,900.00
Ephraim.....	252,190.00	*308,495.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Fairview.....	143,200.00	138,350.00	None.	None.
Fillmore.....	100,000.00	92,494.00	200.00	None.
Grantsville.....	150,000.00	265,000.00	None.	500.00
Hyrum.....	223,556.00	223,556.00	Do.	None.
Kaysville.....	1,000,000.00	No assessment.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lehigh City.....	393,800.00	388,500.00	None.	None.
Logan.....	1,930,842.00	1,930,842.00	45,306.00	*45,306.00
Manti.....	362,041.50	488,964.00	12,600.00	12,000.00
Mendon.....	69,500.00	80,534.00	500.00	500.00
Moroni.....	95,373.00	143,844.00	None.	None.
Mount Pleasant.....	244,292.00	449,000.00	Do.	Do.
Morgan.....	210,000.00	229,800.00	Do.	Do.
Ogden.....	13,500,000.00	13,500,000.00	368,000.00	*368,000.00
Park City.....	1,300,000.00	1,327,959.00	None.	None.
Parowan.....	113,950.00	138,740.00	146.60	500.00
Payson.....	323,615.00	600,000.00	500.00	470.00
Pleasant Grove.....	244,030.00	234,775.00	None.	None.
Provo.....	8,618,646.00	*8,618,646.00	124,000.00	*124,000.00
Richfield.....	193,174.00	211,000.00	None.	1,200.00
Richmond.....	156,300.00	305,358.00	200.00	50.00
Salt Lake City.....	52,598,395.00	*52,598,395.00	1,500,000.00	*1,500,000.00
Smithfield.....	160,000.00	240,000.00	None.	None.
Spanish Fork.....	296,230.00	*296,230.00	Do.	Do.
Spring City.....	*83,000.00	147,249.00	Do.	Do.
Springville.....	430,000.00	563,920.00	Do.	2,500.00
St. George.....	272,692.00	284,952.00	2,970.23	3,110.00
Tooele.....	160,804.00	150,000.00	None.	1,000.00
Washington.....	48,700.28	*48,700.00	Do.	None.
Wellsville.....	113,690.00	147,000.00	Do.	Do.
Willard.....	102,156.75	141,971.00	Do.	Do.
<i>Cities and towns under the general law.</i>				
Bear River.....	30,000.00	36,406.00	None.	None.
Bountiful.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fountain Green.....	70,695.00	100,000.00	None.	None.
Heber.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kanab.....	53,347.00	67,960.00	None.	None.
Monroe.....	200,000.00	109,186.00	Do.	500.00
Nephi.....	779,854.00	*779,854.00	20,000.00	*20,000.00
Salem.....	144,710.00	144,710.00	None.	None.
Salina.....	111,272.00	134,000.00	Do.	Do.
Santaquin.....	81,968.00	75,000.00	Do.	Do.
Elsinore.....	106,450.00	63,000.00	Do.	98.00
Huntington.....	57,306.00	65,800.00	94.75	225.00
Total.....	87,200,081.53	94,533,352.00	2,115,678.58	2,098,030.00

* No returns made for 1893; the figures given are for 1892. ⁷

While the assessed valuations have increased \$7,333,270.47 the aggregate indebtedness has decreased \$17,648.58.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Statement showing the number of residences and business houses erected in incorporated cities and towns, and the cost of the same, during the fiscal year.

Incorporated cities and towns.	Dwellings.	Value.	Business houses.	Valne.
<i>Cities under special charter.</i>				
American Fork.....	16	\$16,000	3	\$13,000
Alpine.....	(*)	(*)		
Beaver.....	(*)	(*)		
Brigham City.....	(*)	(*)		
Cedar City.....	(*)	(*)		
Coalville.....	(*)	(*)		
Corinne.....	(*)	(*)		
Ephraim.....	13	21,200		
Fairview.....	4	5,500	8	800
Fillmore.....	4	2,000	(*)	(*)
Granteville.....	3	2,000	1	500
Hyrum.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kayerville.....	3	3,000		
Lehi.....	18	13,000	(*)	(*)
Logan.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Manti.....	8	5,400	2	500
Mendon.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Moroni.....	12	5,650	2	2,000
Mount Pleasant.....	12	15,000	7	20,000
Morgan.....	3	13,000	2	25,200
Ogden.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Park City.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Parowan.....		10,000		85,000
Payson.....	1	400	(*)	(*)
Pleasant Grove.....	15	15,000	(*)	(*)
Provo.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Richfield.....	6	7,000	1	1,200
Richmond.....	1	11,000	1	500
Salt Lake City.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Smithfield.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Spanish Fork.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Spring City.....	9	3,000	3	3,500
Springville.....	6	6,500	1	2,000
St. George.....	3	3,000	1	1,000
Tooele.....	1	1,200	(*)	(*)
Wellsville.....	6*	3,000	(*)	(*)
Willard.....	3	4,500	(*)	(*)
Washington.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Cities and towns under general law.</i>				
Bear River.....	1	6,000	2	5,500
Monroe.....	7	18,000	1	800
Fountain Green.....	(*)	(*)	1	1,000
Heber.....	(*)	(*)		
Kanab.....	5	12,500	1	2,500
Nephi.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Salem.....				
Salina.....	15	12,000	4	6,000
Santaquin.....	1	500	(*)	(*)
Elsimore.....	3	1,500	1	850
Huntington.....	3	2,000	(*)	(*)
Total.....	182	218,850	42	179,500

* No returns made.

NOTE.—While returns have not been received from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, and Logan (the four principal cities of the Territory), it is safe to say that hundreds of beautiful and permanent public and private buildings have been erected in these cities, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in their construction.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

7

REVENUE, TERRITORIAL AND DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the years 1891 and 1892 for school purposes.

Counties.	Territorial and school tax.	
	1891.	1892.
Boxelder.....	\$19,769.95	20,188.85
Beaver.....	5,783.53	5,877.95
Cache.....	30,863.60	31,919.18
Davis.....	17,482.47	17,943.95
Emery.....	7,739.62	9,253.41
Garfield.....	3,054.68	2,813.13
Grand.....	4,194.22	4,529.40
Iron.....	3,481.55	3,832.08
Juab.....	11,415.07	11,596.72
Kane.....	2,316.52	4,916.94
Morgan.....	4,606.67	3,878.77
Millard.....	5,914.89	6,219.04
Piute.....	2,444.30	1,328.13
Richt.....	3,829.15	3,977.12
Salt Lake.....	293,689.28	256,681.86
Summit.....	19,769.57	20,352.08
Sanpete.....	17,298.15	22,171.35
Sevier.....	5,773.48	6,720.28
San Juan.....	1,673.36	1,992.72
Tooele.....	7,751.67	8,653.35
Utah.....	48,175.41	50,151.23
Uintah.....	3,071.81	2,843.12
Weber.....	88,412.99	87,104.52
Wasatch.....	5,949.12	5,742.15
Washington.....	4,224.19	4,654.41
Wayne.....		1,428.75
Total	618,685.19	596,790.49

Statement showing the revenue for each year from 1854, and the total assessed value of property from 1865.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of prop- erty assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of prop- erty assessed.
1854.....	\$6,386.31	(*)	1874.....	\$57,021.45	(*)
1855.....	17,348.80	\$3,469,770.00	1875.....	58,222.95	\$23,289,180.0
1856.....	16,999.38	2,937,977.00	1876.....	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1857.....	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1877.....	58,384.15	22,553,660.00
1858.....	9,032.32	(*)	1878.....	146,903.77	24,483,057.00
1859.....	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1879.....	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1860.....	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1880.....	151,335.24	25,222,540.00
1861.....	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1881.....	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1862.....	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1882.....	174,483.93	29,080,656.00
1863.....	50,482.00	548,200.00	1883.....	185,006.55	30,834,425.00
1864.....	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1884.....	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1865.....	47,269.65	9,453,930.00	1885.....	208,931.72	34,851,957.00
1866.....	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1886.....	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1867.....	53,239.13	10,647,826.00	1887.....	227,361.48	37,893,580.00
1868.....	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1888.....	282,636.61	46,868,247.00
1869.....	59,968.03	11,393,606.00	1889.....	305,016.14	49,883,690.00
1870.....	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1890.....	543,061.08	108,612,216.00
1871.....	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1891.....	618,685.19	123,737,042.00
1872.....	43,976.40	17,590,560.00	1892.....	596,790.49	119,358,098.00
1873.....	53,870.87	21,548,348.00			

* No data.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

LIVE STOCK.

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, and the assessed value for 1893.

HORSES AND MULES.

Counties.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	2,513	2,634	2,690	\$71,308
Boxelder.....	5,724	(*)	5,650	105,490
Cache.....	7,869	7,980	8,688	301,560
Davis.....	3,145	3,100	2,890	96,770
Emery.....	2,616	2,962	3,491	106,750
Garfield.....	1,208	3,438	3,438	(*)
Grand.....	1,504	1,488	1,563	39,875
Iron.....	2,202	2,082	2,248	67,697
Juab.....	2,093	2,031	2,031	71,285
Kane.....	3,160	2,791	2,808	70,017
Millard.....	3,662	2,792	2,792	72,980
Morgan.....	1,329	1,383	1,312	33,345
Piute.....	2,053	1,310	1,432	34,420
Rich.....	2,174	2,380	2,380	83,264
Salt Lake.....	8,438	7,060	7,215	315,495
San Juan.....	1,035	1,044	1,088	18,445
Sanpete.....	4,995	5,832	5,485	164,230
Sevier.....	2,790	4,126	4,551	109,954
Summit.....	2,911	2,982	3,161	129,364
Tooele.....	3,704	5,016	4,249	84,020
Utah.....	7,657	8,403	8,403	329,205
Uintah.....	3,542	3,836	3,290	74,863
Wasatch.....	2,360	2,387	2,387	86,085
Washington.....	2,397	2,635	2,657	93,253
Wayne.....	.....	3,119	1,551	46,100
Weber.....	4,498	4,646	4,646	213,040
Total	85,579	87,457	92,096	2,818,895

* No report.

† New county; no report before 1892.

CATTLE.

Counties.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Assesseed value.
Beaver.....	6,740	9,287	10,532	\$111,474
Boxelder.....	13,297	(*)	12,076	155,120
Cache.....	12,913	11,937	11,876	140,005
Davis.....	5,530	5,254	4,442	59,735
Emery.....	5,530	15,001	16,115	171,420
Garfield.....	6,256	15,279	15,279	(*) 300,000
Grand.....	19,593	17,513	15,062	164,245
Iron.....	8,968	8,315	8,444	91,050
Juab.....	3,117	4,734	4,734	46,390
Kane.....	12,949	13,655	14,328	146,001
Millard.....	8,605	5,988	5,988	60,085
Morgan.....	3,333	3,635	3,862	43,060
Piute.....	4,582	2,063	2,770	27,135
Rich.....	8,503	8,489	8,489	94,006
Salt Lake.....	8,126	6,567	6,978	133,627
San Juan.....	26,362	29,722	30,571	306,105
San Pete.....	10,161	10,958	9,604	102,345
Sevier.....	14,719	10,067	10,204	99,587
Snmmitt.....	8,966	8,364	8,212	126,708
Tooele.....	5,061	6,071	5,177	68,776
Utah.....	12,059	13,883	13,883	177,150
Uintah.....	9,469	8,791	7,140	66,805
Wasatch.....	10,211	6,917	6,917	76,500
Washington.....	10,209	17,329	14,988	170,206
Wayne.....	(*)	8,582	5,580	55,800
Weber.....	6,976	7,274	7,274	103,720
Total	242,235	255,675	259,925	2,678,055

* No report.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

9

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, assessed in Utah Territory, etc.—Continued.

SHEEP.

Counties.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Assessed value.
Beaver	97,826	35,567	72,290	\$144,493
Boxelder	97,593	(*)	74,515	152,155
Cache	1,758	8,521	19,059	34,208
Davis	10,783	4,703	3,500	6,905
Emery	21,410	75,695	78,975	147,880
Garfield	26,402	26,775	26,775	-----
Grand	14,000	9	19,607	39,214
Iron	48,967	54,080	79,507	157,321
Juab	143,611	57,257	57,257	114,451
Kane	96,025	49,740	68,230	136,460
Millard	190,000	48,075	48,075	96,150
Morgan	4,568	4,407	6,282	9,907
Pine	36,735	11,944	18,179	36,355
Rich	6,640	(*)	(*)	(*)
Salt Lake	291,536	5,788	8,254	9,884
San Juan	9,850	12,200	11,200	22,400
Sanpete	105,136	216,272	252,313	504,626
Sevier	22,989	56,258	61,683	123,666
Summit	4,923	6,385	10,373	20,192
Tooele	162,469	187,167	273,810	547,620
Utah	101,605	74,306	74,306	148,280
Uintah	41,165	37,425	32,313	50,459
Wasatch	10,731	15,000	15,000	30,000
Washington	14,680	15,212	22,229	44,476
Wayne		21,495	24,705	49,410
Weber	13,900	20,799	20,799	41,616
Total	1,485,392	1,045,080	1,374,836	2,648,128

* No report.

† No report before 1892; new county.

BANK STATEMENT.

Statements have been received from the following-named banks showing state of their business June 30, 1893, as follows:

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Brigham City: Bank of Brigham	\$35,000.00	\$30,000	\$61,324.15	\$40,000.00
Bank of Spanish Fork	19,425.00	25,000	10,550.79	3,861.57
Corinne: J. W. Guthrie	50,000.00	(*)	65,000.00	(*)
Davis County Bank	11,706.50	25,000	5,243.26	8,750.00
Kaysville: Barnes Banking Co.	25,000.00	34,000	43,045.76	19,097.08
Lehi: Commercial and Savings Bank	49,000.00	50,000	46,832.62	36,605.00
Logan: Thatcher Brothers Banking Co.	150,000.00	170,000	193,658.00	142,914.00
Manti: Manti City Savings Bank	25,000.00	50,000	112,328.17	99,334.90
Mount Pleasant: Commercial and Savings Bank	(*)	50,000	(*)	44,324.25
Nephi:				
Savings Bank and Trust Co	50,000.00	50,000	43,625.50	36,116.77
First National	50,000.00	50,000	113,330.74	41,227.63
Ogden:				
State Bank	125,000.00	137,500	145,900.00	176,999.10
Commercial National Bank	150,000.00	150,000	233,302.00	200,000.00
First National Bank	150,000.00	150,000	396,467.52	284,666.97
Utah National Bank	100,000.00	200,000	300,000.00	200,000.00
Citizens' Bank	150,000.00	150,000	232,873.50	116,140.42
Golden Savings Bank	75,000.00	75,000	217,229.45	272,532.46
Utah Loan and Trust Co.'s Bank	215,000.00	200,000	108,437.09	137,137.91
Park City: First National Bank	50,000.00	(*)	(*)	(*)
Payson Exchange and Savings Bank	30,200.00	31,800	59,781.62	20,952.41
Provo:				
Commercial and Savings Bank	75,000.00	75,000	75,015.00	59,858.00
First National Bank	50,000.00	60,000	43,563.00	26,814.36
National Bank of Commerce	50,000.00	50,000	27,755.58	15,840.39
Utah County Savings Bank	50,000.00	50,000	50,000.00	51,554.97
Richfield: James M. Peterson	20,000.00	(*)	26,286.00	(*)
Springville Banking Co.	50,000.00	50,000	29,583.09	23,071.48
Salt Lake City:				
American National Bank	250,000.00	300,000	404,423.41	379,047.67
Commercial National Bank	300,000.00	350,000	459,787.81	388,539.62

* No report.

BANK STATEMENT—continued.

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Salt Lake City—Continued:				
Deseret National Bank	\$500,000.00	\$500,000	\$1,153,200.64	\$930,000.00
National Bank of the Republic	500,000.00	522,000	332,785.00	259,000.00
Union National Bank	445,000.00	441,000	847,408.50	(*)
Bank of Commerce	100,000.00	100,000	260,209.40	149,000.00
State Bank of Utah	500,000.00	500,000	422,948.30	342,149.66
Deseret Savings Bank	100,000.00	158,343	557,886.50	627,555.81
Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co	400,000.00	400,000	1,083,496.24	1,145,370.57
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Co	200,000.00	200,000	1,330,980.05	(†)
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Company Savings Bank	150,000.00	150,000	161,220.65	(*)
Wells, Fargo & Co. (branch)	200,000.00	(*)		1,173,405.42
McCormick & Co.	200,000.00	200,000	1,200,000.00	600,000.00
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank	200,000.00	200,000	333,500.44	234,000.00
T. R. Jones & Co.		(*)	330,013.11	(*)
Utah National Bank	200,000.00	200,000	290,445.24	225,515.14
Total	5,910,331.50	5,693,643	11,758,728.13	9,237,726.00

* No report.

† Receive no deposits.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Utah.

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge 3 feet.
Rio Grande Western—				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Colorado line	294.1	.....
Bingham branch	Bingham Junction	Bingham	14.15	.....
Alta branch	do	Wasatch	10.06	.....
San Pete branch	Thistle Junction	Manti	60.8	.....
Sevier Railway (leased)	Manti	Salina	25.7	.....
Tintic Railway (leased)	Springfield Junction	Silver City	43.6	.....
Coal mine branch	Pleasant Valley	Coal mine	17.5	.....
Lake Park spur			1.5	.....
Utah Central coal mine spur			1.8	.....
Diamond spur			1.4	.....
Bingham tramway				3.5
Alta tramway				7.8
Total			470.61	11.3
Central Pacific in Utah, Ogden main line.	Ogden	Nevada line	157	.....
Utah Central—				
Main line	Salt Lake City	Fort Douglas	6	.....
Do	do	Park City	31	.....
Do	do	Mill Creek	3	.....
Total			40	.....
Union Pacific—				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming	73	.....
Do	do	Frisco	280	.....
Salt Lake and Western	Lehi City	Eureka	62	.....
Echo and Park City	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Northern	Odgen	Idaho line	96.3	.....
Utah and Nevada	Salt Lake City	Terminus	37	.....
San Pete Valley	Nephi	Manti	52	.....
Total			542.3	89
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs	Salt Lake City	Farmington	18	.....
Grand total			1,187.91	140.3

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

11

Street-railroad system.

	Electric.	Steam motor.
	Miles.	Miles.
Salt Lake.....	58	.....
Ogden.....	10	.....
Provo .....	.....	6
Total	68	6

RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

During the past year 36 miles of new road have been constructed. This, added to our previous mileage, makes an aggregate of 1,327.94 miles now in operation within the Territory.

MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement of the mineral product of Utah for the year 1892.

[Furnished by J. E. Dooly, esq., cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake City.]

	Copper.	Lead unre- fined.	Silver in bars.	Silver in base bul- lion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
Germania Lead Works.....	Pounds.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
357,000	12,968,400	-----	912,000	-----	-----	6,172
405,000	12,930,000	-----	903,500	-----	-----	5,575
Mingo Smelting Co.....	333,116	16,166,854	-----	1,292,172	-----	11,651
Daly Mining Co.....	-----	2,159,000	740,000	393,800	720	524
Ontario Silver Mining Co.....	-----	3,327,756	820,195	893,903	361	914
Silver Reef District.....	727,500	-----	25,740	-----	-----	-----
Other mines and placers.....	-----	-----	4,475	-----	70	-----
Net product bars and base bullion.....	1,822,616	47,552,010	1,590,410	4,395,375	1,151	24,836
Contents ore shipped.....	-----	43,565,097	-----	2,983,871	-----	12,195
Totals	1,822,616	91,117,107	1,590,410	7,379,246	1,151	37,031

RECAPITULATION.

1,822,616 pounds copper, at 5 cents per pound.....	\$01,130.80
91,117,107 pounds unrefined lead, at \$5 per ton.....	2,505,720.42
8,969,656 ounces fine silver, at \$0.867 per ounce.....	7,792,388.65
38,182 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce.....	763,640.00

Total export value..... 11,152,879.87

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard it would increase the value of the product to \$16,276,818.03.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Total sil- ver pro- duced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bul- lion.	Gold in ores and base bul- lion.	Per cent of total silver prod- uct.	Per cent of total gold prod- uct.
1877.....	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.		
4,359,703	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6	
4,357,328	15,040	2,108,359	10,165	48.3	67.5	
3,835,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7	
3,783,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8	
5,400,191	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.9	
5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5	
4,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80	
5,669,488	5,530	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8	
5,972,680	8,903	3,189,576	7,289	53.4	81.8	
5,918,842	10,577	2,838,263	8,369	47.9	79.1	
6,161,737	11,387	5,049,273	10,714	65.7	94	
6,178,855	13,886	3,982,217	12,854	64.4	92.6	
7,147,651	24,975	5,270,256	24,236	73.7	97	
8,105,586	33,851	6,082,825	29,555	74.4	87.3	
8,915,223	36,100	6,616,198	31,240	74.2	86.4	
8,969,650	38,182	7,379,246	37,031	82.2	99.8	

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including gold and silver necessarily produced in its manufacture west of the Missouri River.

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, president Wells, Farge & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Per cent of entire product.
1878	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	18.1
1879	75,349,501	19,234,394	25.5
1880	80,167,936	28,114,594	35
1881	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885	90,181,260	35,781,711	39.6
1886	103,011,761	44,935,655	43.3
1887	104,645,959	41,595,853	39.7
1888	114,341,592	38,004,826	33.2
1889	120,677,836	42,878,063	33.5
1890	127,166,410	46,852,367	36.8
1891	118,237,441	39,106,577	33

One of our great and heretofore most prosperous industries has been metal mining, producing annually about \$16,000,000. Owing to the low price of silver and lead some of our great mines that have paid regular dividends for years have ceased their payment. The working force has been reduced in some, while others have been closed entirely. A great many honest, thrifty, and industrious miners have been thrown out of employment. The depression in this great industry has injuriously affected all the various activities and interests of the Territory. Our people almost universally favor the maintenance of the parity of value between silver and gold and the coinage of both metals as money without discrimination against either.

COMMERCIAL.

The vexed and unsettled condition of the silver question has had a very unfavorable effect upon the commercial affairs of the Rocky Mountain States and Territories. Many of the mines have shut down, the miners thrown out of employment, and business to a considerable extent crippled thereby. It is to be hoped that an early and favorable solution of the problem will result in a speedy resumption of our mills and mines and an increased activity in all branches of commerce.

LABOR SUPPLY.

We are well supplied with all classes of workmen, from the ordinary laborer to the most skillful mechanic or artisan.

Statement showing rate of wages for certain kinds of labor and hours employed.

	Month.	Week.	Day.	Hours employed.
Bricklayers.....			\$4.50 to \$5.50	8 and 9
Brickmakers.....			2.50 to 3.00	9
Blacksmiths.....			3.00 to 4.00	9
Boilermakers.....			3.50 to 4.00	9
Brewers.....				9
Bakers.....	\$70	\$21		9
Boot and shoe makers.....			2.75 to 3.00	8
Clerks.....	60 to 100			10
Carpenters.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Cocke and waiters.....	40 to 75			10
Electricians.....			3.50 to 4.50	8
Harness-makers.....			2.25 to 3.00	9
Hed-carriers.....			2.25 to 2.75	8 and 9
Iron moldere.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Latheres.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Laborers.....			2.00 to 2.50	8-9
Linemen.....			3.00 to 3.50	8
Machinists.....			3.50 to 4.00	9
Printers.....		21 to 25		9
Pressmen.....		18 to 25		9
Plumbers.....			4.50 to 5.00	9
Painters.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Plasterers.....			4.00 to 4.50	8
Stonecutters.....			4.00 to 4.50	8
Stone masons.....			4.50 to 5.50	8
Steam and gas fitters.....			4.50 to 5.00	8
Street car employée.....			2.00	9
Tinners and cornice-makers.....			3.50 to 4.00	8
Barbers.....		15 to 20		10
Cigar-makers.....		20 to 25		8

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The population, business, and wealth of the Territory has increased so rapidly during the past few years that great inconvenience is experienced from the want of public buildings for Federal offices in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The offices are scattered, in some instances very poor accommodations are provided for the transaction of the public business, and large sums are appropriated annually for the payment of rents. To this must be added the insecurity of the public records and papers and the liability of their destruction by fire at any time. I urgently recommend the passage of bills authorizing the erection of suitable buildings for the transaction of public business at the earliest moment consistent.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol building at Fillmore is of but little value and should be granted to the Territory to be disposed of for school or other public purposes.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

This public institution has never had a successful career and seems to have been an unnecessary and almost unappreciated public burden. The building was vacated by the inmates and management during the month of June, 1893, and has been turned over to the Utah Commission. The commissioners have taken possession of the premises and are using them for their offices, but the buildings are so constructed that they are suitable only for school, hospital or other similar purposes. Beside they are located so far from the center of business that

they are not sufficiently convenient for the public. I therefore recommend that the entire property be granted to the Territory, to be devoted to some public use to be determined by the Territorial legislature.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

The university, situated at Salt Lake City, has steadily increased in its popularity and usefulness. The legislature has been liberal in its appropriations to foster the institution, and the people are availing themselves of the increased educational advantages placed within their reach. The standard of the university has been materially advanced the past five years, and while the resulting consequences would necessarily be a falling off in the attendance there were enrolled on September 1, 1893, 368 pupils. Satisfactory educational progress is being made, and in the near future we expect the university to be one of the leading institutions of learning in the far West. In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that early in the settlement of the Territory the university site was fixed in the city of Salt Lake. A beautiful square of 10 acres, in a quiet part of the city, was set apart for the purpose and the buildings erected thereon. Within the past few years, however, the population and business have increased and extended so rapidly that the university is now so near the lines of business and confusion that its removal to a quieter location where a larger tract of land can be secured is much to be desired. I therefore recommend the early passage of the act now pending in Congress granting to the Territory a portion of the Fort Douglass military reservation for university purposes.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution is located at Logan, about 90 miles north of Salt Lake City. It was created by act of the legislative assembly at the session of 1888. Since that time \$180,000 have been appropriated by our legislature to erect suitable buildings and establish the necessary farms and experimental stations. Very rapid and satisfactory progress has been made and the attendance has been steadily increasing until it now numbers nearly 400. This college is a favorite with the people and is destined to do a great work in its sphere.

REFORM SCHOOL.

This worthy institution is located at Ogden, the second city of the Territory, 37 miles north of Salt Lake City. The legislative appropriations have been ample to construct suitable school rooms, work shops, dormitories, etc., to accommodate 100 children, and all necessary educational and manual training are furnished the inmates. The grounds consist of about 60 acres, which are under the highest state of cultivation in parks, orchards, etc. The institution is continually receiving and discharging inmates, and much good is being accomplished at this home for the wayward.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution is situated at Provo, about 50 miles south of the capital.

It is an institution that any of the States might well feel proud of, and is sufficient to care for our unfortunate insane in the wisest and

most humane manner. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by our legislature to maintain this home for the unfortunate during the years 1892 and 1893.

THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution is still under the control of the United States marshal. The new buildings recently constructed are a great improvement and were much needed.

INDIANS.

The Indians of the Territory are all quiet and peaceably disposed. The number upon the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations is about 2,000, and the number of acres within the reservation aggregate about 4,000,000. The lands included within this reservation are some of the most fertile and well-watered lands within the Commonwealth. As the acreage per capita for the Indians is so unnecessarily large as to be entirely beyond reason, I have to recommend that early provision be made for the allotment in severalty of suitable quantities of such land to the Indians, and that the remainder of the lands be then thrown open to the public for settlement. I ought also to say that any further removal of the Indians from Colorado or elsewhere to this Territory, would be such a grave injustice and impediment to the progress of the Territory that it ought not to be considered, much less permitted.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands as a rule are unoccupied and unproductive and are of little value without irrigation.

EDUCATIONAL.

In addition to the educational facilities afforded by the Territorial University and Agricultural College, which are maintained by direct appropriations from the general fund by the Territorial legislature, there are paid into the public treasury general school taxes aggregating \$360,000 per annum. This tax is apportioned according to the school population, by the Territorial superintendent of district schools, and is expended for the support and maintenance of free public district schools throughout the Territory. In the two cities of Salt Lake and Ogden, during the past two years, more than \$750,000 have been raised on bonds alone and expended in the erection of free public district schoolhouses. These buildings are of the most modern architecture, supplied with the very latest appliances, accommodate more than 7,000 children, and would be a credit to any city of the American continent. Besides these, during the same period, hundreds of other cities, towns, and districts have expended large sums in the erection of modern school buildings, and when the scores of magnificent and costly colleges and academies, which have been built by the different churches, are taken into consideration, it is not speaking extravagantly to say that no State or Territory has better educational facilities than can be found in Utah. Heretofore the illiteracy of the Territory has been less than 4 per cent., and with such an increase in school buildings we have great hopes of very materially reducing this figure in the near future, and of standing foremost among the States.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural lands of the public domain are being settled upon and titles taken therefor as rapidly as irrigation can be procured for the same. The expense of constructing canals is very heavy, and as title to the lands can not be procured without conducting water upon the several subdivisions, it necessitates the formation of companies and the investment of large sums of money to convey the water upon the land. As capital is slow to invest in enterprises promising indefinite returns, the complete settlement of these lands will of necessity be protracted. The lands that are provided with sufficient water for irrigation are being rapidly brought under a high state of cultivation, and our valleys are dotted with orchards and vineyards bearing the choicest fruits and yielding steady and satisfactory returns to the owners.

FORESTS.

There are no forests of importance in the Territory. The limited supply of timber growing on the sides of our mountains is of such a character as to be better adapted to railroad building, mining, and for fuel than for other purposes.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

There are within the Territory mountains of the richest iron and copper ores, vast beds of coal, sulphur, and other valuable deposits, which only need the touch of capital and access to railways to bring into the market of the world untold hidden treasures.

LEGISLATION.

On the 6th of May, 1886, I first qualified as governor of the Territory. At that time conditions were vastly different commercially, socially, and politically from those now existing. The enactment of and enforcement of the laws for the suppression of polygamy had produced a feeling of intense bitterness. Strife and contention prevailed throughout the Territory. The Mormon and non-Mormon people held themselves separate and apart from each other as if they were of different races. Each looked upon the other as enemies to the public good. I have noted with the most profound gratification a progressive and continuous improvement, and have witnessed the creation of a new era wherein our people unitedly and harmoniously are striving for the good of all. While the embers of the old hate are occasionally revived into a feeble flame by the breath of bigotry or prejudice, peace prevails within our borders and our people are happy. The sources of difference, which have in the past divided and kept separate the two elements of the community, Mormon and non-Mormon, viz., polygamy and the maintenance of a political party composed almost, if not entirely, of members of the Mormon Church, and, as contended by those opposing it, dominated and controlled by its priesthood, happily no longer exists. The practice of polygamy has been abandoned by the church and people. Polygamous marriages are forbidden by the authorities of the church, and those who would contract such marriages now would subject themselves to excommunication from that body. The People's or Church party was formally disbanded by its constituted leaders more than two years ago, and its former adherents allied themselves

and have since acted with the two great national parties. So long as the Mormon Church authorities held an attitude of defiance to the laws I favored the strongest and most rigorous measures. Now that they and the people have yielded and conformed to the law and are doing all within their power to establish and maintain harmonious relations with the people of the whole country, they should be encouraged, if not by liberal and generous consideration, at least by fair and just treatment. A careful review of our past history and the situation locally confronting us imperatively demands, in my judgment, the enactment of two measures of relief, the repeal of the provision of the law of March 3, 1887, escheating the property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and an act restoring the property to the church.

By an act of Congress of March 3, 1887, the corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was dissolved and the attorney-general directed to take the necessary proceedings to wind up the affairs of the corporation and escheat its real estate held in violation of the act of July 1, 1862.

In pursuance of the law of 1887 suit was brought in the supreme court of the Territory of Utah and a receiver was appointed to take possession of all the property of the church, real and personal, who still retains possession of the same.

The value of the real property is about \$285,000; that of the personal property, about \$450,000, making a total valuation of about \$735,000.

The supreme court of the Territory decreed that the personal property had been escheated to the United States, but on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the decree of the lower court was so modified as to direct that the personal property should be devoted to some charitable use, lawful in its character, to be determined by a master appointed by the supreme court of the Territory. Subsequently the latter tribunal decided that the property should be vested in a trustee, to be appointed by the court, and the proceeds of the fund devoted to the support and aid of the poor of the church and to the building and repairing of its houses of worship. The United States appealed from this decision and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Suit was brought to escheat all the real estate belonging to the church except the Temple Block in Salt Lake City, which has been set apart for church purposes under the provisions of the law. The supreme court of the Territory recently decided that the church had a vested interest in the tithing house and grounds and in the historian's office before the passage of the act of July 1, 1862, and that therefore these pieces of property were not subject to escheat, but that the residence of the president of the church, the church farm, and an interest in some coal lands were escheated to the United States. These cases have also been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and are now pending there.

The legislation above referred to was enacted for the express purpose of suppressing polygamy, and was justified alone upon the grounds that the property and funds would be used in the support and aid of that unlawful institution. The church has abandoned the practice of polygamy and no longer teaches it, or permits its members to enter into the relation. There is left neither reason nor excuse, in my judgment, for taking from the Mormon Church and people this property, and it ought to be restored to them. The courts should no longer be cumbered with the question of its disposal and the fund consumed in

costs of litigation. The Mormon people, while undergoing the many hardships and deprivations of the pioneer frontier life through many weary years, by their voluntary subscriptions created this fund, and when it is beyond all question that it would be devoted to no unlawful purpose, but to commendable and charitable uses, it ought to be returned to them. Such fair and just action by Congress would give great satisfaction to the people of the Territory and encourage and strengthen the constantly growing sentiment of cordiality and good feeling among the people. I earnestly urge that Congress be recommended to promptly pass the desired relief, because "He gives twice who gives quickly."

STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

This Territory has been settled for almost a half century. The pioneers came to the site of the present city of Salt Lake on July 24, 1847. Our state of probation has been long. Our schooling for statehood full and complete. As illustrative of our probationary period I quote as follows from an article on the subject of Statehood for Utah, by the Hon. George Q. Cannon, in the May number of the Utah Monthly Magazine:

"We are to-day passing into the fourth generation—not of time, but of people—in Utah who have never known from practical observation what the glories of our free institutions in America mean. I have in mind the case of a man who came to Utah very soon after he had reached his majority. Almost his sole relation to the political affairs of the United States has been through the medium of Territorial government, which is merely a form of political slavery for the inhabitants. His son was born in Utah in 1848 or 1849 and has dwelt here all his days. That son's son was born in Utah in 1870. And that grandson's son is here to grow into boyhood and eventually into maturity if he shall live—without experiencing in himself one throb of the mighty exultation which comes to the free born, unless Utah shall receive her rights or unless he shall remove from kindred and home to find a larger sphere for the exercise of ability and patriotism."

We now have a population of about 240,000. An assessed taxable valuation of \$109,000,000. It is scarcely necessary to dilate upon or go into particulars as to Utah's population, wealth, stability, and material development entitling her to statehood.

It is fully covered and established by the favorable reports made to the House of Representatives from its Committee on Territories at the first and second sessions of the late Congress, and indeed it is now conceded by all as indisputable. Our population is active, enterprising, industrious, and thrifty and will compare favorably in all the elements of good citizenship with any people.

Our improvements, both public and private, are upon a liberal and generous scale, commensurate with our wealth and ability. Educational and school advantages are good and constantly being improved. We have an enlightened, well ordered, strong, self-sustaining community, enjoying all the advantages and comforts of modern cultivation and civilization.

I suppose it will not be disputed, but for the teaching and practice of polygamy, and as contended, the existence and rule of a political party in the Territory under the direction and control of the Mormon church and its priesthood, Utah would long ago have become a sovereign State. As hereinbefore stated the practice of polygamy has been absolutely abandoned. The People's or Mormon Church party has been dissolved and no longer has either an organization or membership. The highest authorities of the Mormon Church, their chief men and leaders, upon all proper occasions have publicly denied that

they claim the right to, or do, or will attempt to exercise any church influence or power to control the political action of its members.

It would seem that with the removal of the only causes heretofore hindering and obstructing admission, and a constant increase in population, wealth, and development of the Territory, that none should now be found to oppose Utah's entering the Union.

It is true, however, that a small minority continue to interpose objections to the conferring of this great boon upon the Territory. Those composing it found their opposition upon a doubt as to the sincerity of the Mormon people in the action they have taken toward the settlement of the old questions of disturbance. Compelled to admit the actual occurrences which have taken place within their own knowledge, they take counsel of their prejudice and fears, and deny to the Mormon people the common justice of being judged according to their declarations and deeds, ascribing to them motives and purposes which they expressly disclaim.

It affords me pleasure, however, to be able to state that this class is constantly growing less and its numbers rapidly decreasing. Many of those who have opposed in the past all movements looking to Utah's admission have abandoned their opposition and now heartily favor it, and give their earnest support to the present movement.

I know of no people who, in their preparation for statehood, have been confronted with as delicate and grave questions and as radical differences, requiring the cultivation and exercise of the highest public qualities, yet the responsibility has been met with patience and forbearance, and our people, after years of earnest effort, have peacefully solved their difficulties and satisfactorily settled their differences. The salutary lessons inculcated in the school of actual experience have admirably trained and fitted them for the duties and responsibilities of a State government.

Being aware of the great amount of business that will be brought before Congress, and that much legislation which would otherwise receive favorable action must necessarily be deferred in consequence of lack of time for consideration, I have purposely refrained from suggesting other necessary and desirable measures of legislation and confined myself to urging the prompt and favorable action upon the two suggested in view of their overwhelming importance and the benefits to accrue from their enactment into law.

I sincerely trust, Mr. Secretary, that you may find it in consonance with your views to recommend their early and favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB W. WEST.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.



OLIN
J
87
U83
1894

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1894.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1894.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

RE P O R T
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 16, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year 1894:

POPULATION.

County.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1894.	County.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1894.
Beaver.....	3,340	3,727	Salt Lake.....	58,457	70,350
Boulder.....	7,642	8,295	San Juan.....	365	500
Cache	15,599	17,955	Sanpete.....	13,146	15,855
Davis.....	6,469	6,993	Sevier.....	6,199	7,833
Emery.....	4,866	7,350	Summit.....	7,733	8,925
Garfield.....	2,457	3,696	Teeele.....	3,700	4,305
Grand.....	541	790	Uintah.....	2,292	3,832
Iron.....	2,683	2,913	Utah.....	23,416	29,925
Juab.....	5,582	6,510	Wasatch.....	4,627	5,092
Kane.....	1,685	1,968	Washington.....	4,008	4,620
Millard.....	4,033	4,252	Wayne.....	642	1,050
Morgan.....	1,780	1,974	Weber.....	23,005	29,925
Piute.....	2,842	2,467	Total.....	207,905	252,834
Rich	1,527	1,732			

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business of the U. S. land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries (excluding area in commuted homesteads, timber cultures, and preemptions).....	102	2,107.88	\$9,879.03
Mineral entries.....	54	944.633	4,855.00
Mineral applications.....	33	744.3546	330.00
Desert entries.....	178	24,660.69	6,165.35
Final desert entries.....	66	14,347.16	15,433.10
Homestead entries.....	580	78,616.92	8,929.23
Final homestead entries.....	160	24,164.27	1,003.26
Final timber-culture entries.....	10	986.32	40.00
Adverse mining claims.....	19	.....	190.00
Coal filings.....	42	.....	126.00
Coal entries.....	8	1,984.54	15,290.80
Railroad selections.....	2	.....	4.00
Testimony fee, etc.....			374.98
Seidlers' filings.....	1	160.00	3.00
Total.....	1,255	147,816.7676	62,623.75

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of public lands in Utah Territory and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening, in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries.....	4,290	380,835.09	\$631,720.64
Mineral entries.....	2,001	32,258.28	114,444.50
Mineral applications.....	2,277	-----	22,770.00
Desert applications.....	3,996	783,072.97	203,855.87
Desert final entries.....	1,011	191,058.63	197,084.65
Homestead entries.....	11,074	1,408,950.18	169,747.23
Homestead final entries.....	5,107	723,540.65	33,485.40
Timber-culture entries.....	1,577	179,305.49	17,902.00
Timber-culture final entries.....	33	3,552.52	136.00
Adverse mining claims.....	966	-----	9,426.00
Preemption filings.....	11,995	1,445,087.88	35,985.00
Coal filings.....	1,256	154,840.00	3,768.00
Coal cash entries.....	117	191,587.34	39,831.00
Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad selections.....	7	778,458.24	8,845.64
Land warrants.....	23	957.00	615.00
Agricultural college script.....	-----	84,912.00	2,232.00
Valentine script.....	-----	280.12	14.00
Chippewa script.....	-----	479.82	10.00
Supreme Court script.....	-----	4,530.02	-----
Siouxs half-breed script.....	-----	360.00	6.00
Soldiers' filings.....	1	160.00	3.00
Timber sold.....	-----	-----	127.08
Timber depredations.....	-----	-----	15,422.31
Testimony fees.....	-----	-----	18,134.08
Total.....	45,708	6,387,229.23	1,525,565.40

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1894.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1894.

Counties.	Real prop- erty.	Improve- ments.	Personal property.	Railroads, telegraphs, telephones.	Total, 1894.
Beaver.....	\$298,501	\$227,506	\$365,604	\$182,276	\$1,084,337
Boxelder.....	1,568,020	352,135	412,845	1,820,025	4,153,025
Cache.....	2,965,071	931,387	940,006	419,304	5,255,769
Carbon.....	143,994	80,055	270,812	394,054	888,915
Davis.....	1,666,119	523,705	311,143	577,868	3,078,835
Emery.....	218,774	94,585	247,130	465,830	1,026,319
Garrison.....	87,433	99,102	202,098	-----	388,633
Grand.....	47,817	22,666	226,118	633,256	929,859
Iron.....	276,993	149,910	319,177	444	746,524
Juab.....	562,286	375,590	590,452	545,575	2,073,813
Kane.....	92,459	118,439	343,161	27	554,086
Millard.....	330,278	137,560	283,582	466,933	1,218,353
Morgan.....	258,110	117,570	110,150	243,641	729,471
Piute.....	98,883	49,751	131,499	-----	280,133
Rich.....	486,419	80,672	192,588	-----	759,689
Salt Lake.....	23,543,669	8,665,200	6,978,949	1,974,832	41,162,650
San Juan.....	3,000	10,775	246,689	-----	260,464
Sanpete.....	1,601,591	705,690	922,565	457,764	3,687,610
Sevier.....	513,787	270,095	437,002	38,970	1,259,854
Summit.....	1,022,835	856,770	912,467	657,893	3,449,965
Tooele.....	515,283	236,864	410,928	217,709	1,380,784
Utah.....	3,810,685	1,903,400	1,272,644	1,820,233	8,806,962
Uintah.....	248,983	106,190	250,603	-----	665,776
Wasatch.....	477,585	236,335	218,625	232	932,777
Washington.....	289,965	257,000	388,295	671	935,971
Weber.....	7,945,309	3,167,800	1,634,716	853,362	13,601,232
Wayne.....	57,820	43,305	150,349	-----	251,474
Total.....	49,131,679	19,819,969	18,780,242	11,771,352	99,503,243

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF TERRITORY OF UTAH.

5

REVENUE, TERRITORIAL AND DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the years 1892 and 1893 for school purposes.

Counties.	Territorial and school tax.		Counties.	Territorial and school tax.	
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
Boxelder	\$20,188.85	\$21,046.49	Salt Lake	\$256,681.86	\$242,339.27
Beaver	5,877.95	6,104.50	Summit	20,352.08	20,786.48
Cache	31,919.18	31,008.18	Sanpete	22,171.35	22,148.00
Davis	17,943.95	18,196.83	Sevier	6,720.28	6,943.50
Emery	9,253.41	10,204.06	San Juan	1,992.72	1,901.60
Garield	2,813.13	1,781.16	Tooele	8,653.35	9,049.01
Grand	4,529.40	5,827.82	Utah	50,151.23	40,515.55
Iron	3,832.08	4,086.28	Uintah	2,845.12	2,889.41
Juab	11,596.72	12,139.14	Weber	87,104.52	83,281.68
Kane	4,916.94	3,662.60	Wasatch	5,742.15	5,532.94
Morgan	3,878.77	4,232.92	Washington	4,654.41	4,665.25
Millard	6,219.04	6,682.28	Wayne	1,428.75	1,379.16
Piute	1,328.13	1,480.25	Total	596,790.49	575,574.21
Rich	3,977.12	2,689.85			

Statement showing the revenue for each year since 1853, and the total assessed value of property.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.
1854	\$6,386.31	(*)	1874	\$57,021.45	(*)
1855	17,348.89	\$3,469,770.00	1875	58,222.95	\$23,289,180.00
1856	16,999.38	2,937,977.00	1876	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1857	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1877	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1858	9,032.32	(*)	1878	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1859	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1879	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1860	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1880	151,335.24	25,222,540.00
1861	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1881	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1862	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1882	174,483.93	29,080,656.00
1863	50,482.00	548,200.00	1883	185,006.55	30,834,425.00
1864	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1884	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1865	47,269.65	9,453,930.00	1885	208,931.72	34,851,957.00
1866	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1886	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1867	53,239.13	10,647,826.00	1887	227,361.48	37,893,580.00
1868	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1888	282,636.61	46,868,247.00
1869	59,968.03	11,393,606.00	1889	305,016.14	49,883,690.00
1870	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1890	543,061.08	108,612,216.00
1871	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1891	618,685.19	123,737,042.00
1872	43,976.40	17,590,560.00	1892	596,790.49	119,358,098.00
1873	53,870.87	21,548,348.00	1893	575,574.21	115,114,842.00

* No data.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF TERRITORY OF UTAH.

LIVE STOCK.

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1893 and 1894, and the assessed value for 1894.

HORSES AND MULES.

Counties.	1893.	1894.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	2,690	2,379	\$43,653
Boxelder.....	5,650	5,342	70,975
Cache.....	8,688	8,331	187,010
Carbon.....		1,282	28,838
Davis.....	2,890	2,747	60,840
Emery.....	3,491	2,297	59,185
Garfield.....	3,438		39,568
Grand.....	1,563	1,310	27,135
Iron.....	2,248	2,031	50,923
Juab.....	2,031	1,926	44,385
Kane.....	2,808	2,598	49,689
Millard.....	2,792	3,502	39,035
Morgan.....	1,312	1,270	17,060
Piute.....	1,432	1,251	24,175
Rich.....	2,380	817	26,743
Salt Lake.....	7,215	6,910	203,225
San Juan.....	1,088	1,212	20,159
Sanpete.....	5,485	5,305	83,165
Sevier.....	4,551	4,235	79,986
Summit.....	3,161	3,013	83,075
Tooele.....	4,249	4,031	53,187
Utah.....	8,403	7,455	186,285
Uintah.....	3,290	3,284	60,778
Wasatch.....	2,387	2,394	42,630
Washington.....	2,657	2,749	82,825
Wayne.....	1,551	1,529	33,935
Weber.....	4,646	3,683	104,529
Total.....	92,096	82,883	1,802,993

CATTLE.

Counties.	1893.	1894.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	10,532	7,792	\$123,986
Boxelder.....	12,076	10,922	88,360
Cache.....	11,876	11,970	133,560
Carbon.....		5,339	55,070
Davis.....	4,442	4,794	58,701
Emery.....	16,115	8,694	92,370
Garfield.....	15,279		78,451
Grand.....	15,062	11,850	131,230
Iron.....	8,444	6,821	71,673
Juab.....	4,734	2,911	30,127
Kane.....	14,328	14,422	147,051
Millard.....	5,988	7,941	79,628
Morgan.....	3,862	3,699	36,020
Piute.....	2,770	2,666	26,405
Rich.....	8,489	9,306	107,928
Salt Lake.....	6,978	6,909	103,958
San Juan.....	30,571	25,104	200,832
Sanpete.....	9,604	11,041	104,350
Sevier.....	10,204	9,432	78,918
Summit.....	8,212	7,722	94,507
Tooele.....	5,177	5,904	54,054
Utah.....	13,883	13,780	148,484
Uintah.....	7,140	6,754	73,020
Wasatch.....	6,917	6,677	70,500
Washingtonou.....	14,988	15,422	159,385
Wayne.....	5,580	4,696	46,960
Weber.....	7,274	5,966	78,387
Total.....	259,925	228,554	2,473,945

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF TERRITORY OF UTAH.

7

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, etc.—Continued.

SHEEP.

Counties.	1893.	1894.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	72,290	40,106	\$60,127
Boxelder.....	74,515	82,055	122,295
Cache.....	19,659	11,629	17,584
Carbon.....		53,183	79,774
Davis.....	3,500	2,465	3,647
Emery.....	73,975	29,070	44,630
Garfield.....	26,775		23,485
Grand.....	19,607	37,209	55,814
Iron.....	79,507	75,060	107,532
Juab.....	57,257	39,185	58,186
Kane.....	68,230	67,980	101,970
Millard.....	48,075	59,319	89,430
Morgan.....		6,630	9,165
Piute.....	18,179	23,393	35,228
Rioh.....		13,793	20,688
Salt Lake.....	8,254	4,227	5,418
San Juan.....	11,200	14,300	14,300
Sanpete.....	252,913	217,710	325,737
Sevier.....	61,683	62,832	94,243
Summit.....	10,373	10,664	16,610
Tooele.....	273,810	160,834	208,417
Utah.....	74,306	131,848	199,415
Uintah.....	32,313	23,385	30,201
Wasatch.....	15,000	14,271	22,245
Washington.....	22,229	20,014	29,870
Wayne.....	24,705	17,635	26,355
Weber.....	20,799	10,287	15,524
Total.....	1,374,836	1,228,584	1,812,885

BANK STATEMENT.

Statements have been received from the following-named banks showing the condition of their business June 30, 1894, as follows:

Name.	Capital.		Deposit.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Bank of Brigham City.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$56,000
Bank of Spanish Fork.....	25,000	25,000	3,861	17,000
Corinne: J. W. Guthrie.....		50,000		18,000
Davis County Bank.....	25,000	25,000	8,750	8,352
Kaysville: Barnes Banking Co.....	34,000	25,000	19,097	52,000
Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	36,605	30,000
Thatcher Bros. Banking Co.....	170,000	150,000	142,914	125,421
Manti City Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	99,334	71,822
Mount Pleasant Commercial and Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	44,324	38,966
Nephi:				
Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	50,000	50,000	36,116	28,000
First National.....	50,000	50,000	41,227	50,000
Ogden:				
Utah Loan and Trust Co.'s Bank.....	200,000	200,000	137,137	154,000
State Bank.....	137,500	125,000	176,909	150,000
Commercial National Bank.....	150,000	150,000	200,000	80,000
First National Bank.....	150,000	150,000	284,660	250,987
Utah National Bank.....	200,000	100,000	200,000	200,000
Ogden Savings Bank.....	75,000	75,000	272,532	212,975
Park City: First National Bank.....		50,000		111,129
Payson Exchange and Savings Bank.....	31,800	31,800	20,952	16,436
Provo:				
Commercial and Savings Bank.....	75,000	75,000	59,858	67,846
First National Bank.....	60,000	50,000	26,814	28,725
Utah County Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	51,554	24,000
Richfield: James M. Peterson.....				
Springville Banking Co.....	50,000	50,000	23,071	18,200
Salt Lake City:				
Bank of Salt Lake.....	300,000	100,090	379,047	316,467
Commercial National Bank.....	350,000	300,000	388,539	309,037
Deseret National Bank.....	500,000	500,000	930,000	1,000,000
National Bank of the Republic.....	522,000	500,000	259,000	350,000
Walker Bro.'s Bank.....				842,643
Bank of Commerce.....	100,000	100,000	149,000	125,000
State Bank of Utah.....	500,000	500,000	342,149	350,000
Deseret Savings Bank.....	158,343	100,000	627,555	506,981
Zion's Saving Bank and Trust Co.....	400,000	400,000	1,145,370	926,346
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Co.....	200,000	300,000		
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Co. Savings Bank.....	150,000	150,000		117,042
Wells, Fargo and Co. (branch).....		(*)	1,173,405	1,343,094
McCormick & Co.....	200,000		600,000	800,000
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank.....	200,000	200,000	234,000	248,000
Utah National Bank.....	200,000	200,000	225,515	221,500
Total	5,493,643	5,011,800	8,379,295	9,266,569

* No report.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Utah.

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge 3 feet.
Rio Grande Western:				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Colorado line	294.1	.....
Bingham branch	Bingham Junction	Bingham	14.15	.....
Alta branch	do	Wasatch	10.06	.....
Sanpete branch	Thistle Junction	Manti	60.8	.....
Sevier Railway (leased)	Manti	Salina	25.7	.....
Tintic Railway (leased)	Springville Junction	Silver City	46.3	.....
Coal mine branch	Pleasant Valley	Coal mine	17.5	.....
Lake Park spur			1.5	.....
Utah Central coal mine spur			1.8	.....
Diamond spur			1.4	.....
Bingham tramway				3.5
Alta tramway				7.8
Total			473.33	11.3
Central Pacific in Utah, Ogden main line	Ogden	Nevada line	157	.....
Utah Central:				
Main line	Salt Lake City	Fort Douglas	7.55	
Do	do	Park City	31	
Do	do	Mill Creek	3	
Total				41.55
Union Pacific:				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming	73	.....
Do	do	Frisco	280	.....
Salt Lake and Western	Lehi City	Eureka	63	.....
Echo and Park City	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Northern	Ogden	Idaho line	96.3	.....
Utah and Nevada	Salt Lake City	Terminus	37	
Sanpete Valley	Nephi	Manti	52	
Total			543.3	89
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs	Salt Lake City	Farmington	18	.....
Salt Lake and Los Angeles	do	Saltair	15	.....
Grand total			1,206.61	140.3

Street railroad system.

	Electric.	Steam motor.	
		Miles.	Miles.
Salt Lake		58	.....
Ogden		10	.....
Provo			6
Total		68	6

RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

Of the Sanpete Valley road 16 miles from Chester to Manti was constructed during 1893. The company is now engaged in constructing another extension from Manti via Sterling to Morrison, a distance of about 8½ miles, at which point they are opening an extensive deposit of coal, which will be of value to the future prosperity of the Territory.

MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement of the mineral product of Utah for the year 1893.

[Furnished by J. E. Dooly, esq., cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake City.]

	Copper.	Lead unrefined.	Silver in bars.	Silver in base bullion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Germania Lead Works	19,225,900	7,910,000	1,033,600	7,995		
Hanauer Smelter	237,750	-----	677,885	4,350		
Mingo Smelting Co.	209,866	18,608,166	1,482,694	15,289		
Daly Mining Co.	978,540	457,303	536,697	863		
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	1,322,000	916,000	258,750	355		
Silver Reef district	614,851	33,609	7,671	483		
Other mines and placers	-----	-----	-----	17,673		
Net product, bare and base bullion.	1,062,467	48,043,706	1,406,912	3,997,297	18,256	28,852
Contents ores shipped		22,053,373	-----	1,703,294		6,964
Total	1,062,467	70,097,079	1,406,912	5,700,591	18,256	35,816

RECAPITULATION.

1,062,467 pounds copper, at 6½ cents per pound.....	\$69,060.35
70,097,079 pounds unrefined lead, at \$44 per ton.....	1,542,135.73
7,107,503 ounces fine silver, at \$0.73.64 per ounce.....	5,233,965.20
54,072 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce.....	1,081,440.00

Total export value..... 7,926,601.20

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their valuation at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$12,832,074.88.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver product.	Total gold product.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1877.....	4,359,703	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6
1878.....	4,357,328	15,040	2,108,359	10,165	48.3	67.5
1879.....	3,835,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7
1880.....	3,783,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8
1881.....	5,400,191	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.9
1882.....	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1883.....	4,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80
1884.....	5,669,488	5,530	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8
1885.....	5,972,689	8,903	3,189,576	7,289	53.4	81.8
1886.....	5,918,842	10,577	2,838,263	8,369	47.9	79.1
1887.....	6,161,737	11,387	5,049,273	10,714	65.7	94
1888.....	6,178,855	13,886	3,982,217	12,854	64.4	92.6
1889.....	7,147,651	24,975	5,270,250	24,236	73.7	97
1890.....	8,165,586	33,851	6,082,825	29,555	74.4	87.3
1891.....	8,915,223	36,160	6,616,198	31,240	74.2	86.4
1892.....	8,969,656	38,182	7,379,246	37,031	82.2	99.8
1893.....	7,107,503	54,072	5,700,591	35,816	80.2	66.3

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including gold and silver necessarily produced in its manufacture west of the Missouri River.

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, president Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Per cent of entire product.
1878	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	13.1
1879	75,349,501	19,234,394	25.6
1880	80,167,936	28,114,594	35
1881	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885	90,181,260	35,731,711	39.6
1886	103,011,761	44,635,655	43.3
1887	104,645,959	41,595,853	39.7
1888	114,341,592	38,004,826	33.2
1889	129,677,836	42,878,063	33.5
1890	127,166,410	46,852,367	36.8
1891	118,237,441	39,106,577	33
1892	111,531,700	41,975,610	37.6

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I renew my recommendation of last year that suitable Federal buildings be constructed at Salt Lake City and Ogden, for the business of the courts, post-offices and land offices. The convenience of the public officials and safety of the records require that ample and permanent offices be provided by the Government.

INDUSTRIAL HOME BUILDING.

This building is now occupied by the governor, secretary, and Utah Commission for their offices. The building is not conveniently situated. It is a considerable distance from the business center, and is not provided with vaults for the protection of records and papers. The building is not adapted for governmental purposes, and I therefore recommend that it be granted to the Territory or State for educational purposes.

THE OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol at Fillmore is of no use or value to the General Government, and I recommend that it be granted to the new State.

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

Because of the World's Fair at Chicago, last year, no attempt was made to hold a Territorial fair. This year, however, we have made the finest and most complete exhibit ever made in the Territory. The great and increasing variety of home manufactures have been of special interest, while the extensive horticultural, agricultural, live stock, and mineral exhibits have shown a wonderful improvement in each of these lines.

EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The appropriations made by our last legislature to our charitable and educational institutions were not as liberal as they should have been. But under the control and direction, as they are, of conservative, eco-

nomical managing boards, they will be enabled to subserve their useful purposes. The University of Utah and Agricultural College were fortunate in having faculties of noble and unselfish men, devoted to their work, and willing to make all possible sacrifices to maintain their institutions, and the former was particularly fortunate in the endowment by the Literary and Scientific Association of Salt Lake City of a professorship, with a gift of \$60,000; also the use of building and class rooms, much needed in the crowded state of the university, free of rent for two years. The attendance upon the university will be greater the present than any previous year, the enrollment already reaching 400. The Government has justly and graciously granted to the university about 60 acres of land from the Fort Douglas military reservation, which is most desirable for the purposes intended, of great value, and well adapted as a permanent site for the institution.

OPENING THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The Congressional legislation authorizing the allotment to the Indians, in severality, of certain of the lands embraced within the Uintah and Uncompaghre reservations and the opening for settlement and sale of the remaining lands, as recommended by me in my last report, will prove of untold advantage and wealth to the new State. It will open for settlement millions of acres of the most fertile and perfectly watered lands, and will furnish homes for thousands of our young people who need no longer emigrate to the valleys of adjoining States for suitable locations. The undeveloped mineral resources will undoubtedly attract much attention, and, together with the magnificent opportunities afforded the home seeker of the already overcrowded East, will be the means of causing a material increase in our population and taxable wealth.

RESTORATION OF ESCHEATED REALTY.

In my last report I recommended the passage of laws returning to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (commonly called the Mormon Church) the real and personal estate, valued at \$735,000, which had been escheated to the Government. The people of the church no longer violate the laws prohibiting the practice of polygamy, Congress has granted them statehood, and all the reasons which impelled the passage of the laws escheating the property no longer exist. In the face of these changes it would indeed be ungracious for the Government to longer withhold this property from the people who have contributed it from their substance and earnings in the days of their poverty. Congress has very wisely and promptly returned the personality valued at \$450,000, and I renew my recommendation that the realty valued at \$285,000 be also restored to them.

AMNESTY.

In September, 1890, President Woodruff, of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, issued his manifesto against the further practice of polygamy by his people. On the sixth day of the following month (October) the church, in conference assembled, solemnly and formally accepted and adopted the said manifesto as a rule of conduct for the members of the church. Shortly afterwards the first presidency and twelve apostles of the church petitioned the President of the United States for amnesty

and pardon for the members of their church who had been guilty of violations of the laws of Congress prohibiting the practice of polygamy, and their petition was favorably indorsed and recommended by the governor, justices of the supreme court, and other Territorial officials. On January 4, 1893, President Harrison granted amnesty and pardon to all persons, then liable to the penalties prescribed by law, by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, who since November 1, 1890, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, but upon the express condition that they should in the future faithfully obey the laws. Before the issuance of either the manifesto or amnesty hundreds of our citizens had been convicted of polygamy, adultery, and unlawful cohabitation, and were therefore under the act of Congress disqualified from voting or holding office.

In a comparatively few cases, however, separate pardons had been granted, but at the date of the granting of amnesty and pardon by President Harrison for unlawful cohabitation, few indeed were then liable to the penalties of the law and, consequently, but few were relieved by it. The result was that those who had been convicted felt that for some reason they had not been included in the amnesty, and so were unable to register and vote. During the past eighteen months numerous individual applications for pardon have been presented and granted, and the stain and impediment of conviction removed. Polygamous practices having entirely ceased, and Statehood having been accorded the Territory, there seemed no longer to be either justice or propriety in withholding from these unfortunate citizens the right to register and vote. Acting upon this idea, a petition was drawn, and signed by the governor, secretary, justices of the supreme court, and U. S. attorney, and was by the governor presented to President Cleveland on the 25th of September, 1894, requesting a full and complete amnesty and pardon to all persons, whether they had been convicted or were then liable to the penalties of the act for polygamy, bigamy, adultery, or unlawful cohabitation, under the color of polygamous or plural marriage.

The President very promptly on the same day granted the amnesty and pardon, as requested, and extended its provisions to all persons who at any time had violated the laws of Congress by committing the offenses named, except those persons who had been included in the former amnesty and who had forfeited it by subsequently violating the law. This prompt and very generous action of President Cleveland has met with the hearty approval of all classes of our people, and is especially appreciated by hundreds of our best citizens who were disfranchised and have since the issuance of the amnesty availed themselves of the very important duty of registering to vote at our approaching election.

OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

By an act of our last legislative assembly the governor was authorized to enroll the national guard of Utah, to consist of not more than 3 regiments of infantry of 12 companies each, 2 of cavalry, and 2 batteries of light artillery. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred we have already enlisted 14 companies of infantry, 3 troops of cavalry, and 2 batteries of light artillery. The Territory not having had an organized militia for many years, a credit of \$75,000 had accumulated under the act of Congress which makes an annual appropriation for the national guard, and of this amount we have expended \$72,000 in the purchase of uniforms and equipments. The infantry companies are

armed with Springfield rifles of the pattern of 1884, the cavalry with sabers and carbines, and the batteries with eight 3.2 B. L. steel cannon and two Gatling guns of the model of 1890.

The public, as well as the enlisted men, take great pride in the military organization, and I firmly believe that we have the beginning of what will soon prove to be one of the ablest and best disciplined militias in the Union.

INVASION OF INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

On Saturday morning, the 6th of April, I was apprised by the Associated Press dispatches that a so-called "industrial army," numbering 1,200 organized men, without money, supplies, or means of subsistence, had been loaded into the freight cars of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and were to be transported into this Territory. Upon communicating with the authorities of the two railroad lines leading out of the Territory east from Ogden, where the Southern Pacific road ends, I ascertained that no arrangement had been made with either of them to carry the army over their lines. I was informed by the authorities of the Denver and Rio Grande Western road that owing to the stringency of the laws of Colorado, which imposed a penalty of \$200 for every pauper brought within the State, that they could entertain no proposition looking to, and would under no circumstances or conditions, transport these men beyond the border of the Territory. The superintendent of the Union Pacific Company notified me that he could not carry the men or any of them without the payment of full fare.

I was confronted with the fact that 1,200 men, regularly organized as an army, with general, staff, regimental, and company officers, hungry, penniless, and without supplies, who had been living in idleness, many of them vicious, criminal, and outlawed, and all undesirable inhabitants of the community from whence they came, or of any other, were to be foisted upon us by the aid and assistance of some of the citizens and authorities of the State of California, and the connivance and cooperation of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. I immediately served notice upon the local attorney and superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company, and telegraphed their general superintendent at San Francisco, forbidding the bringing of this army into the Territory, and giving notice that I would use all the powers at my command to prevent it, or compel it to be taken by the railroad company who brought it here from beyond our borders, and that said company would be held responsible for all expenses and damage incurred by the Territory by reason of their action in making it a charge upon our communities. Our Territorial law, under the head of "County court and county administration" (vol. 1, sub. sec. 27, p. 303, Compiled Laws of 1888), authorizes county courts:

To adopt such rules and regulations within their respective counties as may be necessary to regulate or prohibit the leaving by any persons or common carriers, within the limits of their respective counties, of any indigent or insane persons or travelers not residents thereof, or the bodies of persons who die while traveling, unless such common carrier shall undertake to be responsible for the proper burial of such bodies, or unless such deceased person was, at the time of his death, a resident of the county within which it is proposed to deliver his body. Also to regulate or prohibit the bringing into or leaving within their respective counties of persons afflicted with or who have but recently been exposed to any contagious disease.

Weber County had previously exercised the authority conferred by this statute and had adopted rules and regulations and notified the

railroad companies thereof. Similar action was procured to be taken by the counties of Boxelder and Salt Lake who were likely to be affected by it previous to the invasion.

Under the act of the Territorial assembly, approved March 8, 1894, provision had been made for the enrollment and organization of the militia and the work begun. Two batteries of artillery, one at Salt Lake City and one at Ogden had been mustered into the service. Two companies of infantry at the former place and a company of cavalry and one of infantry at the latter. The two companies of infantry at Salt Lake City were the only ones uniformed and armed. Foreseeing that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company might continue its unlawful act notwithstanding the notice it had received, and bring the so-called "industrial army" and unload it in our midst, I consulted with the mayor and authorities of Ogden City and Weber County, as to their power to effectually cope with it, and tendered them all the power at my command to aid them. Also a tender from Mayor Baskin, of Salt Lake City, of 30 chosen men commanded by the chief of police. I was informed through the mayor of Ogden that the presence and assistance of the troops were desired and requested that the forces at my command be sent.

It may be stated also that the mayor of Ogden having notified Mayor Baskin, of Salt Lake City, that they would likely be short of provisions, made a requisition upon him for 2,000 loaves of bread, which were carried upon the same train with the militia to aid in feeding the incoming horde. The first information of the probable advent of this army into our midst was received from the Associated Press dispatches on Saturday morning. It was Saturday night at 10 o'clock before notice was given to the militia that I desired their aid, and that they must respond by 6 o'clock the following morning. I can not speak too highly in praise of our new militia. The companies at Salt Lake were promptly ready at the hour designated, and marched to the train as orderly as trained veterans. I had called the three newly organized companies at Ogden out to be in readiness at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Upon my arrival with the militia at Ogden on Sunday morning I immediately went into conference with Mayor Brough and the city authorities of Ogden. In the conference it was determined that if the Southern Pacific should—regardless of the law and the demands that I had made upon them—bring the army into the city, that so long as they remained here they should be confined within certain limits, and that a strict surveillance should be kept over them that they might not go into the city and become a charge on and a menace to the citizens; that provisions would be obtained; and that so far as the ability of the community went their wants should be provided for, and that they should not be permitted to suffer for food or the ordinary comforts that could be supplied them.

I had been informed by Superintendent Knapp, of the Southern Pacific, late on Saturday that his company was endeavoring to arrange with the Union Pacific Company for the transportation of the army east. These negotiations continued until 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when I received the following official letter from General Superintendent Bancroft:

OGDEN, UTAH, April 8, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I have received information from Omaha to the effect that the Union Pacific Railway Company will not receive or transport the men who are being brought into this Territory by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, except at regular transportation rates. This is for your information, so that you may take

whatever steps you may deem necessary and proper in what will probably be a serious situation. I also take this opportunity of requesting that the property of the Union Pacific Railway Company located in this city be adequately protected.

Yours, truly,

W. H. BANCROFT,
General Superintendent.

Hon. CALEB W. WEST,
Governor of Utah, City.

Three hours previous to the reception of the foregoing letter from Mr. Bancroft I had been informed by Supt. Knapp, of the Southern Pacific, that his train carrying the army was being held at Toano, 27 miles west of the Utah line in Nevada, until the matter of transportation could be arranged for. Immediately upon receipt of Mr. Bancroft's communication I repaired to Supt. Knapp's office and informed him of the conclusion reached by the Union Pacific authorities. He then informed me that the train had already been within the Territory several hours and that the people would certainly be landed at Ogden. In conjunction with the authorities of Weber County and the city of Ogden, I authorized counsel to at once institute proceedings against the railroad company to restrain it from unloading its expensive and undesirable charge upon us, and a temporary order was granted. In the interest of humanity, the weather being cold, the men but poorly supplied with covering and greatly crowded in the cars, upon the application of attorney for complainants, the following modification of the order was made:

IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF UTAH.

[Territory of Utah *et al.*, plaintiffs, *v.* The Southern Pacific Company *et al.*, defendants.]

The court modifies the injunction issued herein so as to allow men to leave cars and lodge in roundhouse, near cars, until 10 o'clock a.m., of April 9, 1894, at which time men must return to cars, and the cars must not be removed in the meantime.

JAMES A. MINER,
Judge.

APRIL 8, 1894.

Pending the hearing of the matter by the court, the army after being brought to Ogden was restricted to the limits of the Southern Pacific grounds, guarded by the soldiers, deputy sheriffs, and deputy marshals, and not permitted to beg or prey upon the people. The municipal and county authorities and some humane persons, actuated by the best of motives, assisted by the contributions of a class of sympathizers and dangerous political agitators and demagogues, provided the "army" in abundance with necessary and wholesome food and some clothing. It left the Territory very much better clothed, provisioned, and several hundred dollars richer in money than when it entered it. On the 9th day of April the cause came on for hearing before Chief Justice Samuel A. Merritt and Associate Justice James A. Miner, and after a full hearing the following decree was entered:

IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF UTAH TERRITORY, COUNTY OF WEBER.

[Territory of Utah, Weber County, in Utah Territory; Ogden City, in Utah Territory, and C. M. Brongh, mayor of Ogden City, plaintiffs, *v.* The Southern Pacific Company and S. W. Knapp, defendants.—Interlocutory decree.]

This cause came on regularly for hearing this day before the Hons. S. A. Merritt and James A. Miner, judges, upon a restraining order heretofore issued in the above-entitled cause, and the order to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued therein, according to the prayer of the plaintiff's complaint, as therein particularly referred to and set out; Messrs. R. N. Baskin, F. S. Richards, James N. Kimball, Waldemar Van Cott, Evans & Rogers, and A. J. Weber appearing as counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Thomas A. Marshall appearing as counsel for the defendants.

Witnesses on behalf of the plaintiffs were sworn and examined and testified on behalf of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action; and the court, after hearing the evidence of the parties and the arguments of counsel, and being fully advised therein, it is hereby, on motion of the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

Ordered, adjudged, and decreed, That said defendants, their agents, servants, and employés, and each of them, are hereby enjoined and restrained from keeping or allowing that certain body of men brought by said defendants unlawfully into said Territory, and commonly known as the "industrial army," or any of them, from being in any place, except in the twenty-seven box cars belonging to said defendant company, and in which said men were brought to said Territory; and that the defendants refrain and desist from keeping any of said men, or said army, in this Territory.

Done in open court August 9, 1894."

[SEAL.]

SAMUEL A. MERRITT,
JAMES A. MINER,
Judges.

Attest:

K. S. BOREMAN,
Clerk of said Court.

Application was made to stay the execution, which was denied by the judges, and the writ promptly served. The company not only failed, but absolutely, through its superintendent, refused to obey the order of the court. The superintendent of the company, while admitting that they had brought the army from Sacramento to Ogden for \$600, or about 50 cents per head, declared that it would not be taken back to Sacramento for less than \$35 each, or some \$42,000.

Upon the 10th day of April, the day following the granting of the injunction, a notice was served upon me, as follows:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, *County of Weber:*

OGDEN CITY, April 10, 1894.

To Territory of Utah, Weher County, in Utah Territory; Ogden City, in Utah Territory; C. M. Brough, mayor of Ogden City, and Nat. M. Brigham, U. S. Marshal for Utah Territory:

The Southern Pacific Company hereby notifies you that said company wishes the cars occupied by members of the so-called "industrial army" to be vacated at once, the number of cars so occupied being 23. That if the cars be occupied by your orders, and not so vacated, said company will hold you responsible for the cost of the same, at the rate of \$3 per day for the use of each car.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
By S. W. KNAPP.

I also received from Mr. C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a telegram as follows:

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1894.

Hon. C. W. WEST,
Governor, Territory of Utah:

Mr. Knapp, our superintendent at Ogden, has telegraphed to Mr. Fillmore, our general superintendent, that you have demanded that the Southern Pacific Company send westward a certain number of people now in Ogden. I think this must be a mistake. We have taken those men east in the course of business, hoping that the condition of the "industrial army," so called, would be bettered thereby, as they can't well get work here, and hope to better their condition by getting something to do on their arrival in the East, where there is a larger field for employment. If the governor has given such an order I am quite sure that on second thought he will change it and do what he can to assist them on their way. The officers of the Southern Pacific Company, there, certainly can not move them westward at less than our regular rates, and if anything less than regular rates are charged it can only be done through negotiations at this office.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

To the foregoing telegram I replied as follows:

OGDEN, April 10, 1894.

Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON,
San Francisco:

Information, since proven to be correct, came to me that the Southern Pacific Company had loaded in some cattle cars about 1,000 vagrants, taken from San Francisco,

Oakland, and Sacramento. These persons were loaded by the police and authorities of California municipalities with the cooperation of the officers and employés of your company, by force into your cars, to be brought from the rich State of California to become a charge upon our Territory, no provision having been made for their transportation farther east, and they being entirely without means, either as individuals or as an organization, to procure such transportation. Said persons are now here, destitute and pitiable. They have been, since being brought into the Territory, a charge upon our people, who have to provide the necessary provisions to keep them from starving, that they may not be provoked by desperation to acts of violence.

The acts of all of those participating in thus inflicting our community can not be too harshly characterized. It is certainly illegal and violative of the most sacred rights of our community. I did forbid the Southern Pacific Company bringing these people into our midst, and when brought that they should be returned from whence they came. It was done upon mature consideration, after the most careful consultation and advice of some of the wisest and best men of our Territory. Proceedings were instituted in the courts in behalf of the Territory, the county of Weber and city of Ogden; and after a full hearing last night the court sustained the position taken by me—that the act of the Southern Pacific Company was illegal in bringing said industrial army referred to by you into this Territory, and forbid their being landed here, and that they should be returned by your company from whence they came. I am informed by your superintendent, Mr. Knapp, that your company will refuse to obey the order and decree of the court, and continue to defy the authorities of this Territory. I am determined that the authority of the Territory shall be maintained, and the decrees of its courts enforced, and the property and lives of its people protected.

CALEB W. WEST.

In response to the foregoing the following telegram was received:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1894.

Hon. C. W. WEST,
Ogden:

Yours of even date received. You have been misinformed, as I am quite sure neither the police nor the officers of California loaded the men into our cars. We were asked to haul them free, and refused to do so, but said that we would give them reduced rates, as many of them were very desirous of reaching their homes in the East. It was in a kindly spirit that we took them, and we believe now, after careful consideration of the subject, that your people will do what they can to help them on to their destination, as they have no inducement to return West, and I feel very certain that their condition will be much better when they get into that larger field of labor that they will find east of the Mississippi River. As a matter of common humanity, we all should do something to help them on their way. Our company can do nothing, as it is not organized for charity, but for business, but I, personally, will contribute \$100 toward helping them.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

The Southern Pacific Company having failed to obey the order of the court, and willfully refusing to do so, the following communication was sent to the chief justice:

Hon. SAMUEL A. MERRITT,
Chief Justice Supreme Court Utah Territory:

SIR: The Southern Pacific Railway Company has neglected and absolutely refuses to obey the order made by the court yesterday in regard to the "industrial army." The company refuses to take the men back over its road without the payment of full fare (\$35) each, and the officials are so defiant that they have even served a notice upon me demanding the cars in which the men were transported to this Territory and claiming \$3 per day for the use of each car.

It will be apparent to you that under the circumstances we are utterly powerless to enforce the order of the court unless some further proceedings are had by you. I deem it of the utmost importance that an order should be made immediately directing the U. S. marshal to execute the order of the court heretofore made, and I am satisfied from the situation that it can be executed without violence or serious trouble.

Very respectfully,

CALEB W. WEST.

The defendant company was again brought before the court upon application for an amendment to the interlocutory decree rendered on April 9, and hereinbefore set forth, and the following order was made

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WEBER.

[Territory of Utah, county of Weber, and Ogden City, plaintiffs, *v.* Southern Pacific Company and S. W. Knapp, defendants.—Amendment to interlocutory order.]

Application having been made to the said court by the said plaintiffs for the amendment hereinafter specially set forth to the interlocutory decree heretofore rendered herein on April 9, 1894, and the said matter coming on regularly to be heard this date, the said plaintiffs being represented in court by their counsel, and the said defendants being represented in court by their attorneys, Marshall and Royle, and evidence and affidavit having been duly introduced in this cause and considered, and the court being duly advised in the premises, and also deeming it necessary that the said amendment should be added to the said decree;

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, adjndged, and decreed that there be added to the said interlocutory decree entered in this action on April 9, 1894, as an amendment thereof, the following, to wit:

"And in the event that the said defendants, their agents, servants, and employés, fail to execute this writ of injunction by 10 o'clock a. m. of April 12, 1894, then and in that event the proper officers of this court, to wit, the sheriff of Weber County, Utah Territory, and the U. S. marshal of Utah Territory, are directed to take such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully execute and carry into effect the foregoing matters and things directed to be performed and done by the said defendants, and prohibit the said defendants from the further commission of the wrongs mentioned in plaintiffs' complaint in this action."

Done in open court this April 11, 1894.

JAMES A. MINER,
Judge.

The Southern Pacific Company was given by the court until 10 o'clock a. m. of the next day, April 12, to obey and carry out the order of the court, and upon its failure to do so the proper officers were empowered and directed to enforce its decree.

It will be observed that the issue joined was whether the State of California, its authorities, State, county, or municipal, could organize or encourage and aid the organization of its dependent paupers, criminals, and idle, dissolute classes, and with the assistance, connivance, and cooperation of the Southern Pacific Company, crowd them into stock cars as if they were cattle, swine, or sheep; without adequate clothing for protection from the severe inclemency of the early spring, without money, food, medical attendance, or supplies, transport them beyond their borders, through the State of Nevada, to the end of their line, into the distant Territory of Utah, and there dump them with impunity as a charge and burden upon the latter, without liability upon the part of the carrier knowingly doing it or the party procuring it to be done.

The decision of our courts was in accordance with the fundamental principles that every community must accept the care and burden of its own dependent pauper and criminal classes, and that it has the inherent right to protect itself from having such imposed upon it by others. The political agitators and demagogues, both at Ogden and Salt Lake City, taking advantage of the time consumed in the hearing before the court, busied themselves with much success in fomenting discontent among the unemployed, creating sympathy for our uninvited and unwelcome guests, and arousing the fears of many that a conflict might be precipitated. Yielding to the conditions thus created, some of those who had been the most stanch and earnest in advocating the

maintenance of the integrity of the Territory and the supremacy of its laws weakened and made common cause with those who had at all times been in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the army and had given it aid and encouragement. The court by its last order having conferred upon its officers the power to enforce its decree, a concerted movement was at once undertaken by its sympathizers to put the army without the jurisdiction of the court before the time in which the officers were empowered to act. Money and supplies were raised for the army, and it was arranged that an empty train of Union Pacific box cars should be sent to receive it at Uintah Station, a few miles outside of Ogden.

At 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the day when the amended decree was entered, the army marched out of Ogden guarded by the troops, and were so guarded and kept in a body until they passed our eastern border. Pursuant to the arrangement, at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April the army took possession of an empty train of Union Pacific cars at Uintah and were carried out of the Territory.

This army was organized for the avowed purpose of marching to Washington to join other similar organizations in influencing the legislation of Congress, and demanding of it the enactment of measures which it was claimed would give relief to the labor and working classes, yet the army made no provision for its own support, but became a heavy burden and tax upon every community into which it entered. In idleness it ate the bread that was produced by the sore toil of many, while numbers of worthy, willing workers would have gladly exchanged the sweat of their labor for it. The lamentable failure of the "industrial armies" to accomplish any good is well known.

The press dispatches announce that Kelly, the organizer and commander of the one with which we had to do, has returned to California and is now mustering another army for a similar campaign next spring. The expenses imposed upon the Territory and its citizens for the maintenance of Kelly and his men, and incident thereto, amount in round figures to about \$3,000. The county of Weber has already instituted an action against the Southern Pacific Company to recover the amount of its expenditure, and unless the Territory is reimbursed for its outlay an action on its behalf will be instituted against the company. Not the least of the bad effects attending the presence of the Kelly army was its demoralizing influence upon our own citizens. Owing to the business depression during the winter there were congregated in our two larger cities great numbers without employment, and the charitably disposed of Salt Lake City and Ogden had been taxed to the uttermost to relieve the deserving poor, and without being fully able to do so. The situation was propitious, and the demagogues, political tricksters, and aiders and abettors of the Kelly movement availed themselves of it, and, through agitators whom they controlled, succeeded in enlisting here an army of between three and four hundred men. I regret exceedingly that some of our people, whom from their character and standing better things might have been expected, actuated by the same spirit of selfishness characterizing their fellows in California, were willing to relieve themselves of an undesirable burden even at the expense of unjustly placing it upon others.

They countenanced, encouraged, and gave substantial aid to the movement. The railroad companies refused to transport this army East. After remaining sometime in camp here for preparation, drawing upon the community for supplies, it turned its face toward and marched

slowly east, on the line of the Rio Grande Western road, bound for Colorado. The army captured and took possession of a Union Pacific train, run it onto the track of the Rio Grande Western road and embarked upon it for the East. The train was run by them as far as Provo, where it was derailed. Yet the train was still held by the army, and it refused to surrender it to the officers of the road. Warrants had been procured for the arrest of the leaders of the army, but they would not recognize the process of the court and defied arrest. Thirty armed deputy U. S. marshals were sent to aid the sheriff and placed the whole army within limits and under guard until a requisition could be made upon the Governor for assistance and the presence of the militia secured.

The sheriff having made the proper demand for troops, two companies of infantry and a detachment of Battery A was sent to him to aid in the execution of the process of the court. Upon the arrival of the soldiers they were placed in position to command the camp of the industrials. The officers holding the warrants were instructed to enter the camp and arrest all for whom they had warrants, which they promptly did. The arrested parties were given a speedy hearing, and the chief offenders, including the general and his principal officers, convicted, fined, and imprisoned in the penitentiary. In small bodies of stragglers this army made its way through the Territory, beating its way upon freight trains into Colorado, where it was finally disbanded, and none, so far as I know of, marched to Washington.

Honest, industrious laborers, of whatever calling, are entitled to and receive the respect of all right-minded people. Upon their contentment and prosperity rests the welfare and safety of the State. Their rights should be secured and jealously guarded by the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the Government. Those, however, masking under the garb of labor, who desert its honorable ranks to live in idleness, prey upon the community by unlawfully banding themselves together, and by strength of numbers enforcing involuntary contribution for their subsistence from the communities they enter, are a constant menace to the safety of society and all good government, and should be rigorously dealt with and promptly suppressed.

STATEHOOD.

Great joy has been brought to the people of Utah by the passing of the enabling act for our admission into the Union as a sovereign State. While the changes in our social and political conditions have been rapid, they have nevertheless been complete, and no voice is now heard in opposition to statehood. All political parties and people concede the justice of it and are now working unitedly for the building up of the new commonwealth. Under the State government we confidently anticipate an influx of population sufficient to strengthen our cities, cultivate our valleys, and as soon as the Indian reservations are thrown open for settlement, to completely transform them into productive gardens and fields, thrifty villages and towns.

With the immigration bound to follow statehood, millions of dollars will seek safe and profitable investment here in iron works, mills, foundries, factories, and various manufacturing and commercial enterprises which only require the assurance of an unchanging government and stable laws to insure their employment in those activities. Our metal and coal mining will also receive an impetus that will necessitate the

building and extension of railroads to new and undeveloped portions of the commonwealth. The future seems full of promise for the new State, and with our undeveloped resources added to what are now visible, we may safely rely upon having one of the wealthiest, most stable, and prosperous States in the American Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB W. WEST.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.



REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1895.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1895.

R E P O R T

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1 8 9 5 .

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1 8 9 5 .

REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 24, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1895

POPULATION.

Counties.	Census 1890.	Terri- torial cen- sus 1895.	Malee.	Females.	Native.	Foreign horn.	White.	Col- ored.	Chi- nese.
Beaver	3,340	3,791	2,110	1,681	3,072	719	3,781	2	8
Boxelder	7,642	8,331	4,329	4,002	6,571	1,760	8,206	.....	125
Caelie	15,509	18,286	9,146	9,140	13,893	4,393	18,262	22	2
Carbon ^a	3,690	2,316	1,380	2,117	1,579	3,649	.....	.....	47
Davis	6,751	7,480	3,773	3,707	6,307	1,173	7,480	.....	.....
Emery	5,076	4,390	2,308	2,082	3,770	620	4,359	.....	31
Garfield	2,457	2,888	1,512	1,376	2,704	184	2,886	.....	2
Grand	541	891	605	286	789	102	859	.....	32
Iron	2,083	3,123	1,540	1,583	2,676	447	3,104	.....	19
Juah	5,582	6,466	3,535	2,931	4,985	1,481	6,455	1	10
Kane	1,685	1,908	970	958	1,791	117	1,908	.....	.....
Millard	4,033	5,375	2,833	2,542	4,558	817	5,375	.....	.....
Morgan	1,780	2,261	1,170	1,091	1,833	428	2,261	.....	.....
Piute	2,842	1,727	918	809	1,521	206	1,727	.....	.....
Rich	1,527	1,781	931	850	1,498	283	1,776	1	4
Salt Lake	58,457	68,182	33,855	34,327	51,007	17,175	67,622	295	265
San Juan	365	500	288	212	468	32	499	1	.....
Sanpete	13,146	15,538	7,847	7,691	11,774	3,764	15,538	.....	.....
Sevier	6,199	7,893	4,042	3,851	6,360	1,533	7,893	.....	.....
Summit	7,733	9,631	5,344	4,287	6,994	2,637	9,524	13	94
Tooele	3,700	4,428	2,481	1,947	3,415	1,013	4,302	114	12
Uinta	2,762	3,967	2,130	1,837	3,715	252	3,961	1	5
Utah	23,768	29,229	14,780	14,449	23,824	5,405	29,223	3	3
Wasatch	3,595	4,408	2,264	2,144	3,637	771	4,405	.....	3
Washington	4,009	4,619	2,262	2,357	4,212	407	4,617	.....	2
Wayne .....	.....	1,520	795	725	1,437	83	1,520	.....	.....
Weber	22,723	25,015	12,719	12,296	19,897	5,118	24,793	118	104
Total	207,905	247,324	126,803	120,521	194,825	52,499	245,985	571	768

^a Organized in 1894 from part of Emery County.

^b Organized in 1892 from part of Piute County.

The statistics of population, which it should be stated were collected during the months of February and March, 1895, by a house-to-house canvass, is probably the most accurate census ever taken in the Territory, and contains much interesting data. The increase of population between 1880 and 1890 was 44.4 per cent, between 1890 and 1895, 14.15 per cent, and yet the gain in population during the past five years has been at a much higher ratio, as compared with the population of 1880, than was the gain during the decade ending 1890.

The gain between 1880 and 1890 was, as has been stated, 44.4 per cent. The gain between 1890 and 1895, as compared with the same basis of calculation, was 27.4 per cent. In other words, the average annual gain between 1880 and 1890 was 6,394; the same between 1890 and 1895 was 7,884.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

In each 1,000 inhabitants we have 513 males and 487 females; 788 native and 212 foreign born; 995 whites to 5 colored and Chinese.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1895.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1895.

Counties.	Realty.	Improvements.	Personality.	Railroads, etc.	Total.
Beaver	\$307,769.00	\$237,322.00	\$292,390.00	\$180,822.00	\$1,018,303.00
Boxelder	1,392,233.00	346,260.00	390,934.00	1,816,474.00	3,945,901.00
Cache	2,848,336.00	942,935.00	740,427.00	407,786.00	4,939,484.00
Carbon	202,330.00	144,519.00	300,215.00	391,708.00	1,038,772.00
Davis	1,655,433.00	535,890.00	295,028.00	577,542.00	3,063,893.00
Emery	264,349.00	108,274.00	218,302.00	463,159.00	1,054,084.00
Garfield	98,825.00	114,430.00	260,443.00	(b)	473,698.00
Grand <i>a</i>	46,657.00	26,110.00	135,946.00	629,233.00	837,946.00
Iron	330,468.00	156,675.00	281,404.00	444.00	768,991.00
Juab	635,937.00	673,537.00	375,333.00	538,338.00	2,223,145.00
Kane	95,933.00	119,871.00	210,768.00	b 27.00	426,599.00
Millard	307,210.00	152,519.00	384,476.00	462,728.87	1,306,933.87
Morgan	274,070.00	125,810.00	118,050.00	244,509.00	762,439.00
Piute	136,480.00	54,021.00	179,285.00	(b)	369,786.00
Rich	428,789.00	74,539.00	213,504.00	(b)	710,832.00
Salt Lake	24,029,871.00	8,582,970.00	6,041,672.00	2,011,377.00	40,665,890.00
San Juan <i>a</i>	3,000.00	20,595.00	241,247.00	(b)	264,842.00
Sanpete	1,521,788.00	715,457.00	974,467.00	462,591.00	3,671,303.00
Sevier	576,733.00	290,725.00	515,839.00	37,811.00	1,421,108.00
Summit	1,074,548.00	883,351.00	914,939.00	642,538.00	3,515,376.00
Tooele <i>a</i>	459,435.00	234,388.00	402,626.00	214,551.00	1,371,000.00
Utah	3,903,345.00	2,018,640.00	1,324,550.00	1,839,229.00	9,085,764.00
Uintah	260,099.00	121,850.00	248,072.00	920.00	630,941.00
Wasatch	443,440.00	219,540.00	186,540.00	233.00	849,753.00
Wayne <i>a</i>	59,790.00	42,065.00	117,630.00	(b)	219,485.00
Washington	295,380.00	256,110.00	344,595.00	683.00	896,768.00
Weber	7,126,645.00	2,966,285.00	1,442,695.00	864,490.00	12,400,115.00
Total	48,778,893.00	20,164,688.00	17,211,377.00	11,787,193.87	97,942,151.87

a These counties have been notified of the intention of the board of equalization to raise their valuations as follows: Grand, San Juan, and Wayne, on cattle; Tooele and San Juan, on sheep. If these raises are made it will increase the total valuation of the Territory \$84,297.12.

b There are no railroads, etc., in these counties.

REVENUE, TERRITORIAL AND DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the years 1893 and 1894 for territorial and district school purposes.

[The territorial tax is 2 mills; the school tax is 3 mills.]

Counties.	Territorial and school tax.		Counties.	Territorial and school tax.	
	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
Beaver	\$6,104.50	\$5,421.68	Salt Lake	\$242,339.27	\$205,813.25
Boxelder	21,046.49	20,765.13	San Juan	1,901.60	1,302.32
Cache	31,008.18	26,278.84	Sanpete	22,148.00	18,438.05
Carbon		4,444.58	Sevier	6,943.50	6,299.27
Davis	18,196.83	15,394.18	Summit	20,786.48	17,249.83
Emery	10,204.06	5,131.59	Tooele	9,049.01	6,903.92
Garfield	1,781.16	1,943.17	Uintah	2,889.41	3,028.88
Grand	5,827.82	4,649.30	Utah	46,515.55	44,034.81
Iron	4,086.28	3,732.62	Wasatch	5,532.94	4,663.88
Juab	12,139.14	10,369.07	Washington	4,665.25	4,679.65
Kane	3,662.60	2,770.43	Wayne	1,379.16	1,257.37
Millard	6,682.28	6,091.76	Weber	83,281.68	68,006.16
Morgan	4,232.92	3,647.35	Total	575,574.21	497,516.21
Piute	1,480.25	1,400.67			
Rich	2,689.85	3,798.45			

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

5

Statement showing the revenue for each year since 1853, and the total assessed value of property.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of prop- erty assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of prop- erty assessed.
1854	\$6,386.31	(a)	1875	\$58,222.95	\$23,289,180.00
1855	17,348.89	\$3,469,770.00	1876	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1856	16,990.38	2,937,977.00	1877	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1857	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1878	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1858	9,032.32	(a)	1879	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1859	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1880	151,335.24	25,223,540.00
1860	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1881	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1861	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1882	174,483.93	29,080,656.00
1862	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1883	185,006.55	40,834,425.00
1863	50,482.00	548,200.00	1884	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1864	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1885	208,931.72	34,851,957.00
1865	47,209.65	9,453,930.00	1886	214,105.93	35,664,322.00
1866	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1887	227,361.48	37,893,580.00
1867	53,239.13	10,647,826.00	1888	282,036.61	46,868,247.00
1868	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1889	305,016.14	49,883,690.00
1869	59,968.03	11,393,606.00	1890	543,061.08	108,612,216.00
1870	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1891	618,685.19	123,737,042.00
1871	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1892	596,790.49	119,358,098.00
1872	43,976.40	17,500,560.00	1893	575,574.21	115,114,842.00
1873	53,870.87	21,548,348.00	1894	497,516.21	99,503,243.40
1874	57,021.45	(a)			

a No data.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Statement showing the amount expended on private and public buildings and also for public works for the year 1894.

Counties.	Private buildings.	Public buildings.	Public works.	Counties.	Private buildings.	Public buildings.	Public works.
Beaver	\$64,685	\$750	\$600	Salt Lake	\$412,491	\$632,150	\$411,886
Boxelder	26,725	15,300	1,625	San Juan	4,005	3,000	
Cache	67,843	1,200		Sanpete	48,.09	3,437	12,780
Carbon	14,797		1,325	Sevier	26,200	8,850	3,500
Davis	92,863		4,511	Summit	19,385		6,775
Emery	22,179			Tooele	47,441	35,250	2,175
Garfield	21,278	1,150	1,100	Uintah	21,797	(a)	(a)
Grand	13,095	4,778	1,626	Utah	75,429	6,483	
Iron	(a)	3,670	1,830	Wasatch	30,661	480	
Juab	10,000	14,500	12,384	Washington	22,815		
Kane	6,930	300	5,100	Weber	155,317	117,390	91,990
Millard	36,610	51,050	5,750	Total	1,258,219	899,738	564,957
Morgan	8,532						
Rich	9,042						

a Not reported.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business of the United States land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Kind of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Amount.
Case entries (exclusive of area in commuted homestead and timber-culture entries)	81	316.66	\$6,420.53
Mineral applications	30	752	300.00
Mineral entries	54	1,041.78	4,577.85
Adversee mining claims	9		90.00
Desert-land applications	261	37,937.52	9,485.21
Desert-land final entries	69	10,974.09	10,599.89
Homestead entries	612	87,910.94	9,328.87
Final homestead entries	206	29,855.24	1,364.75
Final timber-culture entries	9	879.63	36.00
Coal filings	45	7,120	135.00
Railroad selections	3	55,845.76	726.00
Testimony fees			436.58
Total	1,379	232,633.62	43,500.68

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SURVEYED LANDS.

The total amount of land surveyed in Utah during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is 440,083.49 acres. The total number of mining claims surveyed is 185.

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of public lands in Utah Territory and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening, in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries.....	4,290	380,835.09	\$631,720.64
Mineral entries.....	2,001	32,258.28	114,444.50
Mineral applications.....	2,277	-----	22,770.00
Desert applications.....	3,996	783,072.97	203,855.87
Desert final entries.....	1,011	191,058.63	197,084.65
Homestead entries.....	11,074	1,418,950.18	169,747.23
Homestead final entries.....	5,197	723,540.65	33,485.40
Timber-culture entries.....	1,577	178,305.49	17,902.00
Timber-culture final entries.....	33	3,552.52	136.00
Adverse mining claims.....	966	-----	9,426.00
Premption filings.....	11,995	1,445,087.88	35,985.00
Coal filings.....	1,256	154,849	3,768.00
Coal cash entries.....	117	191,587.34	39,831.00
Union Pacific and Central Pacific R. R. selections.....	7	778,458.24	8,845.64
Land warrants.....		23,957	615.00
Agricultural college scrip.....		84,912	2,232.00
Valentine scrip.....		280.12	14.00
Chippewa scrip.....		479.82	10.00
Supreme court scrip.....		4,530.02	-----
Sioux half breed scrip.....		360	6.00
Soldiers' filings.....	1	160	3.00
Timber sold.....			127.08
Timber depredations.....			15,422.31
Testimony fees.....			18,134.08
Total.....	45,708	6,387,229.23	1,525,565.40

FARM LANDS.

Showing the amount of lands under cultivation, irrigation, and fenced for pasture; also total number of acres of improved and unimproved land.

Counties.	Number of acres under cultivation in 1894.	Number of acres under irrigation in 1894.	Number of acres of pastureage fenced in 1894.	Number of acres of improved land in 1894.	Number of acres of unimproved land in 1894.
Beaver.....	10,409	10,636	1,898	14,903	13,876
Boxelder.....	23,751	10,730	29,169	37,957	415,345
Cache.....	73,057	38,430	47,605	163,310	34,091
Carbon.....	7,679	7,679	-----	77,679	10,301
Davis.....	25,347	14,407	15,318	50,083	12,123
Emery.....	12,694	15,622	2,528	17,570	28,574
Garfield.....	6,565	6,832	3,798	12,874	10,727
Grand.....	6,842	3,142	4,632	4,765	6,839
Iron.....	6,610	6,143	970	8,903	9,157
Juab.....	10,933	7,383	8,210	15,791	15,852
Kane.....	2,235	1,539	1,564	2,579	2,757
Millard.....	16,036	16,389	10,348	32,415	42,750
Morgan.....	6,321	5,856	5,921	6,982	13,707
Piute.....	2,326	6,796	4,210	10,535	12,223
Rich.....	19,776	20,460	17,179	25,961	57,793
Salt Lake.....	36,708	36,683	21,297	53,768	47,492
San Juan.....	1,549	1,504	3,198	4,785	469
Sanpete.....	27,039	34,286	11,498	60,010	40,970
Sevier.....	26,300	26,300	8,952	44,390	21,000
Summit.....	5,378	20,967	9,064	23,338	43,807
Tooele.....	11,243	7,118	21,256	14,883	40,129
Uinta.....	12,520	12,980	2,902	16,414	12,664
Utah.....	67,633	57,397	24,106	86,905	25,037
Wasatch.....	12,995	12,443	2,177	16,107	16,360
Washington.....	5,642	5,555	1,117	6,204	2,327
Wayne.....	5,732	6,016	2,824	8,105	9,679
Weber.....	27,942	24,162	32,984	60,424	33,133
Total.....	467,162	417,455	294,725	806,650	979,182

NOTE.—Of all land under cultivation, 89.36 per cent is irrigated. The unimproved land covers only present ownership of farmers. It is estimated that 3,500,000 acres can be reclaimed by irrigation.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

7

IRRIGATION.

Showing the amount of lands under cultivation, irrigation, etc.—Continued.

County.	Irrigation season begins.	Irrigation season ends.	Number of times lands irrigated during season.	Number of hours land is irrigated each time.	Elevation above sea in feet.	Depth of snow in adjacent mountains in feet.	Density of water per cubic foot per second.
<i>Acres.</i>							
Beaver.....	May 15.....	August 15.....	8.....	24.....	5,000-6,000.....	4.....	.....
Boxelder.....	May.....	August.....	8.....	1½.....	4,000-5,000.....	3.....	.....
Cache.....	do.....	September.....	8.....	4.....	4,500.....	3.....	150.....
Davis.....	April.....	October.....	10.....	2½.....	4,200-5,000.....	3.....	.....
Emery.....	March.....	November.....	.....	.....	3,900-4,500.....	4.....	.....
Garfield.....	April.....	August.....	8.....	5.....	6,500.....	3.....	.....
Grand.....	April 15.....	October 1.....	.....	.....	5,800-6,300.....	.....	.....
Iron.....	April.....	November.....	6.....	6.....	5,000-6,000.....	4.....	80.....
Juab.....	May.....	September.....	10.....	.....	5,500.....	8.....	.....
Kane.....	April 1.....	October.....	8.....	12.....	5,500.....	.....	75.....
Millard.....	April 15.....	August 15.....	.....	.....	5,500.....	3.....	.....
Morgan.....	May 20.....	September 1.....	7.....	.....	4,000-5,000.....	6.....	100.....
Piute.....	April.....	September.....	5.....	8.....	5,000-7,000.....	4.....	.....
Rich.....	do.....	August.....	3.....	3.....	6,000.....	5.....	.....
Salt Lake.....	May 15.....	September 15.....	8.....	.....	4,300.....	6.....	100.....
San Juan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.....	.....	.....
Sanpete.....	May 15.....	September.....	5.....	24.....	5,550.....	6.....	95.....
Sevier.....	April.....	October.....	5.....	1.....	4,000-7,000.....	.....	.....
Summit.....	May.....	September.....	3.....	.....	5,845.....	5.....	.....
Tooele.....	March.....	do.....	.....	.....	4,600.....	2.....	80.....
Uinta.....	April.....	October.....	.....	.....	4,600.....	6.....	.....
Utah.....	March.....	September.....	8.....	.....	4,600.....	4.....	.....
Wasatch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000-7,500.....	6.....	.....
Washington.....	April.....	October.....	12.....	3.....	2,700-5,000.....	4.....	40.....
Weber.....	May.....	do.....	12.....	2.....	4,500.....	2.....	.....

F FARMS.

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS AND EXPENDITURES.

Showing total number of farms, number free of incumbrance, number mortgaged, with amount and average rate of interest, and amount expended for buildings in 1894.

Counties.	Total number of farms.	Number of farms free of incumbrance.	Number of farms mortgaged.	Amount of mortgages.	Average rate of interest.	Expended for buildings, 1894.
Beaver.....	373.....	359.....	14.....	\$10,505.....	19½.....	\$20,905.....
Boxelder.....	799.....	701.....	98.....	109,920.....	10½.....	.....
Cache.....	3,842.....	3,469.....	373.....	296,134.....	10½.....	67,843.....
Carbon.....	108.....	103.....	5.....	4,800.....	9.....	14,862.....
Davis.....	879.....	741.....	138.....	165,863.....	8½.....	45,435.....
Emery.....	552.....	523.....	29.....	17,475.....	8½.....	22,179.....
Garfield.....	512.....	500.....	12.....	7,845.....	15.....	21,228.....
Grand.....	112.....	107.....	5.....	7,100.....	11.....	14,570.....
Iron.....	346.....	342.....	4.....	2,750.....	10.....	14,353.....
Juab.....	320.....	283.....	37.....	45,975.....	10½.....	20,094.....
Kane.....	238.....	238.....	.....	.....	.....	6,930.....
Millard.....	470.....	420.....	50.....	57,517.....	13.....	67,660.....
Morgan.....	350.....	300.....	50.....	28,334.....	10.....	8,532.....
Piute.....	173.....	167.....	6.....	5,400.....	12.....	7,150.....
Rich.....	269.....	229.....	40.....	68,830.....	9.....	10,152.....
Salt Lake.....	2,195.....	1,889.....	306.....	354,550.....	10.....	65,405.....
San Juan.....	44.....	44.....	.....	.....	.....	4,005.....
Sanpete.....	1,540.....	1,334.....	206.....	138,549.....	11.....	73,804.....
Sevier.....	(a).....	(a).....	(a).....	37,446.....	12.....	35,050.....
Summit.....	576.....	536.....	40.....	34,063.....	10.....	15,175.....
Tooele.....	517.....	462.....	55.....	35,892.....	10.....	11,690.....
Uinta.....	443.....	429.....	14.....	6,490.....	14½.....	21,797.....
Utah.....	2,751.....	2,394.....	357.....	295,526.....	10½.....	81,912.....
Wasatch.....	515.....	462.....	53.....	35,959.....	13½.....	30,651.....
Washington.....	482.....	480.....	2.....	6,120.....	10.....	.....
Wayne.....	(a).....	(a).....	(a).....	400.....	(a).....	7,940.....
Weber.....	1,175.....	941.....	234.....	197,909.....	8½.....	29,907.....
Total	20,581.....	17,453.....	2,128.....	1,971,352.....	11.....	718,929.....

a Not reported.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND EXPENSES.

Showing the number of laborers hired and total wages paid for same in 1894; also amount expended for repairs, fertilizers, interest, taxes, and sundries, 1894.

Counties.	Number laborers hired.	Amount paid laborers.	Expended for repairs.	Expended for fertilizers.	Expended for interest and taxes.	Sundry expenses.
Beaver.....	260	\$29,771	\$17,823	\$2,126	\$5,293	\$4,996
Boxelder.....	221	44,424	11,733	620	27,403	2,135
Cache.....	240	47,812	15,654	-----	79,895	92,604
Carbon.....	96	29,435	5,580	-----	1,659	6,053
Davis.....	416	45,885	16,800	1,825	42,261	41,740
Emery.....	64	14,746	4,037	4,276	13,697	2,868
Garfield.....	30	21,464	5,436	1,976	6,025	2,115
Grand.....	42	11,784	3,047	-----	1,537	3,782
Iron.....	108	13,702	2,700	2,774	1,603	5,190
Juab.....	170	29,840	5,565	5,607	8,356	4,303
Kane.....	27	8,290	1,160	757	1,720	720
Millard.....	259	44,552	9,163	-----	16,924	13,646
Morgan.....	(a)	(a)	5,184	360	7,554	2,910
Piute.....	81	18,400	(a)	-----	(a)	(a)
Rich.....	200	30,002	6,286	2,219	10,856	(a)
Salt Lake.....	607	90,168	20,360	4,346	89,386	21,778
San Juan.....	65	15,810	682	-----	1,886	1,507
Sanpete.....	768	205,512	25,239	13,101	60,057	12,937
Sevier.....	420	41,000	(a)	-----	24,920	(a)
Summit.....	75	29,981	5,462	125	15,120	6,841
Tooele.....	270	70,493	8,851	266	22,386	14,652
Uinta.....	91	13,354	9,980	-----	9,132	11,585
Utah.....	1,052	102,244	23,240	39,798	75,742	17,020
Wasatch.....	47	8,732	2,192	5,342	15,779	14,989
Washington.....	(a)	(a)	841	7,322	(a)	(a)
Wayne.....	12	4,815	3,607	6,055	1,358	2,160
Weber.....	339	43,150	16,257	11,726	70,261	17,614
Total	5,960	1,015,366	226,879	110,621	610,820	303,145

a Not reported.

FARM PRODUCTS.

WHEAT.

Showing the acreage in 1894, with the total product in bushels and its market value; also the average and highest yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Average yield per acre.	Highest yield per acre.
Beaver.....	2,110	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Boxelder.....	13,838	43,737	\$26,257	20.7	70
Cache.....	43,328	173,486	65,057	12.5	67
Carbon.....	1,139	830,787	332,315	19.2	56
Davis.....	9,761	24,221	12,110	21.3	50
Emery.....	3,599	201,788	86,374	20.7	60
Garfield.....	1,954	69,543	34,771	19.3	-----
Graud.....	26	34,162	25,230	17.5	45
Iron.....	1,751	449	536	17.3	25
Juab.....	2,334	35,513	21,308	20.3	60
Kane.....	307	64,958	29,206	27.8	60
Millard.....	4,032	5,704	8,556	18.6	50
Morgan.....	1,412	91,770	45,100	22.8	51
Piute.....	1,335	46,528	21,304	33	60
Rich.....	1,200	27,231	12,235	20.4	-----
Salt Lake.....	6,445	35,917	15,085	30	51
San Juan.....	287	174,161	77,718	27	-----
Sanpete.....	12,540	2,050	1,867	7.1	40
Sevier.....	8,381	253,257	150,543	28.2	-----
Summit.....	2,628	197,735	118,641	28.2	65
Tooele.....	2,180	64,173	32,128	24.4	70
Uiuta.....	2,692	45,267	22,080	20.7	73
Utah.....	2,488	58,458	29,805	21.7	51.6
Wasatch.....	3,297	266,662	135,017	28.1	80
Washington.....	1,421	63,455	38,073	19.2	40
Wayne.....	1,463	38,766	25,325	23.8	55
Weber.....	5,763	27,274	15,354	18.6	-----
Total	144,717	3,113,073	1,440,096	21.5	60

NOTE.—The above totals show 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents as the average value per bushel and \$0.94 as the average acre value of product.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

9

CORN.

Showing the acreage in 1894, the total product in bushels, and its market value; also the average and highest yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Average yield. per acre.	Highest yield per acre.
Beaver	46	787	\$524	17.1	40
Boxelder	642	12,275	6,137	19.1	50
Cache	983	20,162	8,065	20.5	80
Carbon	489	10,895	5,442	22.3	70
Davis	722	16,659	6,711	23.1	150
Emery	656	8,941	4,069	12.1	—
Garfield	337	3,382	2,108	10	20
Grand	453	8,245	9,022	18.2	50
Iron	550	6,948	4,169	12.5	50
Juab	318	6,967	3,121	22	58
Kane	297	5,024	6,798	17	70
Millard	478	8,494	4,262	17.7	66
Salt Lake	1,378	30,954	18,483	28.9	—
Sau Juan	161	1,190	1,398	7.4	50
Sanpete	199	1,726	786	8.7	—
Sevier	97	2,770	a 1,350	28.7	40
Tooele	560	9,299	4,620	16.6	—
Uinta	542	8,082	4,220	14.9	68
Utah	3,019	75,909	37,735	25.1	75
Washington	397	7,331	5,500	18.5	32
Wayne	116	2,932	1,297	25.3	—
Weber	1,453	36,525	15,616	25.1	80
Total	13,843	293,557	151,433	—	—

a Estimated.

NOTE.—The above totals show 58 cents as the average value per bushel and \$10.90 as the average acre value of product.

RYE.

Showing the acreage in 1894, the total product in bushels, and its market value, together with the average yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Average yield per acre.
Beaver	9	43	\$56	4.8
Boxelder	817	5,275	1,746	8.5
Cache	336	3,545	1,418	10.8
Davis	55	443	210	—
Emery	15	58	116	—
Garfield	—	—	—	9.2
Grand	10	92	69	—
Iron	—	—	—	9.1
Juab	530	4,838	2,116	22.5
Kane	6	135	212	16.4
Millard	205	3,352	1,561	—
Rich	10	200	100	20
Salt Lake	705	9,995	5,254	14.2
Sanpete	352	4,170	1,756	11.8
Sevier	73	948	474	13
Tooele	250	2,500	1,250	10
Uinta	14	113	61	8.1
Utah	568	6,209	3,399	11
Weber	38	436	296	11.5
Total	3,791	42,352	20,094	11.2

NOTE.—The above totals show 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents as the average value per bushel and \$5.30 as the average acre value of product.

BARLEY.

Showing the acreage in 1894, the total product in bushels, and its market value, together with the average yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Average yield per acre.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Beaver.....	35	1,200	\$681	34.3
Boxelder.....	727	10,965	3,838	15.1
Cache.....	436	13,772	3,443	31.6
Carbon.....	8	130	48	16.2
Davis.....	1,562	52,425	15,560	33.6
Emery.....	21	660	330	31.4
Garfield.....	111	2,790	1,117	19.1
Grand.....	88	1,795	1,795	20.4
Iron.....	94	3,944	1,972	42
Juab.....	232	10,160	4,018	43.8
Kane.....	30	740	1,110	24.7
Millard.....	287	8,520	2,760	29.7
Morgan.....	210	6,415	1,978	30.5
Rich.....	55	2,284	685	41.5
Salt Lake.....	516	15,370	7,051	29.8
San Juan.....	7	340	275	48.6
Sanpete.....	393	16,091	5,045	40.9
Sevier.....	299	5,940	2,188	19.9
Summit.....	76	2,560	1,125	33.7
Tooele.....	543	8,600	3,511	15.9
Uinta.....	34	662	378	19.5
Utah.....	1,640	66,195	24,121	40.4
Wasatch.....	92	3,798	2,279	41.3
Washington.....	202	5,792	3,475	28.7
Wayne.....	24	336	425	14
Weber.....	1,002	30,382	10,999	30.3
Total.....	8,754	271,866	100,207	31

NOTE.—The above totals show 36 $\frac{5}{16}$ cents as the average value per bushel and \$11.60 as the average acre value of product.

OATS.

Showing the acreage in 1894, the total product in bushels, and its market value; also the average and highest yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Average yield per acre.	Highest yield per acre.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
Beaver.....	1,306	33,960	\$13,179	26	93
Boxelder.....	794	26,121	7,836	32.9	83
Cache.....	3,347	132,374	33,093	39.6	90
Carbon.....	1,189	33,625	11,208	28.3	64
Davis.....	605	22,808	7,455	37.7	105
Emery.....	2,136	54,547	16,364	25.5	.....
Garfield.....	1,057	21,802	8,213	20.6	60
Grand.....	69	1,404	988	20.3	50
Iron.....	963	34,468	13,787	35.7	75
Juab.....	577	20,631	6,804	35.8	120
Kane.....	163	3,980	2,866	24.4	70
Millard.....	1,951	61,308	21,159	31.4	85.5
Morgan.....	654	27,332	8,247	41.8	75
Pinty.....	603	15,699	5,524	26	.....
Rich.....	1,837	75,457	22,637	41.1	75
Salt Lake.....	2,105	64,352	26,670	30.6	.....
San Juan.....	233	3,248	2,325	13.9	40
Sanpete.....	4,348	135,077	38,169	31.1	.....
Sevier.....	5,408	154,462	54,062	28.6	90
Summit.....	2,179	70,869	25,866	32.5	90
Tooele.....	984	33,826	14,500	34.4	87
Uinta.....	1,530	40,383	17,555	26.4	68
Utah.....	3,872	144,308	55,736	37.3	150
Wasatch.....	1,648	49,308	19,623	30	71
Washington.....	255	6,964	4,178	27.3	63
Wayne.....	1,000	24,628	7,680	24.6	.....
Weber.....	2,521	94,769	24,834	37.6	124
Total.....	43,334	1,387,710	470,658	32	.....

NOTE.—The above totals show 33 $\frac{5}{16}$ cents as the average value per bushel and \$10.81 as the average acre value of product.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

11

POTATOES.

Showing the acreage in 1894, the total product in bushels, and its market value, together with average and highest yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product. <i>Bushels.</i>	Value.	Average.	Highest yield per acre.
Beaver	270	29,751	\$8,196	110.2	300
Boxelder	365	67,045	13,409	183.7	700
Cache	1,390	207,300	51,825	149.1	600
Carbon	304	20,815	8,326	68.5	170
Davis	595	94,030	24,138	158	800
Emery	195	12,653	4,044	64.9	.....
Garfield	118	12,652	5,711	107.2	300
Grand	51	6,455	6,013	126.6	400
Iron	302	21,433	7,144	71	400
Juab	179	23,896	7,056	133.5	400
Kane	80	8,645	12,967	108.1	600
Millard	217	31,399	8,417	144.7	450
Morgan	580	126,590	26,414	218.3	500
Piute	45	5,925	1,841	131.7	.....
Rich	166	32,270	6,454	194.4	400
Salt Lake	1,858	279,125	72,630	150.2	.....
San Juan	23	1,845	1,707	80.2	300
Sanpete	835	76,472	18,862	91.6	.....
Sevier	378	48,900	12,225	129.4	600
Summit	313	56,034	23,415	179	600
Tooele	196	22,319	9,452	113.9	640
Uinta	194	25,000	7,445	128.9	800
Utah	3,022	156,898	115,030	51.0	769
Wasatch	364	55,110	11,022	151.4	700
Washington	100	12,219	6,101	122.2	450
Wayne	90	10,310	2,100	114.6	.....
Weber	1,296	204,148	50,911	157.5	600
Total	13,526	1,649,239	522,855	121.2	.....

NOTE.—The above totals show 31 $\frac{7}{10}$ cents as the average value per bushel and \$38.42 as the average acre value of product.

BEETS.

Showing the acreage in 1894, the total product in tons, and its market value, together with the average yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product. <i>Tons.</i>	Value.	Average yield per acre.
Beaver	2	3	\$86	1.5
Boxelder	12	130	553	18
Cache	16	226	1,359	14
Davis	78	320	3,026	4
Emery	6	10	123	1.4
Juab	11	25	246	2
Salt Lake	342	4,407	20,801	12.9
Sevier	9	9	53	1
Utah	2,522	32,112	136,640	12.7
Weber	58	773	3,827	13.3
Total	3,056	38,015	166,714	.....

NOTE.—The above totals show \$4.30 as the average value per ton and \$54.55 as the average acre value of product.

HAY.

Showing the acreage in 1894, the total product in tons, and its market value, together with the average per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Average yield per acre.
		Tons.	Tons.	
Beaver.....	1,700	2,918	\$16,197	1.7
Boxelder.....	3,624	10,570	31,710	2.9
Cache.....	13,701	20,927	83,704	1.5
Davis.....	2,597	4,968	32,668	1.9
Emery.....	416	619	2,476	1.5
Garfield.....	1,278	1,361	8,988	1.1
Grand.....	240	286	1,775	1.2
Iron.....	619	720	3,600	1.2
Juab.....	2,075	2,632	15,440	1.3
Kane.....	475	985	9,850	2.1
Millard.....	808	1,163	5,878	1.4
Morgan.....	715	1,511	10,315	2.1
Piute.....	2,318	2,424	11,855	1
Rich.....	16,092	17,432	69,728	1.1
Salt Lake.....	1,297	4,705	22,082	3.7
San Juan.....	210	466	4,465	2.2
Sanpete.....	9,070	11,646	54,557	1.3
Sevier.....	3,478	4,301	21,505	1.2
Summit.....	11,386	15,364	73,219	1.3
Tooele.....	1,749	3,784	17,870	2.2
Uinta.....	413	534	2,726	1.3
Utah.....	8,158	12,879	54,917	1.6
Wasatch.....	4,034	6,763	27,052	1.7
Washington.....	220	298	1,788	1.8
Wayne.....	468	616	3,874	1.3
Weber.....	2,114	3,774	16,160	1.8
Total.....	89,255	123,646	604,399	1.4

NOTE.—The above totals show \$4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ as the average value per ton and \$6.77 as the average acre value of product.

LUCERNE.

Showing the acreage in 1894, the total product in tons, and its market value; also the average and highest yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Average yield per acre.	Highest yield per acre.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beaver.....	3,126	7,908	\$40,301	2.5	7
Boxelder.....	8,955	21,545	64,635	2.4	7
Cache.....	12,832	39,838	119,514	3.1	6
Carbon.....	3,657	10,937	65,622	3	5
Davis.....	9,892	23,667	86,107	2.4	8
Emery.....	5,044	10,524	36,834	2.1	—
Garfield.....	1,761	3,206	21,760	1.8	3
Grand.....	1,562	4,681	22,922	3	5
Iron.....	2,627	6,251	34,545	2.4	6.6
Juab.....	3,585	9,327	41,731	2.6	6
Kane.....	672	3,574	35,740	5.3	7
Millard.....	7,409	20,993	74,969	2.8	7.5
Morgan.....	2,527	7,646	32,146	3	5
Piute.....	1,645	2,691	13,455	1.7	—
Rich.....	2,547	8,510	34,040	3.3	6
Salt Lake.....	19,491	65,344	276,153	3.4	—
San Juan.....	545	1,264	12,355	2.3	5
Saupete.....	10,340	27,985	95,350	2.7	—
Sevier.....	7,017	18,864	94,320	2.7	4.2
Summit.....	3,592	12,636	42,433	3.5	7
Tooele.....	4,451	11,900	59,971	2.7	8.6
Uinta.....	5,706	14,490	57,469	2.5	7
Utah.....	25,225	70,004	276,233	2.8	9
Wasatch.....	3,845	12,236	36,708	3.2	5
Washington.....	2,038	6,904	41,424	3.4	7
Wayne.....	1,804	4,033	24,424	2.2	—
Weber.....	11,649	35,501	110,506	3.1	7
Total.....	163,544	462,459	1,851,639	2.8	—

NOTE.—The above totals show \$4 as the average value per ton and \$11.31 as the average acre value of product.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH

13

FRUIT.

APPLES.

Showing the acreage, product in bushels, bushels sold, and total value of product in 1894.

Counties.	Acreage in trees in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Number of bush- els sold.
<i>Bushels.</i>				
Beaver.	67	5,287	\$2,885	100
Boxelder.	67	4,454	2,217	802
Cache.	1,102	24,007	9,603	2,345
Davis.	246	11,668	5,834	3,899
Emery.	50	350	188	150
Garfield.	35	797	797	
Grand.	103	2,432	3,466	1,740
Iron.	77	4,463	2,231	
Juab.	258	25,409	4,034	764
Kane.	20	550	300	250
Millard.	249	32,466	9,740	5,540
Morgan.	12	634	599	
Rich.		213		
Salt Lake.	a 2,155	43,470	31,429	15,934
San Juan.	617		100	
Sanpete.			(b) 14,805	5,922
Sevier e.				563
Summit.			32	
Tooele.	75	8,114	4,057	
Uinta.	178	560	1,120	240
Utah.	863	147,528	36,858	7,676
Washington.	30	3,013	1,506	
Wayne.	17	353	353	81
Weber.	447	47,250	23,625	26,319
Total	6,698	377,935	146,764	66,403

a Number of trees.

b Acreage not reported.

c Reports nothing raised for market.

PEACHES.

Showing the acreage, product in bushels, bushels sold, and total value of product in 1894.

Counties.	Acreage in trees in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Number of bush- els sold.
<i>Bushels.</i>				
Beaver.	3	87	\$70	20
Boxelder.	133	11,130	4,452	4,838
Cache.	10	226	226	4
Davis.	192	12,977	9,732	7,089
Emery.	35	245	262	105
Garfield.	5	98	98	
Grand.	63	13,645	8,875	6,835
Iron.	7	271	203	
Juab.	27	2,112	781	295
Kane.	17	(a)		
Millard.	73	8,451	4,225	900
Salt Lake.	121	4,736	4,750	2,776
San Juan b.		2,400		
Sanpete b.		78		
Tooele.	48	7,761	3,761	
Uinta.	2	140	268	130
Utah.	428	40,751	12,872	1,109
Washington.	245	33,955	11,884	
Wayne.	16	963	896	570
Weber.	261	14,746	11,707	11,350
Total	1,636	154,772	75,152	36,021

a Killed by frost.

b Acreage and value not reported.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

APRICOTS.

Showing the acreage, product in bushels, bushels sold, and total value of product in 1894.

Counties.	Acreage in trees in 1894.	Product. <i>Bushels.</i>	Value.	Number of bush- els sold.
Beaver.....	1	22	\$37	.....
Boxelder.....	6	409	164	89
Cache.....	5	20	8	.....
Davis.....	4	370	296	132
Emery.....	15	105	68	45
Grand.....	14	313	367	45
Juab.....	6	351	108	5
Kane.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Millard.....	5	226	113	3
Salt Lake.....	27	849	840	398
San Juan.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Sanpete.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Tooele.....	15	1,953	1,020	.....
Uinta.....	6	100	100	50
Utah.....	167	11,988	4,717	244
Washington.....	33	2,785	1,114	.....
Wayne.....	4	12	12	.....
Weber.....	40	1,635	1,308	1,217
Total.....	351	21,234	10,372	2,123

NOTE.—No reports were received from Carbon, Garfield, Iron, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Sevier, Summit, and Wasatch counties.

PLUMS.

Showing the acreage, product in bushels, bushels sold, and total value of product in 1894.

Counties.	Acreage in trees in 1894.	Product. <i>Bushels.</i>	Value.	Number of bush- els sold.
Beaver.....	4	140	\$229	.....
Boxelder.....	26	1,334	667	442
Cache.....	100	4,395	2,200	225
Davis.....	92	5,729	3,437	2,299
Emery.....	13	91	59	39
Garfield.....	4	114	114	.....
Grand.....	47	522	417	106
Iron.....	5	97	72	.....
Juab.....	12	632	325	17
Kane.....	1	30	.....	.....
Millard.....	26	2,452	1,226	130
Morgan.....	3	90	85	.....
Rich.....	98	10	.....	.....
Salt Lake.....	66	2,786	1,478	1,605
San Juan.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Sanpete.....	.....	673	.....	14
Tooele.....	7	815	815	.....
Uinta.....	21	191	382	35
Utah.....	190	10,980	4,945	871
Washington.....	10	946	473	.....
Wayne.....	6	19	19	.....
Weber.....	122	4,839	2,892	3,525
Total.....	852	37,610	19,835	9,308

NOTE.—No reports were received from Carbon, Piute, Sevier, Summit, and Wasatch counties.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

15

PEARS.

Showing the acreage, product in bushels, bushels sold, and total value of product in 1894.

Counties.	Acreage in trees in 1894.	Product	Value.	Number of bush- els sold.
<i>Bushels.</i>				
Beaver	1	50	\$78	.....
Boxelder	8	127	63	45
Cache	10	1,244	995	112
Davis	44	789	513	519
Emery	12	84	81	36
Grand	21	279	502	150
Iron	1	18	18	.....
Juab	13	590	397	15
Kane	1	50	.....	.....
Millard	8	627	376	41
Rich	40	7	.....	.....
Salt Lake	44	1,665	1,047	878
San Juan	(a)	10	.....	.....
Sanpete	(a)	423	.....	.....
Sevier b	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tooele	2	250	275	.....
Uinta	17	40	.....	.....
Utah	117	5,121	3,487	853
Washington	10	500	300	.....
Weber	215	15,387	10,700	12,857
	564	27,261	18,832	15,508

*a Acreage not reported.**b Reports nothing raised for market.*

GRAVES.

Showing acreage product in pounds, value of product, wine made, and value of same in 1894.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product.	Value.	Wine manufactured in 1894.	Value.
<i>Pounds.</i>					
Boxelder	14	19,710	\$985	1,225	a \$980
Cache	10	3,157	b 95	718	a 574
Davis	65	105,965	3,187	526	a 421
Emery	8	33,700	1,000	100	.....
Grand	37	115,000	5,175	3,831	3,147
Juab	2	700	55	50	28
Kane	8	5,000	150	.....	.....
Rich	.....	.....	.....	319	319
Salt Lake	44	38,403	2,304	274	137
San Juan	3	3,000	b 90	.....	.....
Tooele	9	134,530	5,384	1,900	1,558
Uinta	6	85,900	1,718	258	200
Utah	117	252,196	8,653	7,312	6,933
Washington	234	233,307	6,999	29,333	14,607
Wayne	10	14,000	1,400	500	840
Weber	11	2,200	88	900	900
Total	578	1,046,768	37,263	47,246	30,744

*a Estimated at 80 cents per gallon.**b Estimated at 3 cents per pound.*

SMALL FRUITS.

Showing acreage, product, and value of small fruits, including currants, cherries, etc., in 1894.

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Product in pounds.	Product in bushels.	Value.
Beaver.....	1	2,215	-----	\$140
Boxelder.....	18	44,560	-----	985
Cache.....	12	-----	3,969	7,200
Davis.....	58	110,537	-----	7,131
Emery.....	15	-----	75	51
Garfield.....	3	-----	204	204
Grand.....	8	-----	520	520
Iron.....	1	-----	19	19
Juab.....	5	6,000	334	715
Kane.....	3	24,840	60	60
Millard.....	8	-----	-----	1,242
Morgan.....	10	-----	225	483
Salt Lake.....	120	74,069	2,151	8,304
Sanpete.....	(a)	43	658	660
Summit.....	(b)	-----	383	400
Tooele.....	5	10,500	-----	429
Uinta.....	8	15,223	-----	1,500
Utah.....	224	195,785	-----	19,285
Washington.....	66	3,485	-----	348
Weber.....	182	131,060	3,655	12,777
Total	747	618,317	12,253	62,444

a Acreage reported: "422 acres small fruits, all kinds."

b Acreage not reported.

DRIED FRUITS.

APPLES, PEACHES, APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PEARs.

Counties.	Apples.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Plums.	Pears.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Beaver.....	2,730	10,995	372	95	25
Boxelder.....	2,405	-----	1,469	-----	-----
Cache.....	29,001	318	-----	10,895	40
Davis.....	8,114	13,913	1,928	12,146	100
Emery.....	150	100	50	50	-----
Garfield.....	1,110	225	-----	141	-----
Grand.....	810	19,935	225	685	-----
Iron.....	5,372	540	-----	107	-----
Juab.....	17,391	950	100	540	85
Kane.....	330	240	-----	200	80
Millard.....	48,206	17,518	125	5,272	116
Salt Lake.....	15,040	3,891	1,608	5,224	902
San Juan.....	-----	13,460	300	350	-----
Sanpete.....	7,126	-----	-----	121	-----
Tooele.....	19,955	40,840	4,500	3,350	80
Utah.....	129,742	67,811	24,698	28,894	1,951
Washington.....	15,133	165,980	11,702	5,880	500
Wayne.....	-----	975	-----	150	-----
Weber.....	34,025	17,755	4,750	21,930	2,000
Total	337,140	375,446	50,358	97,499	5,879

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

17

SUNDRY PRODUCTS.

CIDER, VINEGAR, SORGHUM, BUTTER, CHEESE, HIVES OF BEES, AND HONEY.

Counties.	Cider.	Vinegar.	Sorghum.	Butter.	Cheese.	Hives of bees.	Honey.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Number.	Pounds.
Beaver	245	302	.....	67,075	1,556	31	1,450
Boxelder	250	370	2,722	94,140	11,007	500	16,376
Cache	2,763	2,706	3,854	509,329	492,798	2,093	67,908
Carbon	.....	.....	.....	26,418	.....	426	38,080
Davis	1,165	2,667	8,412	162,424	1,414	2,173	25,690
Emery	.....	277	395	62,745	721	1,367	107,655
Garfield	18	181	118	23,627	37,769	68	3,769
Grand	.....	580	243	18,055	.....	450	17,500
Iron	245	166	.....	33,514	28,720	974	49,931
Juab	1,128	1,022	14,059	58,461	346	942	31,045
Kane	.....	275	580	15,220	2,720	203	1,080
Millard	2,543	991	11,095	93,261	73,492	504	14,037
Morgan	.....	.....	.....	31,036	35,146	296	2,685
Piute	.....	.....	.....	23,600	60,352	57	1,390
Rich	.....	18	.....	54,393	3,059	10	270
Salt Lake	14,175	3,895	3,815	299,662	2,965	1,544	73,240
San Juan	.....	.....	385	5,255	.....	52	5,300
Sanpete	1,291	1,387	74	212,532	8,180	2,159	61,220
Sevier	.....	.....	.....	98,800	22,000	1,860	186,000
Summit	.....	.....	.....	169,535	12,374	.....	.....
Tooele	450	560	1,604	128,680	515	409	27,780
Uinta	.....	523	198	45,634	75	1,779	74,037
Utah	36,925	7,483	12,834	625,329	16,555	6,385	221,212
Wasatch	.....	.....	.....	119,720	1,205	151	10,200
Washington	25	333	18,898	35,932	1,000	593	18,606
Wayne	.....	403	3,935	19,239	10,940	156	4,775
Weber	7,875	6,910	6,980	408,086	838	2,375	40,885
Total	69,098	31,049	90,201	3,441,732	820,747	28,517	1,102,121

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

Statement showing acreage, total weight and value of product, and amount sold in 1894

Counties.	Acreage in 1894.	Total product.	Value of product.	Amount sold.
	Tons.		Tons.	
Beaver	179	201.19	\$8,385	20
Boxelder	124	835.85	6,835	301.3
Cache	834	434.48	6,195	76.66
Davis	572	2,540.3	25,686	1,216.8
Emery	14	10.5	256	.....
Garfield	10	1	1,514	.....
Grand	84	43	3,785	26.25
Iron	.....	.....	3.23	.25
Juab	700	93	5,975	43.78
Kane	20	3.61	374	.....
Millard	279	698.16	6,500	17.07
Salt Lake	171	295.81	10,483	105.25
Sanpete	(a)	.....	1,835	.....
Tooele	32	225.4	4,357	.....
Uinta	2	8.9	390	.65
Utah	721	499.96	24,231	1.04
Wasatch	27	(b)	3,030	.....
Washington	180	(b)	13,987	.....
Wayne	3	6.5	65	.....
Weber	849	4,611	53,780	1,643.3
Total	4,801	10,506	177,792	3,452

a Acreage and total product not reported. b Not reported.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

LIVE STOCK.

Showing number of milch cows and other cattle, horses, swine over six months old, mules, asses, and goats, reported January 1, 1895.

Counties.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Horses.	Swine over six months old.	Mules.	Asses.	Goats.
Beaver.....	1,459	12,878	2,937	1,665	75	2	.....
Boxelder.....	1,985	8,282	4,292	1,043	.....	5	1
Cache.....	7,194	9,824	8,888	7,633	68	2	15
Carbon.....	621	6,369	973	249	71	2	.....
Davis.....	2,462	3,376	3,571	2,239	23	4	1
Emery.....	1,736	4,234	2,829	1,560	39	29	770
Garfield.....	2,567	7,320	2,801	808	64	23	.....
Grand.....	348	15,516	1,638	273	34	151	4
Iron.....	1,727	5,255	2,398	668	23	16	8
Juab.....	974	5,966	2,778	1,255	37	43	139
Kane.....	553	15,231	2,793	279	28	7	1,450
Millard.....	2,282	22,431	7,736	2,646	90	323	9
Morgan.....	993	2,838	1,189	796	.....	.....	.....
Piute.....	1,306	3,306	1,361	267	31	20	.....
Rich.....	1,359	9,757	2,767	609	61	.....	.....
Salt Lake.....	4,624	2,969	5,371	2,989	72	24	12
San Juan.....	186	23,676	1,574	137	16	53	27
Sanpete.....	4,638	11,260	5,863	4,238	172	13	35
Sevier.....	2,563	7,447	4,032	3,430	34	23	31
Summit.....	3,039	6,817	3,189	1,160	27	2	15
Tooele.....	1,257	3,306	3,874	744	147	25	425
Uinta.....	1,427	4,159	3,989	1,644	30	5	.....
Utah.....	7,440	19,816	11,077	4,373	90	25	9
Wasatch.....	1,682	4,941	2,948	1,046	35	.....	7
Washington.....	1,151	15,700	2,645	761	6	25	.....
Wayne.....	960	2,560	1,719	625	21	7	1
Weber.....	4,062	3,770	4,663	4,566	14	8	6
Total.....	60,595	238,974	99,805	47,703	1,308	835	2,966

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Showing the number and value of sheep, with the amount and value of wool produced in 1894, together with the average value of wool in 1893 and 1894.

Counties.	Sheep.		Wool.		
	Number.	Value.	Total product.	Value of product.	Value per pound in 1893.
Beaver.....	65,848	\$65,848	384,265	\$26,889	\$0.12
Boxelder.....	35,707	62,644	230,680	18,454	.08
Cache.....	20,644	25,805	29,666	2,633	.08
Carbon.....	98,011	122,514	676,488	33,824	.10
Davis.....	99,771	166,285	182,022	14,562	.07
Emery.....	36,061	63,106	191,713	15,378	.08
Garfield.....	77,404	96,755	307,500	23,850	.07
Grand.....	46,300	57,875	360,900	23,458	.12
Iron.....	106,795	160,193	364,103	23,667	.06½
Juab.....	247,716	433,403	797,362	63,789	.07
Kane.....	63,982	89,575	325,000	26,000	.08½
Millard.....	93,311	139,966	467,331	33,881	.11½
Morgan.....	8,988	15,729	40,948	2,866	.08
Piute.....	30,236	45,354	176,480	10,589	.06
Rich.....	12,537	18,805	43,777	3,283	.07½
Salt Lake.....	338,171	507,256	1,826,943	137,020	.....
San Juan.....	24,600	30,750	52,500	3,412	.08
Sanpete.....	414,331	725,080	2,044,754	143,133	.08
Sevier.....	87,300	130,950	406,500	24,390	.12
Summit.....	17,666	35,332	58,875	4,121	.11
Tooele.....	182,149	318,760	1,549,390	116,204	.08
Uinta.....	25,295	37,942	148,454	8,907	.06
Utah.....	179,147	179,147	866,255	71,466	.11½
Wasatch.....	21,768	32,562	80,642	6,048	.06½
Washington.....	20,599	25,749	110,175	5,509	.06
Wayne.....	17,904	31,332	56,592	3,396	.08
Weber.....	50,531	68,217	250,448	17,531	.10
Total.....	2,422,802	3,686,934	12,119,763	864,270	.....

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

19

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Showing the number of industrial concerns in operation during 1894, together with capital, labor, and power employed, cost of labor and material, and value of plant and product.

Counties.	Number of industrial concerns.	Horse-power employed.	Number of laborers employed.	Wages paid.	Capital invested.	Value of plant.	Value of raw material.	Value of product.
Beaver	18	167	76	\$18,192	\$52,370	\$49,385	\$32,047	\$67,824
Boxelder	3	205	21	5,785	50,000	45,000	18,062	(a)
Cache	36	814	161	47,576	319,750	275,492	302,800	424,093
Carbon	23	.....	46	10,110	20,100	19,415	12,625	53,050
Davis	21	300	115	34,296	115,532	78,338	69,254	141,287
Emery	10	139	34	7,415	31,000	30,800	4,950	33,660
Garfield	22	135	54	27,285	6,455	6,085	7,440	32,735
Iron	13	78	37	4,753	6,000	16,960	14,186	22,573
Juab	23	289	86	27,215	152,915	169,315	86,015	147,970
Kane	9	73	25	6,100	3,150	7,350	3,850	12,900
Millard	12	185	79	35,735	47,650	42,400	30,287	51,212
Morgan	1	.....	2	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piute	1	40	2	500	10,000	7,500	8,156	(a)
Rich	6	114	28	5,500	14,550	9,550	13,525	42,750
Salt Lake	372	4,745	2,687	1,289,763	2,662,437	2,662,427	1,043,111	4,055,977
San Juan	1	20	5	1,200	1,000	1,500	(a)	(a)
Sanpete	90	1,056	468	80,869	116,097	154,993	166,021	255,686
Sevier	11	134	44	7,850	33,600	32,200	54,400	66,850
Summit	38	452	115	62,800	187,618	100,558	(a)	(a)
Tooele	18	45	29	9,160	44,700	35,350	74,900	(a)
Uinta	6	180	43	12,430	53,400	35,300	19,600	39,730
Utah	39	1,554	464	148,615	779,660	997,960	452,844	588,318
Wasatch	2	75	3	2,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	(a)
Washington	10	52	59	22,000	50,650	47,750	32,850	62,900
Wayne	1	40	12	1,500	1,800	1,800	(a)	4,000
Weber	94	388	365	157,269	691,812	1,149,787	167,915	448,076
Total	880	11,280	5,054	2,027,118	5,476,246	5,986,215	2,610,038	6,678,118

a Not reported.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Showing the number of stores doing business in 1894, together with capital invested, total sales, number of employees, and wages paid.

Counties.	Number of stores.	Capital invested.	Sales.	Number of employees.	Wages paid.
Beaver	30	\$160,400	\$254,657	32	\$14,880
Boxelder	46	302,366	399,800	53	26,405
Cache	82	688,725	941,055	186	89,095
Carbon	14	186,025	332,787	42	23,271
Davis	32	217,058	289,707	53	24,390
Emery	15	23,350	69,800	21	5,762
Garfield	10	40,794	42,377	12	4,490
Grand	4	4,500	12,000	2	1,500
Iron	18	42,724	119,279	19	4,900
Juab	71	338,768	827,495	129	73,556
Kane	6	33,800	63,900	10	5,100
Millard	24	67,431	159,600	27	9,340
Morgan	10	54,700	74,400	18	7,900
Piute	10	15,850	31,000	6	1,345
Rich	7	11,300	35,900	9	3,635
Salt Lake	843	7,803,694	19,241,244	2,721	1,649,379
San Juan	7	10,850	38,500	11	2,660
Sanpete	88	261,863	759,021	115	41,669
Sevier	52	125,902	239,000	48	14,510
Summit	100	584,775	1,136,176	207	142,789
Tooele	31	82,975	184,400	40	18,380
Uinta	7	49,124	78,000	15	9,440
Utah	166	1,042,855	1,784,607	383	179,831
Wasatch	17	87,725	115,600	23	11,900
Washington	21	69,340	96,700	26	6,845
Wayne	1	13,200	30,500	5	1,850
Weber	262	2,222,251	5,508,014	810	440,472
Total	1,074	14,551,345	32,865,611	5,023	2,685,794

BANK STATEMENT.

Statements have been received from the following-named banks showing the condition of their business June 30, 1895, as follows:

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Bank of Brigham City.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$56,000	\$60,000
Bank of Spanish Fork.....	25,000	25,000	17,000	18,148
Corinne: J. W. Guthrie.....	50,000	50,000	18,000	21,000
Farmington: Davis County Bank.....	25,000	25,000	8,352	10,872
Kaysville: Barnes Banking Co.....	25,000	25,000	52,000	62,415
Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	30,000	37,663
Thatcher Bros. Banking Co.....	150,000	150,000	125,421	130,397
Manti City Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	71,822	95,408
Monnt Pleasant Commercial and Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	38,966	41,000
Nephi:				
Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	50,000	50,000	28,000	6,516
First National Bank.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000
Ogden:				
Utah Loan and Trust Co.'s Bank.....	200,000	200,000	154,000	200,000
State Bank.....	125,000	125,000	150,000	135,560
Commercial National Bank.....	150,000	150,000	80,000	87,000
First National Bank.....	150,000	150,000	250,987	250,000
Utah National Bank.....	100,000	100,000	200,000	210,000
Ogden Savings Bank.....	75,000	75,000	212,975	232,724
Park City: First National Bank.....	50,000	50,000	111,129	111,129
Payson Exchange and Savings Bank.....	31,800	31,800	16,436	33,501
Provo:				
Commercial and Savings Bank.....	75,000	75,000	67,846	104,644
First National Bank.....	50,000	50,000	28,725	30,000
Utah County Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	24,000	12,656
Richfield: James M. Peterson.....				
Springville Banking Co.....	50,000	50,000	18,200	25,200
Salt Lake City:				
Bank of Salt Lake.....	100,000	100,090	316,467	320,000
Commercial National Bank.....	300,000	300,000	309,037	450,000
Deseret National Bank.....	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,250,009
National Bank of the Republic.....	500,000	500,000	350,000	400,000
Walker Bros. Bank.....			842,643	1,000,000
Bank of Commerce.....	100,000	100,000	125,000	264,327
State Bank of Utah.....	500,000	500,000	350,000	345,093
Deseret Savings Bank.....	100,000	100,000	506,981	526,981
Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	400,000	400,000	926,346	1,070,259
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trnst Co.....	300,000	300,000		
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Co. Savings Bank.....	150,000	150,000	117,042	137,798
Wells, Fargo & Co. (branch).....			1,343,694	1,400,694
McCormick & Co.			800,000	
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank.....	200,000	200,000	248,000	283,282
Utah National Bank.....	200,000	200,000	221,500	270,000
Total	5,011,800	5,011,890	9,266,569	9,689,267

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

21

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF UTAH.

Statement showing termini, mileage, and gauge of roads in operation June 30, 1895.

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge, 3 feet.
Rio Grande Western:				
Main line in Utah.....	Ogden	Colorado line	294.1	.....
Bingham branch.....	Bingham Junction	Bingham	14.15	.....
Alta branch.....	do	Wasatch	10.06	.....
Sanpete branch.....	Thistle Junction	Manti	60.8	.....
Sevier Railway (leased).....	Manti	Saltina	25.7	.....
Tintic Railway (leased).....	Springville Junc- tion.....	Silver City	48	.....
Coal Mine branch.....	Pleasant Valley	Coal Mine	17.5	.....
Lake Park spur.....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
Utah Central Coal Mine spur.....	.....	.....	1.8	.....
Diamond spur.....	.....	.....	1.4	.....
Lawrence Quarry spur.....	.....	.....	.45	.....
Jennings spur.....	.....	.....	2.73	.....
Union Stock Yards spur.....	.....	.....	1.08	.....
Copper Plant spur.....	.....	.....	.87	.....
Silver City spur.....	.....	.....	.67	.....
Mammoth Sampler spur.....	.....	.....	1.17	.....
Mammoth Mill spur.....	.....	.....	1.02	.....
Gemini Mine spur.....	.....	.....	1.17	.....
Eureka Hill spur.....	.....	.....	.24	.....
Bullion Beck spur.....	.....	.....	.38	.....
Bingham Tramway.....	.....	.....	3.5	.....
Alta Tramway.....	.....	.....	7.8	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	484.79	11.30
Central Pacific in Utah, Ogden main line.....	Ogden	Nevada line	157	.....
Ogden Union Railway and Depot Co.:			8.5	.....
Utah Central:				
Main line.....	Salt Lake City	Fort Douglas	7.55	.....
Do.....	do	Park City	31	.....
Do.....	do	Mill Creek	3	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	165.5	41.55
Union Pacific:				
Main line in Utah.....	Ogden	Wyoming	73	.....
Do.....	do	Frisco	280	.....
Salt Lake and Western.....	Lehi City	Eureka	63	.....
Echo and Park City.....	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Northern.....	Ogden	Idaho line	96.3	.....
Utah and Nevada.....	Salt Lake City	Terminus	37	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	543.3	37
Sanpete Valley.....	Nephi	Manti	60½	.....
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs.....	Salt Lake City	Farmington	15.4	.....
Branch line	Stockdale	Sinkins	2	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	17.4	.....
Salt Lake and Los Angeles.....	Salt Lake City	Salt Air	15	.....

Street railroad system.

Location.	Electric.	Steam motor.
	Miles.	Miles.
Salt Lake.....	68	.....
Ogden.....	10	.....
Ogden (Utah) Hot Springs Railway (from Ogden to Hot Springs).....	6	.....
Provo .....	.....	6
Total.....	84	6

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

MINING INDUSTRY.

COAL.

Showing the number of patented and unpatented mines, number of employees and wages paid, and output in tons in 1894, together with cost of plant.

Counties.	Patented.	Unpatented.	Number of employees.	Wages paid.	Output.	Cost of plant.	Cost of development work.
Carbon	1	1	72	\$37,000	58,238	\$22,988	-----
Iron	1	4	7	800	293	-----	\$1,000
Sanpete	2	3	60	21,975	3,570	23,720	42,600
Total.....	4	8	139	59,775	62,101	46,708	43,600

GOLD AND SILVER.

Showing the number of patented and unpatented mines, number of employees and wages paid, output in tons, and value in 1894, together with the cost of plant and development of work.

Counties.	Patented.	Unpatented.	Average number of employees.	Wages paid.	Outptn.	Value of output.	Cost of plant.	Cost of development work.
Beaver.....	5	6	207	\$154,130	Tons. 11,928	\$215,335	\$193,600	\$226,763
Grand	18	-----	-----	-----	20	1,500	-----	11,500
Iron	1	1	200	-----	35	400	-----	600
Juab.....	9	8	403	404,255	43,996	1,178,783	539,400	130,800
Millard.....	1	35	36,500	-----	500	10,000	5,000	10,000
Morgan.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	60,000
Piute.....	3	5	43	18,223	450	4,000	38,000	58,000
Salt Lake.....	169	207	433	340,253	39,125	442,649	790,920	5,101,853
San Juan.....	2	12	36	13,500	-----	6,000	3,700	19,950
Summit.....	50	8	1,149	1,615,597	106,368	2,016,000	2,774,142	2,275,620
Tooele.....	32	8	217	223,659	48,922	404,425	247,425	96,100
Washington.....	1	-----	10	3,500	580	10,514	-----	-----
Total....	271	275	2,534	2,789,817	251,924	4,289,606	4,592,606	7,991,186

Statement of the mineral product of Utah for the year 1894.

[Furnished by J. E. Dooley, esq., cashier for Wells, Fargo & Co.]

Producers.	Copper.	Refined lead.	Unrefined lead.	Silver in bars.	Silver in base bullion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
Germania Lead Works.....	Pounds. 314,026	Pounds. 202,500	Pounds. 14,458,775	Ounces. -----	Ounces. 1,358,374	Ounces. -----	Ounces. 8,127
Hanauer Smelting Works.....	490,000	-----	7,175,200	-----	723,550	-----	3,860
Pennsylvania Smelting Co.....	162,500	-----	12,851,850	-----	1,108,508	-----	14,350
Daly Mining Co.....	-----	-----	692,598	700,000	4,606	630	4
Ontario Mining Co.....	-----	-----	-----	1,250,000	85,828	1,100	93
Mercur district.....	37,234	-----	-----	15,802	430	-----	16,014
Silver Reef district.....	61,800	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,882	-----
Other mines and placers	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net product, bars and base bullion.....	1,066,160	202,500	35,178,423	1,965,802	3,281,296	25,626	26,434
Contents ore shipped.....	-----	-----	20,373,240	-----	1,412,700	-----	4,367
Total.....	1,066,160	202,500	55,551,663	1,965,802	4,603,996	25,626	30,801

Statement of the mineral product of Utah for the year 1894—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

1,066,160 pounds copper, at 5 cents per pound.....	\$53,308.00
202,500 pounds refined lead, at \$3.11 per 100 pounds.....	62,977.50
55,551,663 pounds unrefined lead, at \$32 per ton.....	888,826.60
6,659,798 ounces fine silver, at 62 ¹⁷⁷ / ₁₀₀ cents per ounce.....	4,133,674.80
56,427 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce.....	1,128,546.00

Total export value..... 6,327,326.90

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$11,631,402.72.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver prod- uct.	Total gold prod- uct.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1877.....	4,359,703	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6
1878.....	4,357,328	15,040	2,108,359	10,165	48.3	67.5
1879.....	3,835,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7
1880.....	3,783,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8
1881.....	5,406,191	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.9
1882.....	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1883.....	4,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80
1884.....	5,669,488	5,530	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8
1885.....	5,972,689	8,903	3,189,576	7,289	53.4	81.8
1886.....	5,918,842	10,577	2,838,263	8,369	47.9	79.1
1887.....	6,161,737	11,387	5,049,273	10,714	65.7	94
1888.....	6,178,855	13,886	3,982,217	12,854	64.4	92.6
1889.....	7,147,651	24,975	5,270,250	24,236	73.7	97
1890.....	8,165,586	33,851	6,082,825	29,555	74.4	87.3
1891.....	8,015,223	36,160	6,616,198	31,240	74.2	86.4
1892.....	8,969,656	38,182	7,379,246	37,031	82.2	99.8
1893.....	7,107,503	54,072	5,700,591	35,816	80.2	66.3
1894.....	6,659,798	56,427	4,693,996	30,801	70.4	54.5

Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including gold and silver necessarily produced in its manufacture, west of the Missouri River.

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, President Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals, includ- ing lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver con- tents.	Per cent of entire product.
1878.....	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	13.1
1879.....	75,349,501	19,234,394	25.5
1880.....	80,167,936	28,114,594	35
1881.....	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882.....	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883.....	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884.....	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885.....	90,181,260	35,731,711	39.6
1886.....	103,011,761	44,635,655	43.3
1887.....	104,645,959	41,595,853	39.7
1888.....	114,341,592	38,004,826	33.2
1889.....	129,677,836	42,878,063	33.5
1890.....	127,166,410	46,852,367	36.8
1891.....	118,237,441	39,106,577	33
1892.....	111,531,700	41,975,610	37.6
1893.....	104,081,591	40,217,465	38.6
1894.....			

LABOR.

Abundant crops, increased activity in prospecting and mining, and a decided improvement in all industrial and commercial affairs have greatly changed for the better, over the previous year, the condition of our laboring classes. The Territory is well supplied with both skilled and unskilled laborers to meet the demand.

STATEHOOD.

In pursuance of the enabling act of Congress, approved July 16, 1894, the constitutional convention assembled in this city in the county and city building on the 4th day of March of the present year, continuing in session until the 8th day of May. It framed a constitution which will be submitted to the qualified voters for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the 5th day of next November.

A copy of the constitution is furnished herewith as an appendix to this report. Upon its adoption by the people, of which there can be but little doubt, it will go to the President for his action.

It should be, and I trust is, a matter of infinite satisfaction to the whole country, as it is to the people of this Territory, that the movement begun in 1886 to obliterate the divisions, remove the bitterness, and heal the strife existing in Utah, which had so long prevented its admission as a State, are about to be consummated in the entrance of Utah into the Union as a great and prosperous State, with a homogeneous, thriving, contented, peaceful, and happy people.

By reference to the constitution it will be observed that the convention used the power conferred upon it by the enabling act, and provided that at the same election at which the constitution is to be voted upon State officers, a Member of Congress, and a legislature empowered to elect Senators should be elected.

Entertaining no doubt of the favorable action of both the people and the President upon the constitution, I have refrained from making any suggestions as to legislation, believing that efforts and recommendations to that end should be left to the chosen servants of the people—the newly elected officers of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB W. WEST.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF UTAH.

(As framed by the constitutional convention held in Salt Lake City, Utah, from March 4 to May 8, 1895.)

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

The convention assembled to frame a constitution for the proposed State of Utah, after two months of earnest effort present the result of their labors for the consideration of the people of this Territory.

The ruling thought that actuated the convention, from opening to close, was that under the direction and mandates of the enabling act a constitution must be framed that would secure to the people of Utah a wise, just, and economical State government.

In this we believe we have succeeded, and we confidently submit to our fellow-citizens the fruit of our deliberations, knowing that they will bear in mind the impossibility of our presenting any instrument that would not contain imperfections, inasmuch as the more than one hundred delegates who constructed it came together understanding little of each other, all more or less influenced by local ideas and by impressions which the peculiar situation of this Territory for years past could not help but create and intensify. Nevertheless, it has been gratifying to note that there has been less partisan feeling and more unselfish unanimity of sentiment in this convention than in any other political body of like character.

The inspiration behind the declaration of rights came from the great parent Bill of Rights framed by the fathers of our country.

The article on the proposed educational system has absorbed the best thoughts and efforts of the convention, and draws around the public schools such protection and defense as will secure for them, it is believed, the steady upward progress which is the enthusiastic desire of this people.

The legislative article, while permitting future lawmakers to perform any needed thing, circumscribes their powers in a way to prevent either extravagance or the misuse of legislative authority.

The executive article defines clearly the prerogatives and powers of the several State officers, places all necessary authority in the hands of the executive, and at the same time supplies all needed checks to prevent usurpation of power.

The judiciary article makes possible the conducting of the courts effectively by competent judges. It seeks to exalt the judiciary, and yet brings the system within a reasonable expenditure of the people's money. The probate system has been abolished, but power is given the legislature to restore it, if deemed necessary, or to adopt any other plan that may be wise or expedient.

The salaries of all officials have been marked down close to the danger line of extravagant economy.

We have provided to give equal suffrage to women.

We have inhibited for all time polygamous or plural marriages.

We have placed within safe limits the maximum of future taxation.

We have guarded against the possibility of any future great indebtedness of the State.

We have provided for the full development of our manifold industries in such a way that in their expansion they will not feel any harsh friction from unjust laws.

We have provided for the correction of possible defects in the constitution, either by amendments or by the enactment of statutes.

We have guaranteed perfect liberty of speech, freedom to the press, and absolute freedom of conscience.

We recommend our work to the gracious and generous consideration of the men and women of Utah, believing they will esteem it a fitting foundation on which to rear the structure of a glorified State.

If with statehood there will be a slight increase in taxes, the compensating advantages will cause the increased expense to be forgotten. We will be able to utilize the magnificent gift of over 7,000,000 acres of land from our generous Government; we will be able to secure capital for our mines; under the shield of statehood thousands of people will seek homes in our climate, assist to develop our wondrous and varied resources, and rejoice in the manifold blessings bestowed by nature upon our highly favored Commonwealth.

When we reflect that this instrument will secure to us in its highest sense local self-government, with State officers of our own selection, and courts for the swift, capable, and economical administration of the laws by judges of the people's choosing; that it will give us a school system abreast of the foremost in the Union, with power to utilize the lands donated to our educational institutions; give us a voice in the election of Presidents, also two Senators and one Representative to present the claims of our new State in the Congress of the nation; add the star of Utah to the hallowed ensign of the Republic, bestow upon us full sovereignty with all that this majestic term implies, and thus draw to us capital and population and invest us with a dignity that can never attach to a Territorial condition, with steadily swelling confidence we submit this constitution to the consideration of the people of Utah, in a certain belief that they will, by an overwhelming majority, indorse and ratify our work.

P R E A M B L E .

Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we, the people of Utah, in order to secure and perpetuate the principles of free government, do ordain and establish this

C O N S T I T U T I O N .

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men have the inherent and inalienable right to enjoy and defend their lives and liberties; to acquire, possess, and protect property; to worship according to the dictates of their consciences; to assemble peaceably, protest against wrongs, and petition for redress of grievances; to communicate freely their thoughts and opinions, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform their government as the public welfare may require.

SEC. 3. The State of Utah is an inseparable part of the Federal Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 4. The rights of conscience shall never be infringed. The State shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust or for any vote at any election, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror on account of religious belief or the absence thereof. There shall be no union of church and state, nor shall any church dominate the State or interfere with its functions. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise, or instruction, or for the support of any ecclesiastical establishment. No property qualification shall be required of any person to vote or hold office, except as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it.

SEC. 6. The people have the right to bear arms for their security and defense, but the legislature may regulate the exercise of this right by law.

SEC. 7. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

SEC. 8. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

SEC. 9. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted. Persons arrested or imprisoned shall not be treated with unnecessary rigor.

SEC. 10. In capital cases the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. In courts of general jurisdiction, except in capital cases, a jury shall consist of eight jurors. In courts of inferior jurisdiction a jury shall consist of four jurors. In criminal cases the verdict shall be unanimous. In civil cases three-fourths of the jurors may find a verdict. A jury in civil cases shall be waived unless demanded.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him in his person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, which shall be administered without denial or unnecessary delay; and no person shall be barred from prosecuting or defending before any tribunal in this State, by himself or counsel, any civil cause to which he is a party.

SEC. 12. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to be confronted by the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases. In no instance shall any accused person, before final judgment, be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. The accused shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; a wife shall not be compelled to testify against her husband, nor a husband against his wife, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 13. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment shall be prosecuted by information after examination and commitment by a magistrate, unless the examination be waived by the accused with the consent of the State, or by indictment, with or without such examination and commitment. The grand jury shall consist of seven persons, five of whom must concur to find an indictment; but no grand jury shall be drawn or summoned unless, in the opinion of the judge of the district, public interest demands it.

SEC. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

SEC. 15. No law shall be passed to abridge or restrain the freedom of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

SEC. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of absconding debtors.

SEC. 17. All elections shall be free, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Soldiers in time of war may vote at their post of duty, in or out of the State, under regulations to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

SEC. 19. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act.

SEC. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power, and no soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 21. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within this State.

SEC. 22. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation.

SEC. 23. No law shall be passed granting irrevocably any franchise, privilege, or immunity.

SEC. 24. All laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation.

SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

SEC. 26. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

SEC. 27. Frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government.

ARTICLE II.

STATE BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the State of Utah shall be as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-seventh degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-fourth degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-second degree of west longitude to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE III.

ORDINANCE.

The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this State:

First. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

Second. The people inhabiting this State do affirm and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries hereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States. The lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this State; nor shall taxes be imposed by this State on lands or property herein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing in this ordinance shall preclude this State from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person, by patent or other grant, a title thereto, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the land thus granted from taxation, which last-mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such extent, as is or may be provided in the act of Congress granting the same.

Third. All debts and liabilities of the Territory of Utah, incurred by authority of the legislative assembly thereof, are hereby assumed and shall be paid by this State.

Fourth. The legislature shall make laws for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of the State and be free from sectarian control.

ARTICLE IV.

ELECTIONS AND RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this State shall enjoy equally all civil, political, and religious rights and privileges.

SEC. 2. Every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and shall have resided in the State or Territory one year, in the county four months, and in the precinct sixty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. In all cases except those of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, electors shall be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at elections, and going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 4. No elector shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 5. No person shall be deemed a qualified elector of this State unless such person be a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 6. No idiot, insane person, or person convicted of treason or crime against the elective franchise, unless restored to civil rights, shall be permitted to vote at any election or be eligible to hold office in this State.

SEC. 7. Except in elections levying a special tax or creating indebtedness, no property qualification shall be required for any person to vote or hold office.

SEC. 8. All electors shall be by secret ballot. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the use of any machine or mechanical contrivance for the purpose of receiving and registering the votes cast at any election: *Provided*, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

SEC. 9. All general elections, except for municipal and school officers, shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November of the year in which the election is held. Special elections may be held as provided by law. The terms of all officers elected at any general election shall commence on the first Monday in January next following the date of their election. Municipal and school officers shall be elected at such time as may be provided by law.

SEC. 10. All officers made elective or appointive by this constitution or by the laws made in pursuance thereof, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of this State, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity."

ARTICLE V.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of the State of Utah shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE VI.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, which shall be designated the legislature of the State of Utah.

SEC. 2. Regular sessions of the legislature shall be held biennially at the seat of the government, and, except the first session thereof, shall commence on the second Monday in January next after the election of members of the house of representatives.

SEC. 3. The members of the house of representatives, after the first election, shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the respective representative districts on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896, and biennially thereafter. Their term of office shall be two years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 4. The senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the respective senatorial districts at the same times and places as members of the house of representatives, and their term of office shall be four years from the first day of January next after their election: *Provided*, That the senators elected in 1896 shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be; seats of senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as near as possible, shall be chosen biennially thereafter. In case of increase in the number of senators, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal as practicable.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of senator or representative who is not a citizen of the United States, twenty-five years of age, a qualified voter in the district from which he is chosen, a resident for three years of the State, and for one year of the district from which he is elected.

SEC. 6. No person holding any public office of profit or trust under authority of the United States or of this State shall be a member of the legislature: *Provided*, That appointments in the State militia and the officers of notary public, justice of the peace, United States commissioner, and postmaster of the fourth class shall not, within the meaning of this section, be considered offices of profit or trust.

SEC. 7. No member of the legislature, during the term for which he was elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. Members of the legislature, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of peace, shall be privileged from arrest during each session of the legislature, for fifteen days next preceding each session, and in returning therefrom; and for words used in any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 9. The members of the legislature shall receive such per diem and mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding four dollars per day and ten cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled going to and returning from the place of meeting on the most usual route, and they shall receive no other pay or perquisite.

SEC. 10. Each house shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members, and may punish them for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member for cause.

SEC. 11. A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

SEC. 12. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and choose its own officers and employees.

SEC. 13. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies that may occur in either house of the legislature.

SEC. 14. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which, except in case of executive sessions, shall be published, and the yeas and nays on any question, at the request of five members of such house, shall be entered upon the journal.

SEC. 15. All sessions of the legislature, except those of the senate while sitting in executive session, shall be public; and neither house, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be holding session.

SEC. 16. No regular session of the legislature (except the first, which may sit ninety days) shall exceed sixty days, except in cases of impeachment. No special session shall exceed thirty days, and in such special session, or when a regular session of the legislature trying cases of impeachment exceeds sixty days, the members shall receive for compensation only the usual per diem and mileage.

SEC. 17. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but in order to impeach two-thirds of all the members elected must vote therefor.

SEC. 18. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall take oath or make affirmation to do justice according to the law and the evidence. When the governor is on trial the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

SEC. 19. The governor and other State and judicial officers, except justices of the peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes, misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in the State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 20. No person shall be tried on impeachment unless he shall have been served with a copy of the articles thereof at least ten days before the trial, and after such service he shall not exercise the duties of his office until he shall have been acquitted.

SEC. 21. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be removed for any of the offenses specified in this article, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 22. The enacting clause of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Utah," and no bill or joint resolution shall be passed except with the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature, and after it has been read three times. The vote upon the final passage of all bills shall be by yeas and nays; and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only; but the act as revised, or section as amended, shall be reenacted and published at length.

SEC. 23. Except general appropriation bills, and bills for the codification and general revision of laws, no bill shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 24. The presiding officer of each house, in the presence of the house over which he presides, shall sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of such signing shall be entered upon the journal.

SEC. 25. All acts shall be officially published, and no act shall take effect until so published, nor until sixty days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, unless the legislature by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 26. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws in the following cases:

First. Granting divorce.

Second. Changing the names of persons or places, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

Third. Locating or changing county seats.

Fourth. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace.

Fifth. Punishing crimes and misdemeanors.

Sixth. Regulating the practice of courts of justice.

Seventh. Providing for a change of venue in civil or criminal actions.

Eighth. Assessing and collecting taxes.

Ninth. Regulating the interest on money.

Tenth. Changing the law of descent or succession.

Eleventh. Regulating county and township affairs.

Twelfth. Incorporating cities, towns, or villages; changing or amending the charter of any city, town, or village; laying out, opening, vacating, or altering town plats, highways, streets, wards, alleys, or public grounds.

Thirteenth. Providing for sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.

Fourteenth. Authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams within the State.

Fifteenth. Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Sixteenth. Granting to an individual, association, or corporation any privilege, immunity, or franchise.

Seventeenth. Providing for the management of common schools.

Eighteenth. Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

The legislature may repeal any existing special law relating to the foregoing subdivisions.

In all cases where a general law can be applicable no special law shall be enacted.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to deny or restrict the power of the legislature to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of county and township officers; to establish and regulate the rates of freight, passage, toll, and charges of railroads, toll roads, ditch, flume, and tunnel companies incorporated under the laws of the State or doing business therein.

SEC. 27. The legislature shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or person to the State, or to any municipal corporation therein.

SEC. 28. The legislature shall not authorize any game of chance, lottery, or gift enterprise under any pretense or for any purpose.

SEC. 29. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation, or association any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, to levy taxes, to select a capitol site, or to perform any municipal functions.

SEC. 30. The legislature shall have no power to grant, or authorize any county or municipal authority to grant, any extra compensation, fee, or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in part, nor pay or authorize the payment of any claim hereafter created against the State, or any county or municipality of the State, under any agreement or contract made without authority of law: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to claims incurred by public officers in the execution of the laws of the State.

SEC. 31. The legislature shall not authorize the State, or any county, city, town, township, district, or other political subdivision of the State, to lend its credit or subscribe to stock or bonds in aid of any railroad, telegraph, or other private individual or corporate enterprise or undertaking.

ARTICLE VII.

EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of governor, secretary of state, State auditor, State treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction, each of whom shall hold his office for four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after his election, except that the terms of office of those elected at the first election shall begin when the State shall be admitted into the Union, and shall end on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1901. The officers of the executive department, during their terms of office, shall reside at the seat of government, where they shall keep the public records, books, and papers. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this constitution and as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The officers provided for in section one of this article shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the time and place of voting for members of the legislature, and the persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast for the office voted for shall be elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and

highest number of votes for any one of said offices, the two houses of the legislature, at its next regular session, shall elect forthwith by joint ballot one of such persons for said office.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or secretary of state unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election, nor to the office of attorney-general unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of his election and have been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the Territory or of the State of Utah, nor unless he shall be in good standing at the bar at the time of his election. No person shall be eligible to any of the offices provided for in section one of this article unless at the time of his election he shall be a qualified elector and shall have been a resident citizen of the State or Territory for five years next preceding his election. The State auditor and State treasurer shall be ineligible to election as their own successors.

SEC. 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military forces of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States. He shall have the power to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

SEC. 5. The governor shall see that the laws are faithfully executed; he shall transact all executive business with the officers of the government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, and from the officers and managers of State institutions upon any subject relating to the condition, management, and expenses of their respective offices and institutions, and at any time when the legislative assembly is not in session may, if he deem it necessary, appoint a committee to investigate and report to him upon the condition of any executive office or State institution. He shall communicate by message the condition of the State to the legislature at every regular session, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 6. On extraordinary occasions the governor may convene the legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purpose for which the legislature is to be convened, and it shall transact no legislative business except that for which it was especially convened, or such other legislative business as the governor may call to its attention while in session. The legislature, however, may provide for the expenses of the session and other matters incidental thereto. The governor may also by proclamation convene the senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 7. In case of a disagreement between the two houses of the legislature at any special session with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the legislature to such time as he may think proper: *Provided*, That it be not beyond the time fixed for the convening of the next legislature.

SEC. 8. Every bill passed by the legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, it again passes both houses by a yea-and-nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill be not returned within five days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday and the day on which he received it excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by its final adjournment prevent such return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after such adjournment (Sundays excepted) or become a law. If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more such items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it a statement of the item or items which he declines to approve, together with his reasons therefor, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the governor's objection as in this section provided.

SEC. 9. When any State or district office shall become vacant and no mode is provided by the constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have the power to fill the same by granting a commission, which shall expire at the next election and upon qualification of the person elected to such office.

SEC. 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the senate appoint, all State and district officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. If, during the recess of the senate, a vacancy occur in any State or district office, the governor shall appoint some fit person to discharge the duties thereof until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office. If the office of justice of the supreme or district court, secretary of state, State auditor, State treasurer, attorney-general, or superintendent of public instruction be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise it shall be the

duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified, as may be by law provided.

SEC. 11. In case of the death of the governor, or his impeachment, removal from office, inability to discharge the duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of said office shall devolve upon the secretary of state until the disability shall cease, or until the next general election, when the vacancy shall be filled by election. If, during a vacancy in the office of the governor, the secretary of state resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of the office, or be displaced, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the senate shall act as governor until the vac may be filled or the disability cease. While performing the duties of the governor as in this section provided, the secretary of state or the president pro tempore of the senate, as the case may be, except in cases of temporary disability or absence from the State, shall be entitled to the salary and emoluments of the governor.

SEC. 12. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor, justices of the supreme court, and attorney-general shall constitute a board of pardons, a majority of whom, including the governor, upon such conditions and with such limitations and restrictions as they deem proper, may remit fines and forfeitures, commute punishments, and grant pardons after convictions in all cases except treason and impeachments, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons; but no fine or forfeiture shall be remitted and no commutation or pardon granted except after a full hearing before the board, in open session, after previous notice of the time and place of such hearing has been given. The proceedings and decisions of the board, with the reasons therefor in each case, together with the dissent of any member who may disagree, shall be reduced to writing and filed, with all the papers used upon the hearing, in the office of the secretary of state.

The governor shall have power to grant respites or reprieves in all cases of convictions for offenses against the State, except treason or conviction on impeachment; but such respites or reprieves shall not extend beyond the next session of the board of pardons; and such board, at such session, shall continue or determine such respite or reprieve, or they may commute the punishment or pardon the offense as herein provided. In case of conviction for treason, the governor shall have the power to suspend execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next regular session, when the legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence or direct its execution; he shall communicate to the legislature at each regular session each case of remission of fine or forfeiture, reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted since the last previous report, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of remission, commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with the reasons for granting the same, and the objections, if any, of any member of the board made thereto.

SEC. 13. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general shall constitute a board of State prison commissioners, which board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State prison as may be provided by law. They shall also constitute a board of examiners, with power to examine all claims against the State except salaries or compensation of officers fixed by law, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and no other claim against the State, except for salaries and compensation of officers fixed by law, shall be passed upon by the legislature without having been considered and acted upon by the said board of examiners.

SEC. 14. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor, State treasurer, and state auditor shall constitute a board of insane asylum commissioners. Said board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State insane asylum as may be provided by law.

SEC. 15. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction shall constitute a board of reform-school commissioners. Said board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State reform school as may be provided by law.

SEC. 16. The secretary of state shall keep a record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the State, and, when required, shall lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 17. The auditor shall be auditor of public accounts, and the treasurer shall be the custodian of public moneys, and each shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 18. The attorney-general shall be the legal adviser of the State officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 19. The superintendent of public instruction shall perform such duties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 20. The governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, and such other State and district officers as may be provided for by law shall receive for their services quarterly a compensation as fixed by law, which shall not be diminished or increased so as to affect the salary of any officer during his term, or the term next ensuing after the adoption of this Constitution, unless a vacancy occur, in which case the successor of the former incumbent shall receive only such salary as may be provided by law at the time of his election or appointment. The compensation of the officers provided for by this article, until otherwise provided by law, is fixed as follows:

Governor, two thousand dollars per annum.

Secretary of state, two thousand dollars per annum.

State auditor, fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

State treasurer, one thousand dollars per annum.

Attorney-general, fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Superintendent of public instruction, fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

The compensation for said officers as prescribed in this section, and in all laws enacted pursuant to this constitution, shall be in full for all services rendered by said officers, respectively, in any official capacity or employment during their respective terms of office. No such officer shall receive for the performance of any official duty any fee for his own use, but all fees fixed by law for the performance by either of them of any official duty shall be collected in advance and deposited with the State treasurer quarterly to the credit of the State. The legislature may provide for the payment of actual and necessary expenses of said officers while traveling in the State in the performance of official duty.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Utah, sealed with the great seal of the State, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

SEC. 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and used by him officially. Said seal shall be called "the great seal of the State of Utah." The present seal of the Territory of Utah shall be the seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 23. No person while holding any office under the United States Government shall hold any office under the State government of Utah, and the governor shall not be eligible for election to the Senate of the United States during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

ARTICLE VIII.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, in a supreme court, in district courts, in justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges; but after the year A. D. 1905 the legislature may increase the number thereof to five. A majority of the judges constituting the court shall be necessary to form a quorum or render a decision. If a justice of the supreme court shall be disqualified from sitting in a cause before said court the remaining judges shall call a district judge to sit with them on the hearing of such cause. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, excepting as in this article otherwise provided, shall be six years. The judges of the supreme court, immediately after the first election under this constitution, shall be selected by lot, so that one shall hold office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lots shall be drawn by the judges of the supreme court, who, for that purpose, shall assemble at the seat of government; and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified by the secretary of state, and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and in case of his absence the judge having, in like manner, the next shortest term shall preside in his stead.

SEC. 3. Every judge of the supreme court shall be at least thirty years of age, and before his election shall be a member of the bar, learned in the law, and a resident of the Territory or State of Utah for five years next preceding his election.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, to any part of the State, upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the supreme court, or before any district court or judge thereof in the State. In other cases the supreme court shall have appellate

jurisdiction only, and power to issue writs necessary and proper for the exercise of that jurisdiction. The supreme court shall hold at least three terms every year, and shall sit at the capital of the State.

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided into seven judicial districts, for each of which at least one, and not exceeding three, judges shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof. The term of office of the district judges shall be four years, except that the district judges elected at the first election shall serve until the first Monday in January, A. D. 1901, and until their successors shall have qualified. Until otherwise provided by law a district court at the county seat of each county shall be held at least four times a year. All civil and criminal business arising in any county must be tried in such county, unless a change of venue be taken in such cases as may be provided by law. Each judge of the district court shall be at least twenty-five years of age, a member of the bar, learned in the law, a resident of the Territory or State of Utah three years next preceding his election, and shall reside in the district for which he shall be elected. Any district judge may hold a district court in any county at the request of the judge of the district, and upon a request of the governor it shall be his duty to do so. Any cause in the district court may be tried by a judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, sworn to try the cause, and agreed upon by the parties or their attorneys of record.

SEC. 6. The legislature may change the limits of any judicial district, or increase or decrease the number of districts, or the judges thereof. No alteration or increase shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. In every additional district established a judge shall be elected by the electors thereof, and his term of office shall continue as provided in section five of this article.

SEC. 7. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal not excepted in this constitution and not prohibited by law, appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control of the same. The district courts or any judge thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition, and other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments, and decrees, and to give them a general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 8. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected, and shall fix by law their powers, duties, and compensation. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall be as now provided by law, but the legislature may restrict the same.

SEC. 9. From all final judgments of the district courts there shall be a right of appeal to the supreme court. The appeal shall be upon the record made in the court below, and under such regulations as may be provided by law. In equity cases the appeal may be on questions of both law and fact; in cases at law the appeal shall be on questions of law alone. Appeals shall also lie from the final orders and decrees of the court in the administration of decedent estates, and in cases of guardianship, as shall be provided by law. Appeals shall also lie from the final judgment of justices of the peace in civil and criminal cases to the district courts on both questions of law and fact, with such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided by law; and the decision of the district courts on such appeals shall be final, except in cases involving the validity or constitutionality of a statute.

SEC. 10. A county attorney shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, who shall hold his office for a term of two years. The powers and duties of county attorneys, and such other attorneys for the State as the legislature may provide, shall be prescribed by law. In all cases where the attorney for any county or for the State fails or refuses to attend and prosecute according to law the court shall have power to appoint an attorney pro tempore.

SEC. 11. Judges may be removed from office by the concurrent vote of both houses of the legislature, each voting separately; but two-thirds of the members to which each house may be entitled must concur in such vote. The vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against a judge, together with the cause or causes of removal, shall be entered on the journal of each house. The judge against whom the house may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either house of the legislature shall act thereon.

SEC. 12. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive at stated times compensation for their services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which they are elected.

SEC. 13. Except by consent of all the parties, no judge of the supreme or inferior courts shall preside in the trial of any cause where either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin, or in which he may have been of counsel, or in the trial of which he may have presided in any inferior court.

SEC. 14. The supreme court shall appoint a clerk and a reporter of its decisions, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the court. Until otherwise provided county clerks shall be ex officio clerks of the district courts in and for their respective counties, and shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 15. No person related to any judge of any court by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin shall be appointed by such court or judge to or employed by such court or judge in any office or duty in any court of which such judge may be a member.

SEC. 16. Until otherwise provided by law, the judicial districts of the State shall be constituted as follows:

First district.—The counties of Cache, Boxelder, and Rich.

Second district.—The counties of Weber, Morgan, and Davis.

Third district.—The counties of Summit, Salt Lake, and Tooele, in which there shall be elected three district judges.

Fourth district.—The counties of Utah, Wasatch, and Uinta.

Fifth district.—The counties of Juab, Millard, Beaver, Iron, and Washington.

Sixth district.—The counties of Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, and Kane.

Seventh district.—The counties of Sanpete, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan.

SEC. 17. The supreme and district courts shall be courts of record, and each shall have a seal.

SEC. 18. The style of all process shall be "The State of Utah," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 19. There shall be but one form of civil action, and law and equity may be administered in the same action.

SEC. 20. Until otherwise provided by law, salaries of supreme and district judges shall be three thousand dollars per annum and mileage, payable quarterly out of the State treasury.

SEC. 21. Judges of the supreme court, district court, and justices of the peace shall be conservators of the peace, and may hold preliminary examinations in cases of felony.

SEC. 22. District judges may at any time report defects and omissions in the law to the supreme court, and the supreme court, on or before the first day of December of each year, shall report in writing to the governor any seeming defect or omission in the law.

SEC. 23. The legislature may provide for the publication of decisions and opinions of the supreme court, but all decisions shall be free to publishers.

SEC. 24. The terms of office of supreme and district judges may be extended by law, but such extension shall not affect the term for which any judge was elected.

SEC. 25. When a judgment or decree is reversed, modified, or affirmed by the supreme court the reasons therefor shall be stated concisely in writing, signed by the judges concurring, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and preserved with a record of the case. Any judge dissenting therefrom may give the reasons of his dissent in writing over his signature.

SEC. 26. It shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of all the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

SEC. 27. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the State or district for more than ninety consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office: Provided, That in case of extreme necessity the governor may extend the leave of absence to such time as the necessity therefor shall exist.

ARTICLE IX.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. One representative in the Congress of the United States shall be elected from the State at large on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1895, and thereafter at such times and places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by Congress, the legislature shall divide the State into Congressional districts accordingly.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State A. D. 1905, and every tenth year thereafter, and at the session next following such enumeration, and also at the session next following an enumeration made by the authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives on the basis of such enumeration, according to ratios to be fixed by law.

SEC. 3. The senate shall consist of eighteen members and the house of representatives of forty-five members. The legislature may increase the number of senators and representatives, but the senators shall never exceed thirty in number, and the number of representatives shall never be less than twice nor greater than three times the number of senators.

SEC. 4. When more than one county shall constitute a senatorial district, such counties shall be contiguous, and no county shall be divided in the formation of such districts unless such county contains sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts, nor shall a part of any county be united with any other county in forming any district.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Until otherwise provided by law, representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State as follows: *Provided*, That in any future apportionment made by the legislature each county shall be entitled to at least one representative:

The county of Boxelder shall constitute the first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Cache shall constitute the second representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

The county of Rich shall constitute the third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Weber shall constitute the fourth representative district, and be entitled to four representatives.

The county of Morgan shall constitute the fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Davis shall constitute the sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Tooele shall constitute the seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Salt Lake shall constitute the eighth representative district, and be entitled to ten representatives.

The county of Summit shall constitute the ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Wasatch shall constitute the tenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Utah shall constitute the eleventh representative district, and be entitled to four representatives.

The county of Uinta shall constitute the twelfth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Juab shall constitute the thirteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Sanpete shall constitute the fourteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Carbon shall constitute the fifteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Emery shall constitute the sixteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Grand shall constitute the seventeenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Sevier shall constitute the eighteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Millard shall constitute the nineteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Beaver shall constitute the twentieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Piute shall constitute the twenty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Wayne shall constitute the twenty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Garfield shall constitute the twenty-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Iron shall constitute the twenty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Washington shall constitute the twenty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Kane shall constitute the twenty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of San Juan shall constitute the twenty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The counties of Boxelder and Tooele shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Cache shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Rich, Morgan, and Davis shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Weber shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to two senators.

The counties of Summit and Wasatch shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Salt Lake shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to five senators.

The county of Utah shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to two senators.

The counties of Juab and Millard shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Sanpete shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Sevier, Wayne, Piute, and Garfield shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Beaver, Iron, Washington, and Kane shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Emery, Carbon, Uinta, Grand, and San Juan shall constitute the twelfth district, and be entitled to one senator.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a uniform system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of the State and free from sectarian control.

SEC. 2. The public school system shall include kindergarten schools; common schools, consisting of primary and grammar grades; high schools, an agricultural college, a university, and such other schools as the legislature may establish. The common school shall be free. The other departments of the system shall be supported as provided by law: *Provided*, That high schools may be maintained free in all cities of the first and second class now constituting school districts, and in such other cities and districts as may be designated by the legislature. But where the proportion of school moneys apportioned or accruing to any city or district shall not be sufficient to maintain all the free schools in such city or district, the high schools shall be supported by local taxation.

SEC. 3. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of the common schools, the proceeds of all property that may accrue to the State by escheat or forfeiture, and all unclaimed shares and dividends of any corporation incorporated under the laws of this State, the proceeds of the sale of timber, minerals, or other property from school and State lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within the State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of this State into the Union, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the State school fund, the interest of which only, together with such other means as the legislature may provide, shall be distributed among the several school districts according to the school population residing therein.

SEC. 4. The location and establishment by existing laws of the University of Utah and Agricultural College are hereby confirmed, and all the rights, immunities, franchises, and endowments heretofore granted or conferred are hereby perpetuated unto said university and agricultural college, respectively.

SEC. 5. The proceeds of the sale of lands reserved by an act of Congress approved February 21, 1855, for the establishment of the University of Utah, and of all the lands granted by an act of Congress approved July 16, 1894, shall constitute permanent funds, to be safely invested and held by the State; and the income thereof shall be used exclusively for the support and maintenance of the different institutions and colleges, respectively, in accordance with the requirements and conditions of said acts of Congress.

SEC. 6. In cities of the first and second class the public school system shall be maintained and controlled by the board of education of such cities, separate and apart from the counties in which said cities are located.

SEC. 7. All public school funds shall be guaranteed by the State against loss or diversion.

SEC. 8. The general control and supervision of the public school system shall be vested in a State board of education, consisting of the superintendent of public instruction and such other persons as the legislature may provide.

SEC. 9. Neither the legislature nor the State board of education shall have power to prescribe text-books to be used in the common schools.

SEC. 10. Institutions for the deaf and dumb and for the blind are hereby established. All property belonging to the school for the deaf and dumb, heretofore connected with the University of Utah, shall be transferred to said institution for the deaf and dumb. All the proceeds of the lands granted by the United States for the support of a deaf and dumb asylum and for an institution for the blind shall be a perpetual fund for the maintenance of said institutions. It shall be a trust fund, the principal of which shall remain inviolate, guaranteed by the State against loss or diversion.

SEC. 11. The metric system shall be taught in the public schools of the State.

SEC. 12. Neither religious nor partisan test or qualification shall be required of any person as a condition of admission, as teacher or student, into any public educational institution of the State.

SEC. 13. Neither the legislature nor any county, city, town, school district, or other public corporation shall make any appropriation to aid in the support of any school, seminary, academy, college, university, or other institution controlled in whole or in part by any church, sect, or denomination whatever.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. The several counties of the Territory of Utah existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of this State, and the precincts and school districts now existing in the said counties as legal subdivisions thereof, and they shall so continue until changed by law in pursuance of this article.

SEC. 2. No county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, shall vote in favor of such removal, and two-thirds of the votes cast on the proposition shall be required to relocate a county seat. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

SEC. 3. No territory shall be stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory, as well as of the county to which it is to be annexed, shall vote therefor, and then only under such conditions as may be prescribed by general law.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall establish a system of county government, which shall be uniform throughout the State, and by general laws shall provide for precinct and township organizations.

SEC. 5. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; the legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification of cities and towns in proportion to population; which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed.

SEC. 6. No municipal corporation shall directly or indirectly lease, sell, alien, or dispose of any waterworks, water rights, or sources of water supply now or hereafter to be owned or controlled by it, but all such waterworks, water rights, and sources of water supply now owned or hereafter to be acquired by any municipal corporation shall be preserved, maintained, and operated by it for supplying its inhabitants with water at reasonable charges: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such municipal corporation from exchanging water rights or sources of water supply for other water rights or sources of water supply of equal value, and to be devoted in like manner to the public supply of its inhabitants.

ARTICLE XII.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts. All laws relating to corporations may be altered, amended, or repealed by the legislature, and all corporations doing business in this State may, as to such business, be regulated, limited, or restrained by law.

SEC. 2. All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall thereafter have no validity; and no corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have the benefit of future legislation without first filing in the office of the secretary of state an acceptance of the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor remit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any corporation now existing or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this State.

SEC. 4. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 5. Corporations shall not issue stock except to bona fide subscribers thereof or their assignee, nor shall any corporation issue any bond or other obligation for the payment of money except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, or without due notice of the proposed increase having previously been given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

SEC. 6. No corporations organized outside of this State shall be allowed to transact business within the State on conditions more favorable than those prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this State.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise so as to relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from the liabilities of the lessor or grantor, lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges.

SEC. 8. No law shall be passed granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone, or electric-light plant within any city or incorporated town without the consent of the local authorities who have the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied for such purposes.

SEC. 9. No corporation shall do business in this State without having one or more places of business, with an authorized agent or agents upon whom process may be served, nor without first filing a certified copy of its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

SEC. 10. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter or articles of incorporation.

SEC. 11. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals.

SEC. 12. All railroad and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control, and such companies shall receive and transport each other's passengers and freight without discrimination or unnecessary delay.

SEC. 13. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

SEC. 14. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to taxation and to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and such property shall not be exempted from execution and sale.

SEC. 15. The legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, for correcting abuses, and preventing discrimination and extortion in rates of freight and passenger tariffs by the different railroads and other common carriers in the State, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties.

SEC. 16. No corporation or association shall bring any armed person or bodies of men into this State for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of domestic troubles without authority of law.

SEC. 17. No officer, employee, attorney, or agent of any corporation, company, or association doing business under or by virtue of any municipal charter or franchise shall be eligible to or permitted to hold any municipal office in the municipality granting such charter or franchise.

SEC. 18. The stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, in addition to the amount of capital stock subscribed and fully paid by them, shall be individually responsible for an additional amount equal to the amount of their stock in such corporation for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

SEC. 19. Every person in this State shall be free to obtain employment whenever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent, servant, or employee thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way any person from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained from any other corporation or person shall be deemed guilty of a crime. The legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this section.

SEC. 20. Any combination by individuals, corporations, or associations having for its object or effect the controlling of the price of any products of the soil, or of any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared unlawful and against public policy. The legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and, in case of incorporated companies, if necessary may declare a forfeiture of their franchise.

ARTICLE XIII.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The fiscal year shall begin on the first day of January, unless changed by the legislature.

SEC. 2. All property in the State, not exempt under the laws of the United States or under this constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word property, as used in this article, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, franchises, and all matters and things (real, personal, and mixed) capable of private ownership; but this shall not be so construed as to authorize the taxation of the stocks of any company or corporation when the property of such company or corporation represented by such stocks has been taxed. The legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the State for each fiscal year. For the purpose of paying the State debt, if any there be, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest and principal of such debt within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the State according to its value in money, and shall prescribe by general law such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property; so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property: *Provided*, That a deduction of debits from credits may be authorized: *Provided further*, That the property of the United States, of the State, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations, and public libraries, lots with the buildings thereon used exclusively for either religious worship or charitable purposes, and places of burial not held or used for private or corporate benefit shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals, and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose.

SEC. 4. All mines and mining claims, both placer and rock in place, containing or bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, or other valuable mineral deposits, after purchase thereof from the United States, shall be taxed at the price paid the United States therefor, unless the surface ground, or some part thereof, of such mine or claim is used for other than mining purposes, and has a separate and independent value for such other purposes; in which case said surface ground, or any part thereof, so used for other than mining purposes shall be taxed at its value for such other purposes, as provided by law; and all the machinery used in mining, and all property and surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines and mining claims, which have a value separate and independent of such mines or mining claims, and the net annual proceeds of all mines and mining claims, shall be taxed as provided by law.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall not impose taxes for the purpose of any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, but may by law vest in the corporate authorities thereof, respectively, the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporation.

SEC. 6. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the legislature may provide.

SEC. 7. The rate of taxation on property for State purposes shall never exceed eight mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property within the State shall amount to two hundred million dollars the rate shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation, and whenever the taxable property within the State shall amount to three hundred million dollars the rate shall never thereafter exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation; unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed and the time during which the same shall be levied, be first submitted to a vote of such of the qualified electors of the State as, in the year next preceding such election, shall have paid a property tax assessed to them within the State, and the majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The making of profit out of public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold public office.

SEC. 9. No appropriation shall be made or any expenditure authorized by the legislature whereby the expenditure of the State during any fiscal year shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law and applicable for such appropriation or expenditure, unless the legislature making such appropriation shall provide for levying a sufficient tax, not exceeding the rates allowed in section seven of this article, to pay such appropriation or expenditure within such fiscal year. This provision shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures to suppress insurrections, defend the State, or assist in defending the United States in time of war.

SEC. 10. All corporations or persons in this State, or doing business herein, shall be subject to taxation for State, county, school, municipal, or other purposes on the real and personal property owned or used by them within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

SEC. 11. Until otherwise provided by law, there shall be a State board of equalization, consisting of the governor, State auditor, State treasurer, secretary of state, and attorney-general; also, in each county of this State, a county board of equalization, consisting of the board of county commissioners of said county. The duty of the State board of equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of the real and personal property among the several counties of the State. The duty of the county board of equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of the real and personal property within their respective counties. Each board shall also perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 12. Nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prevent the legislature from providing a stamp tax, or a tax based on income, occupation, licenses, franchises, or mortgages.

ARTICLE XIV.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SECTION 1. To meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, and for necessary expenditures for public purposes, including the erection of public buildings and for the payment of all Territorial indebtedness assumed by the State, the State may contract debts, not exceeding in the aggregate at any one time the sum of two hundred thousand dollars over and above the amount of the Territorial indebtedness assumed by the State. But when the said Territorial indebtedness shall have been paid the State shall never contract any indebtedness, except as in the next section provided, in excess of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and all moneys arising from loans herein authorized shall be applied solely to the purposes for which they were obtained.

SEC. 2. The State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it was obtained.

SEC. 3. No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall be created by any county or subdivision thereof, or by any school district therein, or by any city, town, or village, or any subdivision thereof in this State, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of such qualified electors as shall have paid a property tax therein in the year preceding such election; and a majority of those voting thereon shall have voted in favor of incurring such debt.

SEC. 4. When authorized to create indebtedness as provided in section three of this article, no county shall become indebted to an amount, including existing indebtedness, exceeding two per centum. No city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation shall become indebted to an amount, including existing indebtedness, exceeding four per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, the value to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes: *Provided*, That no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section shall be incurred for other than strictly county, city, town, or school district purposes: *Provided further*, That any city or town, when authorized as provided in section three of this article, may be allowed to incur a larger indebtedness, not exceeding four per centum additional for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, or sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light, and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

SEC. 5. All moneys borrowed by or on behalf of the State, or any legal subdivision thereof, shall be used solely for the purpose specified in the law authorizing the loan.

SEC. 6. The State shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, town, or school district.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to impair or add to the obligation of any debt heretofore contracted, in accordance with the laws of Utah Territory, by any county, city, town, or school district, or to prevent the contracting of any debt, or the issuing of bonds therefor, in accordance with said laws, upon

any proposition for that purpose which, according to said laws, may have been submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of any county, city, town, or school district before the day on which this constitution takes effect.

ARTICLE XV.

MILITIA.

SECTION I. The militia shall consist of all able-bodied male inhabitants of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are exempt by law.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for the organization, equipment, and discipline of the militia, which shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the Armies of the United States.

ARTICLE XVI.

LABOR.

SECTION 1. The rights of labor shall have just protection through laws calculated to promote the industrial welfare of the State.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for a board of labor, conciliation, and arbitration, which shall fairly represent the interests of both capital and labor. The board shall perform duties and receive compensation as prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall prohibit:

First. The employment of women or of children under the age of fourteen years in underground mines.

Second. The contracting of convict labor.

Third. The labor of convicts outside prison grounds, except on public works under the direct control of the State.

Fourth. The political and commercial control of employees.

SEC. 4. The exchange of black lists by railroad companies or other corporations, associations, or persons is prohibited.

SEC. 5. The right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated, and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

SEC. 6. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all works or undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, and the legislature shall pass laws to provide for the health and safety of employees in factories, smelters, and mines.

SEC. 7. The legislature, by appropriate legislation, shall provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVII.

WATER RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All existing rights to the use of any of the waters in this State for any useful or beneficial purpose are hereby recognized and confirmed.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FORESTRY.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall enact laws to prevent the destruction of and to preserve the forests on the lands of the State and upon any part of the public domain the control of which may be conferred by Congress upon the State.

ARTICLE XIX.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. All institutions and other property of the Territory upon the adoption of this constitution shall become the institutions and property of the State of Utah.

SEC. 2. Reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State in such manner and under such boards of control as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The public institutions of the State are hereby permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States in the act of Congress approved July 16, 1894, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislature may provide:

First. The seat of government and the State fair, at Salt Lake City, and the State prison in the county of Salt Lake.

Second. The institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind and the State reform school, at Ogden City, in the county of Weber.

Third. The State insane asylum, at Provo City, in the county of Utah.

ARTICLE XX.

PUBLIC LANDS.

SECTION 1. All lands of the State that have been or may hereafter be granted to the State by Congress, and all lands acquired by gift, grant, or devise from any person or corporation, or that may otherwise be acquired, are hereby accepted and declared to be the public lands of the State, and shall be held in trust for the people, to be disposed of as may be provided by law, for the respective purposes for which they have been or may be granted, donated, devised, or otherwise acquired.

ARTICLE XXI.

SALARIES.

SECTION 1. All State, district, city, county, town, and school officers, excepting notaries public, boards of arbitration, court commissioners, justices of the peace, and constables, shall be paid fixed and definite salaries: *Provided*, That city justices may be paid by salary when so determined by the mayor and council of such cities.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law the fees which shall be collected by all officers within the State. Notaries public, boards of arbitration, court commissioners, justices of the peace, and constables paid by fees shall accept said fees as their full compensation. But all other State, district, county, city, town, and school officers shall be required by law to keep a true and correct account of all fees collected by them, and to pay the same into the proper treasury, and the officer whose duty it is to collect such fees shall be held responsible under his bond for the same.

ARTICLE XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide by law for the selection by each head of a family an exemption of a homestead, which may consist of one or more parcels of land, together with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, of the value of at least fifteen hundred dollars, from sale on execution.

SEC. 2. Real and personal estate of every female acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may afterwards become entitled by purchase, gift, grant, inheritance, or devise, shall be and remain the estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be conveyed, devised, or bequeathed by her as if she were unmarried.

ARTICLE XXIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses shall vote in favor thereof such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the legislature shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every county of the State where a newspaper is published, for two months immediately preceding the next general election, at which time the said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection, and if a majority of the electors voting thereon shall approve the same, such amendment or amendments shall become part of this constitution. If two or more amendments are proposed, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each of them separately.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for or against a convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall vote for a convention, the legislature at its next session shall provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of not less than the number of members in both branches of the legislature.

SEC. 3. No constitution or amendments adopted by such convention shall have validity until submitted to and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting at the next general election.

ARTICLE XXIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. In order that no inconvenience may arise by reason of the change from a Territorial to a State government, it is hereby declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, both public and private, shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may issue under the authority of the Territory of Utah previous to its admission into the Union shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Utah.

SEC. 2. All laws of the Territory of Utah now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or are altered or repealed by the legislature. The act of the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah entitled "An act to punish polygamy and other kindred offenses," approved February 4, A. D. 1892, in so far as the same defines and imposes penalties for polygamy, is hereby declared to be in force in the State of Utah.

SEC. 3. Any person who, at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, may be confined under lawful commitments, or otherwise lawfully held to answer for alleged violations of any of the criminal laws of the Territory of Utah, shall continue to be so held or confined until discharged therefrom by the proper courts of the State.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Utah, or to the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah, shall inure to this State, and all debts, liabilities, and obligations of said Territory shall be valid against the State and enforced as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a Territorial to a State government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and be prosecuted in the name of the State; and all bonds executed to the governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, or to any official board for the benefit of the Territory of Utah, or the people thereof, shall pass to the governor or other officer, court, or board, and his or their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued on and recovered accordingly. Assessed taxes and all revenue, property—real, personal, or mixed—and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, claims, and debts of whatsoever description, and all records and public archives of the Territory of Utah, shall issue and vest in the State of Utah, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the State of Utah as the same could have been by the Territory of Utah; and all fines, taxes, penalties, and forfeitures due or owing to any county, municipality, or school district therein at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union are hereby respectively assigned and transferred, and the same shall be payable to the county, municipality, or school district, as the case may be, and payment thereof be enforced under the laws of the State.

SEC. 6. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen or which may arise before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State, and in the court having jurisdiction thereof. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Utah before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall not have been prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Utah, with like effect as though such change had not taken place, and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 7. All actions, cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme and district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, and all files, records, and indictments relating thereto, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be appropriately transferred to the supreme and district courts of the State, respectively; and thereafter all such actions, matters, and cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts. All actions, cases, proceedings, and matters which shall be pending in the district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time of the admission of the State into the Union whereof the United States circuit or district courts might have had jurisdiction had there been a State government at the time of the commencement thereof, respectively, shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit and district courts, respectively; and all files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating thereto shall be transferred to said United States courts: *Provided*, That no civil actions, other than causes and proceedings of which the said United States courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be transferred to either of said United States courts except upon motion or petition by one of the parties thereto, made under and in accordance with the act or acts of the Congress of the United States, and such motion and petition not being made, all such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

SEC. 8. Upon a change from Territorial to State government, the seal in use by the supreme court of the Territory of Utah, until otherwise provided by law, shall pass to and become the seal of the supreme court of the State, and the several district courts of the State may adopt seals for their respective courts, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 9. When the State is admitted into the Union, and the district courts in the respective districts are organized, the books, records, papers, and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, upon the expiration of the term of office of the probate judge, on the second Monday in January, 1896, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court, which shall proceed to final judgment or decree, order, or other determination in the several matters and causes as the Territorial probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, such probate judges shall perform the duties now imposed upon them by the laws of the Territory. The district court shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the probate courts, as now provided by law, until such latter courts expire by limitation.

SEC. 10. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices and appointments in this Territory by authority of law, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments until superseded under this constitution: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress providing for the admission of the State of Utah, approved by the President of the United States on July 16, 1894.

SEC. 11. The election for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for State officers herein provided for, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895, and shall be conducted according to the laws of the Territory and the provisions of the enabling act; the votes cast at said election shall be canvassed and returns made in the same manner as was provided for in the election for delegates to the constitutional convention: *Provided*, That all male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the Territory for one year prior to such election, are hereby authorized to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for the State officers herein provided for. The returns of said election shall be made to the Utah commission, who shall cause the same to be canvassed, and shall certify the result of the vote for or against the constitution to the President of the United States in the manner required by the enabling act; and said commission shall issue certificates of election to the persons elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the secretary of the Territory an abstract, certified to by them, of the number of votes cast for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

SEC. 12. The State officers to be voted for at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be a governor, secretary of state, State auditor, State treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, members of the senate and house of representatives, three supreme judges, nine district judges, and a Representative to Congress.

SEC. 13. In case of a contest of election between candidates at the first general election under this constitution for judges of the district courts, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the Territorial laws, and the testimony so taken shall be certified to the secretary of state, and said officer, together with the governor and the treasurer of the State, shall review the evidence and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

SEC. 14. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the qualified electors of the proposed State at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1895. At the said election the ballot shall be in the following form:

For the constitution: Yes. No.

As a heading to each of said ballots there shall be printed on each ballot the following instructions to voters:

All persons desiring to vote for the constitution must erase the word "No."

All persons desiring to vote against the constitution must erase the word "Yes."

SEC. 15. The legislature at its first session shall provide for the election of all officers whose election is not provided for elsewhere in this constitution, and fix the time for the commencement and duration of their terms.

SEC. 16. The provisions of this constitution shall be in force from the day on which the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of Utah admitted into the Union; and the terms of all officers elected at the first election under the provisions of this constitution shall commence on the first Monday next succeeding the issue of said proclamation. Their terms of office shall expire when their successors are elected and qualified under this constitution.

Done in convention at Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, *President.*

Attest:

PARLEY P. CHRISTENSEN, *Secretary.*

LOUIS BERNHARDT ADAMS.
RUFUS ALBERN ALLEN.
ANDREW SMITH ANDERSON.
JOHN RICHARD BARNES.
JOHN RUTLEDGE BOWDLE.
JOHN SELL BOYER.
THEODORE BRANDLEY.
HERBERT GUION BUTTON.
WILLIAM BUYS.
CHESTER CALL.
GEORGE MOUSLEY CANNON.
JOHN FOY CHIDESTER.
PARLEY CHRISTENSEN.
THOMAS H. CLARK, Jr.
LOUIS LAVILLE CORAY.
ELMER ELLSWORTH CORFMAN.
CHARLES CRANE.
WILLIAM CREER.
GEORGE CUNNINGHAM.
ARTHUR JOHN CUSHING.
WILLIAM DRIVER.
DENNIS CLAY EICHNOR.
ALMA ELDREDGE.
GEORGE RHODES EMERY.
ANDREAS ENGBERG.
DAVID EVANS.
ABEL JOHN EVANS.
LORIN FARR.
SAMUEL FRANCIS.
WILLIAM HENRY GIBBS.
CHARLES CARROL GOODWIN.
JAMES FREDERIC GREEN.
FRANCIS ASBURY HAMMOND.
CHARLES HENRY HART.
HARRY HAYNES.
JOHN DANIEL HOLLADAY.
ROBERT W. HEYBORNE.
SAMUEL HOOD HILL.
WILLIAM HOWARD.
HENRY HUGHES.
JOSEPH ALONZO HYDE.
ANTHONY WOODWARD IVINS.
WM. F. JAMES.
LYCURGUS JOHNSON.
JOSEPH LOFTIS JOLLEY.
FREDERICK JOHN KIESEL.
DAVID KEITH.
THOMAS KEARNS.
WILLIAM JASPER KERR.
ANDREW KIMBALL.
JAMES NATHANIEL KIMBALL.
RICHARD G. LAMBERT.
LAURITZ LARSEN.
CHRISTEN PETER LARSEN.

HYRUM LEMMON.
THEODORE BELDEN LEWIS.
WILLIAM LOWE.
PETER LOWE.
JAMES PATON LOW.
ANTHONY CANUTE LUND.
KARL G. MAESER.
RICHARD MACKINTOSH.
THOMAS MALONEY.
WILLIAM H. MAUGHN.
ROBERT McFARLAND.
GEO. P. MILLER.
ELIAS MORRIS.
JACOB MORITZ.
JOHN RIGGS MURDOCK.
JOSEPH ROYAL MURDOCK.
JAMES DAVID MURDOCK.
AQUILLA NEBEKER.
JEREMIAH DAY PAGE.
EDWARD PARTRIDGE.
J. D PETERS.
MONS PETERSON.
JAMES CHRISTIAN PETERSON.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WM. B. PRESTON.
ALONZO HAZELTON RALEIGH.
FRANKLIN SNYDER RICHARDS.
JOEL RICKS.
BRIGHAM HENRY ROBERTS.
JASPER RORERTSON.
JOSEPH ELDRIDGE ROBINSON.
WILLIS EUGENE ROBISON.
GEORGE RYAN.
JOHN HENRY SMITH.
GEORGE B. SQUIRES.
WILLIAM GILSON SHARP.
HARRISON TUTTLE SHURTLIFF.
EDMUND HUNTER SNOW.
HYRUM HUPP SPENCER.
DAVID BRAINERD STOVER.
CHARLES NETTLETON STREVELL.
CHARLES WILLIAM SYMONS.
DANIEL THOMPSON.
MOSES THATCHER.
INGWALD CONRAD THORESEN.
JOSEPH EPHRAIM THORNE.
SAMUEL R. THURMAN.
WILLIAM GRANT VAN HORNE.
CHARLES STETSON VARIAN.
HEBER M. WELLS.
NOBLE WARRUM, Jr.
ORSON FERGUSON WHITNEY.
JOSEPH JOHN WILLIAMS.

